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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-30
H. R. 5916

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5916

Feb. 11, 1959	House received from President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1959. H. Doc. 58. Print of document.
Mar. 2, 1959	House received from President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1959 (for Pay Act costs). H. Doc. 90. Print of document.
Mar. 11, 1959	House received from President supplemental appropriation estimates to pay certain claims and judgments. H. Doc. 95. (No items of interest to USDA in this document).
Mar. 20, 1959	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5916. H. Report No. 238. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 24, 1959	House passed H. R. 5916 with amendments.
Mar. 25, 1959	H. R. 5916 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred
Apr. 7, 1959	Senate received from President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1959. S. Doc. 20. Print of document.
Apr. 17, 1959	Senate committee ordered H. R. 5916 reported with amendments.
Apr. 18, 1959	Senate committee reported H. R. 5916 with amendments. S. Report No. 207. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 25, 1959	Senate made H. R. 5916 its unfinished business.
Apr. 28, 1959	Senate began debate on H. R. 5916.
Apr. 29, 1959	Senate continued debate on H. R. 5916.
Apr. 30, 1959	Senate passed H. R. 5916 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill.
May 12, 1959	House conferees were appointed.
May 13, 1959	Conferees agreed to file a report. Conferees filed report. H. Report No. 355. Print of report.
May 14, 1959	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
May 20, 1959	Approved: Public Law 86-30.

PUBLIC LAWS

- PUBLIC LAW 86-1 (S. 961) MEMBERSHIP OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (approved February 17, 1959). Increases the membership of the Joint Economic Committee from 14 to 16 members, to be composed of 5 majority members and 3 minority members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-2 (S. 79) COLORING OF ORANGES (approved March 17, 1959). Amends Sec. 402(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to permit, until September 1, 1961, the listing and certification of Citrus Red No. 2 for coloring mature oranges under tolerances found safe by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and thereby permit the continuance of the established coloring practice in the orange industry pending congressional consideration of general legislation for the listing and certification of food color additives under safe tolerances.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-3 (S. 50) ADMISSION OF HAWAII INTO THE UNION (approved March 18, 1959). Provides for the admission of Hawaii into the Union as a State. Grants to the State title to Federal public lands and public property, with certain exceptions. Provides that the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the State of Hawaii as elsewhere within the United States.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-4 (H. R. 2260) EXTENSION OF MILITARY DRAFT (approved March 23, 1959). Extends the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for 4 years, until July 1, 1963. Extends for the same period authority to continue payments of special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians entering on active duty with the armed services.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-6 (H. R. 1776) NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS (approved March 25, 1959). Amends Public Law 85-470 so as to authorize the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to fix the compensation of its Executive Secretary and such additional personnel as may be necessary without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-7 (H. R. 5640) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS (approved March 31, 1959). Amends Sec. 101(a) of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 so as to extend from April 1, 1959 to July 1, 1959 the time during which unemployed persons, including Federal employees, may receive temporary unemployment compensation payments.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-10 (H. R. 5247) INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM (approved April 3, 1959). Amends Public Law 85-478 so as to increase from \$75 million to \$78 million the authorized maximum expenditure of CCC funds during the fiscal year 1959 for the special milk program.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-11 (H. J. Res. 336) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (approved April 17, 1959). Appropriates \$40,000,000 to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, for unemployment compensation payments to veterans and Federal employees.
- PUBLIC LAW 86-14 (H. R. 5508) TRADE FAIR ACT OF 1959 (approved April 22, 1959). Provides permanent legislation permitting the free importation of articles for exhibition or use at fairs, exhibitions, or expositions designated by the Secretary of Commerce.

PUBLIC LAW 86-22 (H. R. 7) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO BOY SCOUTS JAMBOREE (approved May 13, 1959). Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to lend certain equipment to the Boy Scouts of America for the Fifth National Jamboree. Authorizes other departments to assist in carrying out plans for the jamboree.

PUBLIC LAW 86-27 (S. J. Res. 94) PROCLAMATION OF QUOTAS AND ALLOTMENTS ON 1960 WHEAT CROP (approved May 15, 1959). Requires the Secretary to defer from May 15 to June 1, 1959, the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 crop of wheat.

PUBLIC LAW 86-30 (H. R. 5916) SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959 (approved May 20, 1959). Includes the following amounts for this Department:

Increases for program operations (transfers and appropriations):

Agricultural Marketing Service:

For increased costs of leased wire \$ 20,000

Commodity Stabilization Service:

Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas:

For checking performance on increased acreage for
the 1959 crop of cotton 2,000,000

Commodity Credit Corporation, Administrative Expense

Limitation:

To meet increased workload 1,800,000

Special Activities:

Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for
cost of special activities (P. L. 480 program, .

International Wheat Agreement, etc.) in 1958..... \$1,336,754,811

Forest Service:

For fighting forest fires 8,500,000

Total, Increases for program operations 1,349,074,811

Increases for pay act costs (transfers and increases in limitations):

Agricultural Research Service 7,881,500

Extension Service..... 154,100

Farmer Cooperative Service 39,900

Soil Conservation Service 6,102,800

Agricultural Conservation Program 369,910

Agricultural Marketing Service 2,611,700

Foreign Agricultural Service 232,020

Commodity Exchange Authority 63,500

Conservation Reserve Program 203,220

Commodity Stabilization Service 468,100

Commodity Credit Corporation 2,402,000

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation 297,000

Rural Electrification Administration 582,300

Farmers Home Administration 2,100,000

Office of the General Counsel 240,750

Office of the Secretary 186,755

Office of Information 56,000

Library 59,500

Forest Service 5,160,600

Total, For increased pay act costs 29,211,655

Increases for postal rate increase costs (transfers and increases in limitations):

Extension Service	622,827
Agricultural Conservation Program	184,090
Agricultural Marketing Service	481,000
Conservation Reserve Program	82,980
Commodity Stabilization Service	13,500
Office of Information	18,000
Total, For increased postal costs	<u>1,402,397</u>

Increases for foreign currency under P. L. 480:

Foreign Agricultural Service:

For agricultural and horticultural fairs and exhibitions (in dollar equivalents)	<u>/1,275,000/</u>
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Recapitulation:

Increases in appropriations.....	1,345,254,811
Transfers within available funds	28,613,252
Increases in limitations	5,820,800
Increases for foreign currency (in dollar equivalents)....	<u>/1,275,000/</u>
Total	1,379,688,863

Includes \$100,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; \$100,000 for the river basin study commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida; \$120,000 for the river basin study commission for Texas; and \$4,943,146 to the State Department for contributions to international organizations. Authorizes the Virgin Islands Corporation to borrow not to exceed \$125,000 from the Treasury Department for the engineering and design of salt water distillation and related facilities in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Includes various amounts for claims, audited claims, and judgments. (USDA items above are included in table of appropriations at the end of this Digest.)

PUBLIC LAW 86-35 (H. R. 4695) CONSTRUCTION TIME-LIMIT ON RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR HIGHWAYS (approved May 29, 1959). Amends Sec. 110(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, so as to increase from 5 to 7 years the period in which construction must be commenced on rights-of-way which are acquired in anticipation of use with funds made available for expenditure on the Federal-aid highway systems.

PUBLIC LAW 86-37 (H. R. 147) SUSPENSION OF TAX ON PALM OIL, FATTY ACIDS, ETC. (approved May 29, 1959). Suspends through June 30, 1960, the 3-cents-per-pound tax imposed on the first domestic processing of palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids or salts derived therefrom.

PUBLIC LAW 86-39 (H. R. 5805) TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960 (approved June 11, 1959). Includes appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Division of Disbursement, and Bureau of Customs.

PUBLIC LAW 86-50 (S. 2094) ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATIONS (approved June 23, 1959). Authorizes appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, including authorizations for reactor development, isotopes development, biology and medicine research projects, and the cooperative power reactor demonstration program.

PUBLIC LAW 86-52 (H. R. 1306) SALE OF COLUMBIA BASIN LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (approved June 23, 1959). Amends the Columbia Basin Project Act so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell up to 640 acres of

Columbia Basin project lands to the State of Washington for use by the State College of Washington for agricultural research purposes, and to authorize the delivery of water through project facilities for the irrigation of such land.

PUBLIC LAW 86-56 (H. R. 5212) MINIMUM CHARGE ON THIRD-CLASS MAILING OF ODD SIZES AND SHAPES (approved June 23, 1959). Provides a minimum charge of 3½ cents per piece of third-class mail of odd sizes and shapes (minimum charges were 3 cents until May 1, 1959, and 6 cents from May 1 until enactment of this law).

PUBLIC LAW 86-60 (H. R. 5915) DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960 (approved June 23, 1959). Provides funds for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$130,930,000 (a decrease of \$12,995,600 compared with fiscal 1959). Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$48,905,085. (At the end of this Digest is a table of appropriations including supplementals enacted to date for fiscal years 1958, 1959, and 1960. Fiscal years 1959 and 1959 include authorized transfers for pay and postal increase costs.)

Items of major significance contained in P. L. 86-60 for the Forest Service, including changes over 1959, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization - \$104,170,000 appropriated (decrease of \$12,995,600 as follows: \$10,015,600 decrease for forest land management, \$2,500,000 decrease for forest research, and \$480,000 decrease for state and private forestry cooperation). The Act provides that of the \$77,815,800 appropriated for forestland management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations and \$1,910,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act.

Forest roads and trails - \$26,000,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal-Aid Highway Act, which will provide for a 1960 program level (obligations) of \$27,000,000; Acquisition of lands for national forests - \$60,000 appropriated; Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 appropriated.

P. L. 86-60 also includes appropriations for research in utilization of saline water, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Virgin Islands Corporation.

PUBLIC LAW 86-66 (H. R. 4748) LEASING OF O. & C. AND COOS BAY LANDS, OREGON (approved June 23, 1959). Authorizes the Department of the Interior to lease revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands to Oregon and its instrumentalities and political subdivisions for recreational or other public purposes (excludes national forest and certain other designated lands).

PUBLIC LAW 86-70 (H. R. 7120) ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT (approved June 25, 1959). Amends various laws of the United States in light of the admission of Alaska as a State. Amends the Sugar Act of 1948 so as to include the requirements of Alaska in determining sugar requirements in the continental United States. Amends the Soil Bank Act so as to make clear that the conservation reserve program applies to Alaska only if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such application would be in the national interest. Amends Sec. 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to permit ASC county committees

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued February 12, 1959
For actions of February 11, 1959
86th-1st, No. 23

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation estimate for various agencies, including USDA.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1959 (H. Doc. 58); to Appropriations Committee. (p. 2004)

These estimates include funds for Pay Act costs applicable only to appropriation items for which other supplementals are also requested. (It is expected that the Budget Bureau will transmit the balance of the pay act supplementals as a group in the near future.)

Estimates for the Department are as follows:

Agricultural Research Service:

Salaries and expenses:

Humane slaughter research	\$ 100,000
Pay Act costs	a/ (8,396,110)

Extension Service:

Postal rate increase costs	\$	<u>b/</u>	(622,827)
Pay Act costs		<u>c/</u>	(162,255)

Agricultural Conservation Program:

Postal rate increase costs	<u>d/</u>	(184,090)
Pay Act costs	<u>d/</u>	(410,860)

Agricultural Marketing Service:

Poultry inspection	600,000
Leased wire increased costs	26,000
Postal rate increase costs	<u>a/</u> (481,000)
Pay Act costs	<u>a/</u> (2,846,278)

Conservation reserve program:

Postal rate increase costs	<u>d/</u>	(82,980)
Pay Act costs	<u>d/</u>	(225,770)

Commodity Stabilization Service:

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:

Postal rate increase costs	<u>d/</u>	(13,500)
Pay Act costs	<u>d/</u>	(492,700)

Special Activities:

Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation
for costs of special activities (P. L. 480 program,
International Wheat Agreement, etc.) in 1958..... 1,336,754,811

Commodity Credit Corporation:

To meet increased workload	<u>d/</u>	(2,000,000)
Pay Act costs	<u>d/</u>	(2,669,000)

Office of Information:

Postal rate increase costs	<u>a/</u>	(18,000)
Pay Act costs	<u>a/</u>	(59,000)

Forest Service:

Fighting forest fires	8,500,000
Pay Act costs	<u>a/</u> (5,432,200)

- a/ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program," fiscal year 1959.
- b/ \$559,682 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program," fiscal year 1959, and \$63,145 to be transferred from the subappropriation "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico, Extension Service," fiscal year 1959.
- c/ To be transferred from the subappropriation "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, Extension Service," fiscal year 1959.
- d/ Increase in administrative expense limitation.

2. STATEHOOD. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4221, to provide for the admission of Hawaii into the Union (H. Rept. 32). p. 2005

3. POSTAL SERVICE. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment to the full Committee H. R. 2339, to codify title 39 of the U. S. Code entitled "The Postal Service." p. D83

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AU-
THORIZATIONS FOR 1959 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,441,334,648, FOR VAR-
IOUS AGENCIES

FEBRUARY 11, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., February 11, 1959.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for 1959 and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$2,441,334,648, for various agencies.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

I would like to make it very clear that these recommendations for supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year actually reflect a net reduction of \$24 million below the total amount forecast for these items in the 1960 budget document transmitted to the Congress last month.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 7, 1959.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for 1959 and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, in the following amounts:

	Appropriations and other authorizations	Proposals not increasing total author- izations
Legislative branch.....	\$339, 205	
The judiciary.....	765, 850	\$82, 100
Executive branch:		
1956.....	7, 100, 000	
1957.....	7, 900, 000	
1958.....	12, 115, 000	
1959.....	2, 404, 114, 593	192, 557, 470
Increases in limitations.....	(42, 910, 700)	
District of Columbia.....	9, 000, 000	
Total.....	2, 441, 334, 648	192, 639, 570

Each of the amounts recommended for the executive branch has been subjected to a critical current examination. In all but a few cases amounts were specifically included in the 1960 budget document for later transmittal as 1959 supplementals. Of the total now recommended, approximately \$2,409 million is for such items. For these same items, \$2,438 million was estimated in the 1960 budget. The current recommendations, therefore, reflect a reduction of \$29 million below the total amount forecast in the budget for these items. Amounts now recommended but not specifically forecast in the 1960 budget total only \$5 million.

By far the largest amount of the request, \$1,337 million, is to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenses incurred by it in previous years in carrying out special activities, which under the law are financed by the Corporation subject to later reimbursement. Of this sum \$1,034 million is to reimburse the Corporation for the cost of sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. An amount of \$225 million is included for the Development Loan Fund to replenish its capital. Other large sums are for programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including grants for public assistance, \$168.4 million, of which \$125.5 million is due to recently enacted legislation, and about \$76 million to carry out activities authorized under the recently enacted National Defense Education Act. Sums for the Department of Defense include over \$80 million as a result of the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan. The Veterans' Administration requires more than \$52 million for veterans compensation and pensions.

A total of approximately \$195 million, distributed among many items is to cover the cost of recently enacted pay increases including those approved by wage boards. The remainder of pay increase needs will be included in a later request made up entirely of recommendations for this purpose.

Proposals not increasing total authorizations include \$171 million to reimburse the Post Office Department for public services, a transaction which does not increase the amount of total budget authorizations or expenditures. The remaining \$22 million is for proposed transfers between existing appropriations to reduce or eliminate the need for additional appropriations.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

Among the recommended items are a number where funds will be needed soon. For example, the Development Loan Fund has virtually exhausted its authority to make further loan commitments and must have additional authority if it is to provide an orderly continuance of its loan operations. Additional funds for defense educational activities of the Office of Education should also be made available as early as possible. The initial appropriations for this purpose were on an interim basis and are near exhaustion.

I recommend the transmission to the Congress of these proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations in the amounts specified. As provided by law, the requests of the legislative branch and the judiciary have been included without revision.

Respectfully yours,

ROGER W. JONES,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:	
Compensation of Senators.....	\$23, 980
Contingent expenses of the Senate:	
Furniture.....	34, 385
Mail transportation.....	5, 000
Miscellaneous items.....	80, 420
Stationery (revolving fund).....	1, 780
House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House:	
Reporting hearings.....	10, 000
Postage stamps.....	183, 640

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	180, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	178, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	56, 250
Expenses of referees.....	351, 600

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Federal contributions.....	(3, 000, 000)
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FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mutual security: Development Loan Fund.....	225, 000, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	200, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers.....	18, 085, 000
Civil Service Commission:	
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 800, 000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	143, 000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	270, 000
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure: Salaries and expenses.....	75, 000
Historical and memorial commissions:	
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	23, 492
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.....	46, 000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	350, 000
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(1, 027, 000)
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida.....	100, 000
River Basin Study Commission for Texas.....	150, 000
Veterans Administration:	
General operating expenses.....	13, 438, 000
Inpatient care.....	47, 455, 000
Outpatient care.....	6, 934, 000
Compensation and pensions.....	52, 500, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Expenses, supply distribution-----	\$1, 877, 000
General supply fund-----	15, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator-----	73, 600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses-----	(559, 682)
Agricultural Conservation Program Service-----	(594, 950)
Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	626, 000
Soil bank programs: Conservation reserve program-----	(308, 750)
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas-----	(506, 200)
Special activities: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities-----	1, 336, 754, 811
Commodity Credit Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(4, 669, 000)
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses-----	(77, 000)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	8, 500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime activities:	
Ship construction-----	(700, 000)
Operating-differential subsidies-----	10, 000, 000
State marine schools-----	35, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	805, 500
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 835, 000
National Bureau of Standards: Construction of laboratories---	19, 793

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Interservice activities: Retired pay-----	5, 000, 000
Department of the Army:	
Military personnel (1956)-----	7, 100, 000
Military personnel (1957)-----	7, 900, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	42, 400, 000
Army National Guard (1958)-----	3, 065, 000
Department of the Navy:	
Military personnel-----	36, 735, 000
Aircraft and facilities-----	20, 000, 000
Ships and facilities-----	20, 000, 000
Ordnance and facilities-----	4, 246, 000
Medical care (1958)-----	9, 050, 000
Medical care-----	8, 100, 000
Civil engineering-----	3, 732, 000
Servicewide supply and finance-----	16, 313, 000
Servicewide operations-----	5, 726, 000
Department of the Air Force: Military personnel-----	27, 828, 000
General provision-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:	
Cemeterial expenses: Salaries and expenses-----	535, 000
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Construction, general-----	5, 000, 000
Administration, Ryukyu Islands: Construction of power system-----	10, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 150, 000
Office of Education:	
Defense educational activities-----	75, 300, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 067, 000
Public Health Service:	
Assistance to States, general-----	800, 000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	1, 886, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	(34, 401, 000)
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur- vivors Insurance-----	(1, 210, 000)
Grants to States for public assistance-----	168, 400, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	1, 500, 000
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration-----	199, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel-----	57, 000
White House Council on Aging-----	846, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	3, 814, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(1, 000, 000)
Payment to Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	6, 960, 000
Bureau of Reclamation: Loan program-----	4, 860, 000
National Park Service: Management and protection-----	1, 388, 500
Virgin Islands Corporation:	
Revolving fund-----	650, 000
Loans to operating fund-----	850, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	988, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and mar- shals-----	2, 542, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	100, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses-----	9, 611, 000
Federal Prison System:	
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	2, 999, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses-----	774, 000
Bureau of Employment Security:	
Salaries and expenses-----	630, 500
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees-----	41, 200, 000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Payment for public services-----	(171, 259, 000)
Transportation (out of postal fund)-----	41, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:	
Salaries and expenses.....	\$6, 875, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	995, 000
International organizations and conferences:	
Contributions to international organizations.....	4, 943, 146
International contingencies.....	1, 200, 000
International commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Operation and maintenance.....	991, 500
Other: Payment to the Philippine Government.....	23, 862, 751

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Accounts:	
Salaries and expenses.....	337, 000
Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.....	3, 975, 000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	4, 491, 000
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	30, 600, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	130, 000
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Coast Guard: Operating expenses.....	7, 831, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Federal funds: Federal payment to District of Columbia.....	9, 000, 000
District of Columbia funds:	
Operating expenses:	
Department of General Administration.....	(550, 000)
Department of Occupations and Professions.....	(26, 200)
Public schools.....	(4, 295, 668)
Public Library.....	(190, 300)
Metropolitan Police.....	(2, 616, 800)
Fire Department.....	(1, 200, 300)
Department of Corrections.....	(326, 100)
Department of Public Welfare.....	(897, 200)
Miscellaneous:	
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(20, 197)
Judgments.....	(30, 219)
Audited claims.....	(147, 484)
Total proposed supplemental appropriations and authorizations.....	2, 441, 334, 648
Summary by fiscal years:	
1956.....	7, 100, 000
1957.....	7, 900, 000
1958.....	12, 115, 000
1959.....	2, 414, 219, 648

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1959, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
AND OF SENATORS, EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE MAJORITY AND
MINORITY LEADERS OF THE SENATE, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE
ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Compensation of Senators

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators",
\$23,980.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Furniture

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$34,385.

Mail Transportation

For an additional amount for maintaining, exchanging, and
equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of
the Majority and Minority Whips and the offices of the Secretary and
Sergeant at Arms, \$5,000.

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$80,420.

Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)",
\$1,780, to remain available until expended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount for "Reporting hearings", \$10,000.

Postage Stamps

For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the first
session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public Law 85-778,
approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

As provided by statute, these proposed supplemental appropriations
for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$180,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover (1) the cost of a moderate increase in the number of juries used, (2) the cost of increased fees to jurors payable under Public Law 85-299, effective September 7, 1957, and (3) the increased fees and related costs of United States commissioners as authorized by Public Law 85-276, effective September 2, 1957.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$178,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the costs of (1) increased charges for communication services, (2) postal rate increases, (3) printing an additional number of opinions of the courts of appeals, (4) paying court reporters for transcripts at higher rates as authorized by the Judicial Conference, and (5) eliminating a backlog of orders for lawbooks, general office equipment, and furniture.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", *including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$138,350, of which \$82,100 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover costs of (1) providing staff and facilities to implement the act of July 11, 1958, "To empower the Judicial Conference to study and recommend changes in and additions to the rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts," (2) pay increases for wage-board employees, (3) pay increases authorized by Public Law 85-462, (4) postal rate increases, and (5) an actuarial study of the Judicial Survivors' Annuity System.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an addition amount for "Expenses of referees", \$351,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance (1) pay increases authorized by Public Law 85-462, (2) postal rate increases, and (3) additional employees and associated costs necessary to handle the increasing volume of bankruptcy cases.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Federal contributions", *including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Emergency supplies and equipment", fiscal year 1959.*

Public Law 85-606, approved August 8, 1958, authorized a new program to provide Federal financial contributions to States and political subdivisions for necessary civil defense personnel and administrative costs. These contributions would be made following the approval of State plans for civil defense which must be consistent with the national plan for civil defense and may not exceed one-half of the total cost of the State and local expenses for these purposes. This proposed transfer is to provide \$3 million to initiate this program in the last quarter of this fiscal year.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$225,000,000, to remain available until expended.

It is estimated that virtually all of the capital of the Development Loan Fund very shortly will be either obligated under signed loan agreements or, in effect, obligated through letters of advice informing the applicant that its application has been approved and committing the Fund to the financing on stated terms. A large number of loan applications will have to await the provision of additional capital. The uninterrupted operation of the Fund for high priority projects is of great importance in meeting our foreign policy objectives.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000, *and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission to continue a study of the advantages and economic feasibility of additional rail and highway routes between the continental United States and Alaska. The Commission is required to submit a report to the Congress no later than February 1, 1960. The present authorization of the Commission is \$300,000 of which \$100,000 has previously been appropriated. The additional funds are to provide for a study by a private research firm and for necessary expenses of the Commission during its remaining life.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers", \$18,-085,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit the Board to pay subsidy bills as they become due during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The increased subsidy requirement is largely for local service operations and reflects the impact of new routes authorized by the Board and the operation of new equipment by the carriers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,800,000: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$77,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$472,000" to "\$500,000".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes (1) \$30,000 to process workloads resulting from Public Law 85-465, effective August 1, 1958, which provides annuities to certain widows and widowers whose spouses died prior to February 29, 1948, (2) \$28,000 to cover the cost of increasing per diem and mileage allowances to the maximums authorized by Public Law 84-189, with an equivalent increase in the limitation for travel expenses, and (3) \$117,000 for moving to and furnishing new office space in Washington, D.C. and New York City.

The proposed supplemental appropriation also includes \$1,625,000 to cover the cost of pay increases provided by Public Law 85-462. These additional salary costs also require an increase in the limitation for performing the work entailed in administering the act of July 19, 1940. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", \$143,000.

This appropriation provides funds for the investigation of United States citizens who are seeking employment by international organizations. Unanticipated increases in employment by international organizations and the increased cost of services performed by others account for most of the additional funds requested. The proposed supplemental appropriation also includes \$5,000 to cover pay increases authorized by Public Law 85-462 for employees paid directly from the appropriation.

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND
LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows", \$270,000.

This appropriation provides funds for the payment of annuities to persons employed in construction of the Panama Canal or their widows and to widows of former employees of the Lighthouse Service. Public Law 85-351, enacted March 28, 1958, increased payments to the latter group from \$50 to \$75 a month. In addition, there have been more claims for benefits and fewer deaths in both groups than expected when the annual estimate for 1959 was prepared. This combination of factors creates the need for additional funds to make benefit payments throughout the year.

On September 15, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$75,000, to remain available until December 31, 1959.

The Commission was created by Public Law 85-906 to study and make recommendations on improving judicial assistance and cooperation between the United States and foreign countries. The law requires completion of its work by December 31, 1959.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957, as amended (71 Stat. 626; 72 Stat. 1770), \$23,492.

Of this proposed supplemental appropriation \$18,224 is to permit the Commission to expand its program to the level contemplated by the Congress in the enactment of Public Law 85-918, approved September 2, 1958. The balance of \$5,268 is to meet increased pay costs under Public Law 85-462.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 366; 69 Stat. 589; 71 Stat. 457; 72 Stat. 416), \$46,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

This proposed appropriation is to meet administrative expenses of the Commission in planning for the financing and construction of a memorial on Corregidor Island. No appropriation has been enacted for these 1959 expenses and the work of the Commission is therefore currently suspended.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the "Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission", \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable this newly created Commission to initiate the inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources as directed by Public Law 85-470, approved June 28, 1958. The Commission's report to the President and Congress is due not later than September 1, 1961.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account, is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,477,000".

This proposed increase in limitation includes \$662,000 to cover the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 85-462 and \$365,000 to cover the cost of the additional workload resulting from the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1958 which affect the operations of the Railroad Retirement Board.

On October 28, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA [WATER STUDY COMMISSION]

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), \$100,000.

[TEXAS WATER] RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$150,000.

Legislation enacted last summer authorized the establishment of these Commissions to study and prepare plans for the development of land and water resources in certain major river basins in their respective areas. An amount of \$50,000 was appropriated for each Commission in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959. These proposed additional appropriations are to enable these Commissions to carry forward their work during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$13,438,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$12,578,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462.

An additional \$860,000 is to handle increased workloads deriving from three insurance laws recently enacted. These new laws are: (1) Public Law 85-678 which increased total disability income benefits

which may be purchased by insureds; (2) Public Law 85-857 which made minor amendments in United States Government life insurance laws; and (3) Public Law 85-896 which authorized certain policyholders of term insurance to convert to a permanent plan or to a new form of term insurance.

On September 23, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$47,455,000, *and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$375,000" to "\$425,000"*.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds in the amount of (a) \$43,065,000 for employee pay increases in accordance with Public Law 85-462, (b) \$3,331,000 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, and (c) \$1,059,000 for the increased cost, pursuant to Public Law 85-674, of contract burial and funeral expenses of eligible veterans who die while receiving care in a Veterans Administration facility.

The increase in the appropriation limitation for employee travel is necessary because of the enactment of Public Law 85-749 which authorizes travel expenses, including transportation of families, for employees appointed to certain positions for which the Civil Service Commission has determined a manpower shortage to exist.

On January 19, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OUTPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,934,000, *and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000"*.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$4,555,000 for employee pay increases authorized by Public Law 85-462, \$25,200 for the increased cost, pursuant to Public Law 85-674, of contract burial and funeral expenses of eligible veterans who die while receiving care at the expense of the Veterans Administration in contract hospitals, and \$2,353,800 to cover the cost of an increase of 114,600 medical visits to clinics over the number estimated in the 1959 budget. Included within this latter estimate is \$398,300 for 17,167 visits resulting from the enactment of Public Law 85-461 which authorized outpatient medical services to Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans for service-connected disabilities.

The increase in the employee travel limitation is necessary to pay transportation expenses of United States personnel to Manila, Philippine Islands, in order to staff the expanded outpatient clinic required by the enactment of Public Law 85-461.

On November 17, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Recently enacted legislation necessitates the provision of additional funds in the amount of \$25,000,000. The military pay raise under Public Law 85-422 caused an increase in dependency and indemnity compensation rates requiring \$1,500,000, increased pension rates for widows of the Spanish-American and earlier wars under Public Law 85-425 will cost \$11,000,000, increased burial allowances under Public Law 85-674 will cost \$11,800,000, and other new legislation will require \$700,000.

An additional amount of \$27,500,000 is to supplement the 1959 appropriation for benefit payments under legislation in effect when the appropriation was enacted. Current estimates of caseloads and average payments do not vary significantly from the original 1959 budget estimates for this appropriation.

On September 23, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$1,877,000, *and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$132,500" to "\$168,200".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$948,000 for the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 85-462; \$129,000 for the cost of wage-board pay increases granted through January 10, 1959; and, \$800,000 to cover expenses of an anticipated increase in the sale of common-use supplies.

On October 21, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$15,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to supply additional capital for the general supply fund to provide adequate financing for increased sales and services to Federal agencies.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", *including expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838)*, \$73,600.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$13,600 for the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 85-462, and \$60,000 for the cost of allowances and office facilities for former presidents and pensions for widows of former presidents under Public Law 85-745.

On September 19, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:
"Research", including not to exceed \$35,000 for alterations to the meat laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,423,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Meat inspection", \$1,899,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

The proposed additional appropriation of \$100,000 is for research on methods for the humane handling and slaughter of livestock in accordance with Public Law 85-765, approved August 27, 1958. Not to exceed \$35,000 of these funds are for the alteration of a meat laboratory at Beltsville, Md., to facilitate such research.

The proposed transfer of \$8,396,110 is to finance that part of the increased salary and related costs resulting from Public Law 85-462, which cannot be absorbed within this appropriation. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,682, *to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: Provided, That of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and \$162,255 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service".*

The proposed transfer for penalty mail is to cover the cost of increased postal rates pursuant to Public Law 85-426. The amount

for Federal Extension Service is for financing increased salary and related costs resulting from Public Law 85-462.

On September 17, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$24,698,000" to "\$25,292,950", and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account for "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$5,025,800" to "\$5,424,200".

This proposed provision is to provide \$410,860 for increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-462 and \$184,090 for revised postal rates pursuant to Public Law 85-426. This authorization is to increase the administrative expense and transfer limitations only; no increase in the total appropriation is necessary.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", as follows:

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,252,311, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Marketing services", \$2,700,967, of which \$2,074,967 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$600,000 to cover the costs resulting from an increasing number of plants eligible and applying for inspection under the Poultry Products Inspection Act. Since all plants were subject to the requirements of the act beginning January 1, 1959, unless specifically exempted, it is proposed to accelerate the program in order to bring under continuous resident inspection all eligible slaughter and evisceration plants by June 30, 1959, except for those seasonal plants not in operation until after that date. There is also included an amount of \$26,000 to cover the cost of a rate increase granted by the Federal Communications Commission for leased teletype facilities for the market news service, effective December 2, 1958.

The proposed transfers are to provide \$2,846,278 for financing increased pay costs resulting from Public Law 85-462 and \$481,000 for increased postal costs resulting from Public Law 85-426 which cannot be absorbed within this appropriation.

On September 17, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for these purposes. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$16,000,000" to "\$16,308,750".

This proposed provision is to increase the administrative expense limitation under this appropriation so as to provide \$225,770 for increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-462 and \$82,980 for revised postal rates pursuant to Public Law 85-426.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$6,380,100" to "\$6,386,300".

This proposed provision is to increase the administrative expense appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938," for increased pay costs under Public Law 85-462 and \$13,500 for revised postal rates pursuant to Public Law 85-426.

On September 17, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446); (5) \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856); (6) \$19,390,100 for transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d).

It is now estimated that participation by producers in the price-support programs administered by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be such that the Corporation will require additional funds

before the end of the fiscal year to assure conduct of its mandatory price-support operations. The above proposed supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$1,336,754,811 is to provide such funds by reimbursing the Corporation for costs incurred through the fiscal year 1958 in carrying out certain special activities which, under the law, the Corporation finances, subject to later reimbursement.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$35,398,000" to "\$40,067,000".

This proposed increase of \$4,669,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses for the Commodity Credit Corporation includes \$2,000,000 for increased program costs which result from the record high production from 1958 crops. As a consequence, the Corporation's loan and inventory management activities in 1959 will be much heavier than originally estimated for in the 1959 budget. The balance of \$2,669,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462.

On February 3, 1959, this authorization was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$77,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

This proposed transfer is to provide \$59,000 for financing increased pay costs resulting from Public Law 85-462 and \$18,000 for increased postal costs resulting from Public Law 85-426, which cannot be absorbed within this appropriation.

On September 17, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$12,826,000, of which \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;

"Forest research", \$1,003,400; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$102,800.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$8,500,000 for fighting forest fires and the proposed transfer of \$5,432,200 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462.

The need for additional funds for fighting forest fires results from serious fire conditions experienced by the Forest Service, especially in the western States. In southern California alone, there were several large fires which were costly to suppress. Conditions were so serious that the Department of Agriculture utilized funds for fighting fires in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose. This supplemental appropriation is to replace funds so used and to provide for estimated requirements for the remainder of the year.

On September 30, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Not to exceed \$18,700,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear powered merchant ship.

This proposed provision is to increase the limitation for this purpose from \$18,000,000 to \$18,700,000 to provide for the purchase and installation of stabilizers for the NS *Savannah*. This equipment is required for safety of operation.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide sufficient funds to meet anticipated payments due subsidized vessel operators under the provisions of long-term operating-differential subsidy contracts. Existing funds are expected to be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for the purchase and installation of ballast for the Maine Maritime Academy training ship, the SS *State of Maine*. The Coast Guard requires that permanent ballast be installed to provide for the efficient and safe operation of the vessel.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$805,500. *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Administrative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,632,500"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,400,000" to "\$1,492,000"; and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is increased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,206,000".*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$35,000 under the limitation for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities and operation of warehouses" to provide for the repair of shipyard buildings damaged by hurricane.

The balance of \$770,500 is to cover the cost of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,835,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$315,000 for costs of printing requirements attributable to both an increase in Government Printing Office rates, effective in July 1958, and an increase in the estimated number of patents eventuating for issuance during 1959.

The balance of \$1,520,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis indicating a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of laboratories", \$19,793, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to liquidate a contractor's claim adjudicated by the General Services Administration Board of Review.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$5,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to cover an unanticipated increase in the number of annuitants on the retired rolls.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Military personnel", \$7,100,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Military personnel", \$7,900,000.

Additional funds are required to supplement the 1956 appropriation to cover a deficiency due principally to the difficulty of making an accurate estimate of (1) the cost of increased military compensation and dependency benefits granted late in fiscal year 1955, and (2) the number of enlisted men entitled to receive dependency benefits.

Additional funds are also required to supplement the 1957 appropriation to cover a deficiency resulting from an inadequate system of fund control in effect during fiscal year 1957.

These deficiencies did not become apparent until well after the close of the fiscal years when actual obligations became known. Corrective measures have been taken that are designed to prevent future deficiencies by providing for more adequate administrative control of these funds.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$42,400,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$25,000,000 to finance unbudgeted costs incurred for activities which arose as a result of emergency operations in Lebanon. The balance of \$17,400,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Army National Guard", \$3,065,000.

These additional funds are necessary to provide for the total costs of the civilian and military pay increases, in the fiscal year 1958, granted pursuant to Public Laws 85-422 and 85-462. In computing the additional appropriation required for this purpose under the authority granted in Public Law 85-472, it was estimated that \$3,065,000 of the total cost of \$4,065,000 could be absorbed within existing funds. Consequently an additional amount of only \$1,000,000 was provided. It now develops that the reported outstanding obligations against the original appropriation were understated and that a further appropriation of \$3,065,000 is required.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$36,735,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to cover the cost of (1) the higher active duty strength required by the Navy in support of the Lebanon and Taiwan crises, (2) increase in the commuted ration rate and subsistence costs, (3) travel in excess of the amount estimated in the 1959 budget, and (4) additional costs generated by the social security amendments of 1958.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Aircraft and facilities", \$20,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$13,751,000 for certain unbudgeted costs of air operations and maintenance in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan, and increased reimbursements to the Military Air Transportation Service for airlift in connection with scientific operations in Antarctica. The balance of \$6,249,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462.

SHIPS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ships and facilities", \$20,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$12,597,000 for certain unbudgeted costs of fleet operations and maintenance in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan. The balance of \$7,403,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462.

ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ordnance and facilities", \$4,246,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,300,000 for certain unbudgeted costs of overtime and transportation of ordnance in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan.

The balance of \$2,946,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Medical care", \$9,050,000.

Additional funds are required to supplement the 1958 appropriation to cover a deficiency resulting from increased patient loads and

higher rates for hospital care furnished Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents in other than Navy facilities.

For an additional amount for "Medical care", \$8,100,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$214,000 to cover the cost of pay increases granted to classified employees under Public Law 85-462, and \$7,886,000 for the emergency issue of medical supplies and equipment as a result of the Lebanon and Taiwan crises, increased costs of care of dependents in civilian hospitals, and increased costs of care of Navy beneficiaries in other Federal hospitals.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Civil engineering", \$3,732,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$380,000 for unbudgeted costs of construction battalion operations in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan, and procurement of equipment to construct an urgently needed hangar at McMurdo Sound in the Antarctic.

The balance of \$3,352,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

For an additional amount for "Servicewide supply and finance", \$16,313,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,163,000 for certain unbudgeted costs in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan, such as overtime and transportation.

The balance of \$14,150,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Servicewide operations", \$5,726,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$400,000 for certain unbudgeted communication costs in connection with the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan.

The balance of \$5,326,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases for classified employees under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for

a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Military personnel", \$27,828,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to cover the cost of (1) the higher active duty strength required by the Air Force in support of the Lebanon and Taiwan crises, (2) increase in the commuted ration rate and subsistence costs, (3) increased costs resulting from higher dependency factors and increased years of service by grade and (4) additional costs generated by the social security amendments of 1958.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL PROVISION

Sec. —. Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the United States".

This proposed provision is the result of Alaska becoming a State. It is needed to allow continued payment of flight pay to certain personnel assigned to duty in Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$535,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$135,000 for cost of pay increases of military and classified personnel authorized in Public Laws 85-422 and 85-462, \$300,000 for wage-board pay increases granted ungraded personnel, and \$100,000 to cover the additional headstone procurement occasioned by Public Law 85-644 and by higher than anticipated headstone applications carried over from 1958.

On January 6, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for these increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover remaining payments to the Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes for the taking of lands required for the Oahe and Fort Randall reservoir projects in South Dakota.

ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Construction of Power Systems, Ryukyu Islands

For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.

This proposed appropriation is to construct an additional electric power generating plant on the island of Okinawa. to meet increased power requirements of United States military forces and the civilian population. This item, first submitted in the 1959 budget, had been deferred pending a study of need by the House Appropriations Committee. That study has now been completed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,150,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$378,000 for activities made necessary by the enactment of Public Law 85-929, approved September 6, 1958, which amends the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in foods of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. The remaining \$772,000 is for increased pay costs authorized under Public Law 85-462.

On October 7, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", \$75,300,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds for which applications have been filed on or before January 6, 1959, and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed as early as possible to provide additional funds for grants, loans, and payments under programs authorized by the National Defense Education Act of 1958, approved September 2, 1958. A supplemental appropriation of \$40,000,000, made available for 1959 as an interim appropriation to initiate these programs, is not sufficient to meet expected requirements.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,067,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$550,000 for personnel and related administrative expenses in connection with the operation of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Additional funds are needed as early as possible for this purpose, since the 1959 appropriation of \$750,000 was only an interim appropriation to begin administration of the defense educational programs.

The balance of \$517,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$800,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$500,000 to provide funds for the first year of a 2-year grant program to alleviate financial deficits resulting from operating costs which exceed tuition payments in schools of public health as authorized by Public Law 85-544, approved July 22, 1958.

The balance of \$300,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,886,000, *to remain available until expended*.

The proposed supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$1,886,000 is for the construction of a Public Health Service Indian hospital at Sells, Ariz., which together with \$244,000 currently available will provide for a total of \$2,130,000.

Funds in the amount of \$1,110,000 have heretofore been appropriated for this project. However, inability to locate an adequate supply of water and a general underestimate of cost in connection with other projects financed by this appropriation occasioned deferment of the Sells hospital. Due to the need to proceed with other projects, \$866,000 has been reprogramed to meet such costs. Thus the requested supplemental appropriation is to reinstate the \$866,000 together with approximately \$1,020,000 required to cover the general underestimate of cost for the Sells project, its increased construction costs, and the unanticipated cost of providing an adequate water supply.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased from "\$139,131,000" to "\$173,532,000".

This proposed increase in limitation includes \$11,295,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462 and \$23,106,000 for increased workloads resulting from the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act which provide for increased payments to beneficiaries and payment of benefits to dependents of disabled workers. In addition the amendments revise requirements for eligibility to disability benefits and also to certain types of benefits paid to dependents of insured workers. These provisions require conversion of 12.8 million benefit payments to the new rates and current estimates indicate about 565,000 more claims applications will be filed in 1959 as a result of the changes.

On October 9, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" \$1,210,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, *which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,290,000: Provided, That the first proviso under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the foregoing limitation.*

Because of major amendments to the Social Security Act since 1953 when space requirements were formulated, the building now under construction will be too small to house the Bureau's Baltimore operations. To fully realize the economies expected from consolidating operations within one location it is essential that an addition to the building now under construction be built. Since construction is well under way on the central office building, it would be advantageous to provide the additional space at this time.

The estimated cost of the new addition is \$4,670,000. The cost of the construction now under way is estimated to be \$27,620,000. The total of these two is \$32,290,000, an increase in the existing limitation of \$1,210,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$168,400,000.

For the fiscal year 1959 the Congress appropriated \$1,806,400,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled

under titles I, IV, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act. It is estimated that a supplemental appropriation of \$168,400,000 will be needed because of legislation (Public Law 85-840) raising the Federal share of assistance payments made by the States. In addition, current program trends indicate an increase in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children in excess of that anticipated when the regular appropriation was made.

On September 8, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1960: Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,000" to "\$16,500,000": Provided further, That the foregoing amount shall be available to and expended by the States only for the purpose of providing necessary services to children with congenital heart disease: Provided further, That the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000, shall otherwise be deemed a part of their allotments under title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V).*

Recent advances in medical techniques, particularly open-heart surgery, have made it possible to save the lives of many children with congenital heart disease hitherto considered incurable. The relatively high cost of such treatment and the increased number of children whose lives could be saved by this procedure have caused a serious backlog. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide emergency funds exclusively for the prompt treatment of these children. In order to provide for the most effective use of these funds, it is proposed that this appropriation remain available until June 30, 1960. Such medical aid is normally provided by the States and local communities and it is expected that in the future the States will finance this program within their regular crippled children's program.

The proposed language would permit State funds otherwise available for matching within the definition of State crippled children's plans to be used to match Federal funds made available by this supplemental appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$161,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$262,000 to provide for civilian pay increases under Public Law 85-462, and \$98,000 for regional office employees needed to perform personnel, payrolling, and voucher services for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance as a result of added workload from 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

On October 9, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$57,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and an additional amount of not to exceed \$53,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$16,000 for additional services of the general counsel necessitated by the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, the amount of \$16,000 required to meet the additional workload resulting from the Social Security Act Amendments of 1958, and \$80,000 for the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462.

On October 9, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

For an additional amount for the "White House Council on Aging", \$846,000, *of which \$810,000 shall be available for grants to States and shall remain available until January 31, 1961.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide grants to the States to assist in preparing for and attending the White House conference. In addition, \$36,000 is needed to increase Federal technical assistance to the States and for work preliminary to the conference.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$3,814,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,500,000 to cover the unusually high fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1958 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, \$1,314,000 is required to meet increased pay costs under Public Law 85-462.

On December 29, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)", *for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to liquidate contract earnings for improvements of roads on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations authorized by the act of August 23, 1958.

PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763), \$6,960,000.

This proposed appropriation is to implement the program of rehabilitation of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe authorized by the act of September 2, 1958. Tribal lands have been taken by the United States in connection with construction of the Oahe Dam and the first group of Indians are to be relocated by April 1959.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to cover small reclamation project loan applications from the Goleta County Water District in California and the Roosevelt Water Conservation District in Arizona, for \$2,080,000 and \$2,780,000, respectively. These loan applications have been before the Congress the required 60 days without adverse action and are now eligible for funding.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$1,388,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$200,000 to cover fire suppression costs incurred this fiscal year.

The balance of \$1,188,500 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Laws 85-462 and 85-584. This appropriation was reappropriated, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$650,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit expansion of the power generating facilities on St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to meet increased power requirements. Studies have shown that the most economical means of providing the increased capacity is to install a steam turbine unit in the proposed salt water distillation plant. Combination of the water and power facilities will result in significant economies in both products.

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$850,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

This proposed supplemental authorization is to permit initiation of construction of salt water distillation facilities which will provide an adequate and dependable potable water supply for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," \$988,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$60,000 to cover the cost of general expenses connected with an increase in the volume of tax litigation.

The balance of \$928,000 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,542,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,642,000 to cover costs of pay increases authorized under Public Law 85-462. The balance of \$900,000 is for operations of United States marshals in meeting extraordinary situations arising in certain districts as a result of the Supreme Court decision on school integration.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$325,000".

Obligations during the first half of the year, together with the current level of criminal and civil litigation and tax cases, indicate that additional funds and an increased limitation will be required for the compensation of expert witnesses and informants.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$9,611,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$9,436,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 85-462, and \$175,000 for the cost of increases in postage rates under Public Law 85-426.

On September 10, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,999,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,447,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Laws 85-422 and 85-462, \$194,000 for an increase in the estimate of average prison population from 21,300 to 22,000 (actual population on December 18, 1958 was 21,995), and \$358,000 to replace depleted inventories.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds to pay the costs of maintaining Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions. Both the number of prisoners and costs are rising.

On December 31, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including necessary expenses for the performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); and for the performance of functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8(b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); \$774,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$240,000 for safety activities under the 1958 amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, \$450,000 for administration of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and \$84,000 for payment of increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-462.

On November 26, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$630,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$53,500 to administer the permanent program of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen enacted August 28, 1958. Benefits under this program began on October 28, 1958, and are being paid through State employment security offices which act as agents of the Federal Government under agreements entered into with the Secretary of Labor. The Department of Labor supervises the program and renders assistance and advice to the States. The balance of \$577,000 is to cover increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-462.

On December 30, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees", \$41,200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds to pay unemployment compensation to ex-servicemen for the full year. Public Law 85-848, approved August 28, 1958, provides unemployment compensation benefits for ex-servicemen similar to those being paid former Federal Government employees. In order to provide interim financing of these additional benefit costs, the Congress in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, provided for the merger of the appropriations, "Unemployment compensation for veterans" and "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees."

On September 8, 1958, this merged appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

For payment into the postal revenues for public services, in accordance with section 104 of the Postal Policy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 136, 137), \$171,259,000.

This proposed appropriation is to provide for the reimbursement of the Post Office Department for losses resulting from the transmission of matter in the mails free of postage or at reduced rates and for the losses incurred in performing certain nonpostal and special services, such as custodial and related services in public buildings, and registry, collect-on-delivery, and special delivery services.

(Out of postal fund)

TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$41,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the payment of the increased rail costs approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders of December 30, 1957, and June 23, 1958.

On August 25, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$6,875,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$438,000 for additional communications expense resulting from increased costs and intensified diplomatic activity; \$141,000 for strengthening the Department's ability to cope with world Communist political and economic activities; and \$281,100 for other needs which have arisen in the conduct of diplomatic relations and consular services, chiefly the establishment of an Embassy in Guinea, which recently received its independence.

The balance of \$6,014,900 is for increases in pay under Public Law 85-462. This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$995,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet expenses relating to the evacuation of Government employees, their dependents, and other American citizens from certain areas of the Middle East.

On September 16, 1958, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$4,943,146.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet in this fiscal year the assessed portion of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) budget authorized for calendar year 1959 by the last United Nations General Assembly. In addition, special assistance of \$3,500,000 is currently planned from 1960 mutual security appropriations, because assessments of member states will not cover all UNEF requirements. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Iceland have also pledged special assistance in addition to their assessments.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$1,200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance participation in a number of international conferences and meetings which are expected to occur during the remainder of the current fiscal year and for which funds are not available. Most of these conferences and meetings could not be anticipated when the original estimates for the current year were prepared.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Operation and maintenance

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$991,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$38,400 for wage-board pay increases granted during the year, \$41,500 for pay increases pursuant to Public Law 85-462, and \$911,600 for emergency repair of flood damages caused by record floods on the Rio Grande during October and November of 1958. The funds for flood repair are requested for obligations in excess of funds available in the Rio Grande emergency flood protection appropriation and will replace amounts currently being used out of the operation and maintenance and construction appropriations for this purpose.

On December 23, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31

U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

For payment to the Government of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for the purpose of providing an equitable final settlement to the Philippine Government for changes in the gold value of their reserves held in the United States that were caused by the devaluation of the United States dollar in 1934. The appropriation would be derived from receipts related to the devaluation of the dollar already set aside in the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$337,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$192,600 to cover the cost of pay increases authorized under Public Law 85-462, \$90,000 for postal rate increases under Public Law 85-426 on mailings of processed depositary receipts, and \$54,400 for reimbursing the Federal Reserve banks for processing 426,000 more depositary receipts than were contemplated when the budget was transmitted to the Congress.

On August 17, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$3,975,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,260,800 to meet the cost of postal rate increases under Public Law 85-426 and \$792,835 for pay increases authorized under Public Law 85-462. The balance of \$921,365 is for punch card and addressograph plate changes caused by the Social Security Act amendments of 1958 and increases in the estimated volume of Social Security and tax refund checks to be issued.

On November 3, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,491,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$37,000 to meet costs of postal rate increases under Public Law 85-426, \$199,000 for wage-board pay increases effective since the submission of the 1959 budget, and \$4,255,000 for pay increases authorized under Public Law 85-462.

On December 30, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$30,600,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$548,120 to cover the cost of postal rate increases under Public Law 85-426 and \$30,051,880 for pay increases authorized under Public Law 85-462.

On August 17, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", *including expenses necessary for performing such protective duties in the White House areas of the Executive Office Building as the Secretary may prescribe, \$130,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$16,000 to provide funds to initiate protection of the White House offices in the Executive Office Building.

The balance of \$114,000 is to cover increased pay costs authorized under Public Law 85-584. This appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for this purpose. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 30, 1958.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

This proposed provision is to authorize the use of available funds to strike a medal in honor of Roger P. Ames pursuant to Public Law 85-879.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$7,831,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$6,100,000 to cover the costs of military pay increases under Public Law 85-422, \$1,100,000 for civilian pay increases under Public Law 85-462, \$400,000 for settlement of claims against the United States for damages sustained from an explosion at South Amboy, N.J., in 1950, and \$231,000 for a revision of the cost-of-living allowances for military personnel stationed in Hawaii and Alaska.

On August 17, 1958, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to District of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), \$9,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to partially pay the cost for fiscal year 1959 of salary increases for District employees. The act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-451), increased the authorized Federal payment to the general fund from \$23,000,000 to \$32,000,000. This request, together with the presently appropriated amount of \$20,000,000, will result in a total of \$29,000,000 for 1959.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Department of General Administration

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$550,000, of which \$7,810 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$373,000 for salary increases, \$1,000 for wage-board pay increases, and \$176,000 for increased cost of postage, unemployment compensation, and administering workmen's compensation.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$26,200.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$23,000 for salary increases, \$100 for wage-board pay increases, and \$3,100 for increased cost of postage and preparation and grading certified public accounting examinations.

Public Schools

For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$4,295,668, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the development of vocational education.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$3,813,668 for salary increases, \$411,000 for pay wage-board increases, and \$71,000 for substitute teachers and stores-clerks and to provide lunches for needy children in junior and senior high schools.

Public Library

For an additional amount for "Public Library", \$190,300.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount \$153,000 for salary increases, \$22,300 for wage-board pay increases, and \$15,000 for reallocations.

Metropolitan Police

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$2,616,800, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$2,217,000 for salary increases, \$15,800 for wage-board pay increases, and \$384,000 for an increase in the number of pensioners.

Fire Department

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$1,200,300.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$1,015,000 for salary increases, \$14,300 for wage-board pay increases, and \$171,000 for an increase in the number of pensioners.

Department of Corrections

For an additional amount for "Department of Corrections", \$326,100.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the amount of \$246,000 for salary increases, \$7,100 for wage-board pay increases, \$73,000 for increased number and costs of District prisoners in Federal institutions.

Department of Public Welfare

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$897,200.

This proposed supplemental is required to provide the amount of \$586,000 for salary increases, \$103,200 for wage-board pay increases, and \$208,000 for increased number of cases in board and care of children, care of unmarried mothers, National Training School for Boys, public assistance, and burial of indigent residents.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$20,197.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$30,219, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Robert H. Jones <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	\$5,000	-----	\$5,000
Annie F. Campbell <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	15,000	-----	15,000
The Brookings Institution.....	-----	\$107	107
District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Karsusky, et al.....	-----	81	81
Dennett <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	10,000	31	10,031
Total.....	30,000	219	30,219

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

Operating expenses, National Guard, 1954.....	\$213. 85
Compensation and retirement fund expenses, 1957.....	52, 713. 75
Operating expenses, Recreation Department, 1958.....	163. 72
Operating expenses, Courts, 1958.....	94, 391. 90
Total.....	147, 483. 22

These amounts are for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Office of the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners; for the payment of costs of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia; and for the payment of claims chargeable against appropriations that have been exhausted.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.



Mar. 2, 1959

serted a letter and resolution he had received opposing "the recommendations of President Eisenhower for the elimination of Federal aids for vocational education beginning July 1, 1960." pp. 2767-8

17. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Mar. 5. p. 2834

HOUSE

18. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1959 (H. Doc. 90); to Appropriations Committee. p. 2856

These estimates provide for Pay Act costs for appropriation items not covered in H. Doc. 58 (See Digest No. 23). Estimates included for the Department of Agriculture provide for Pay Act costs for the following items, to be derived by transfer from the 1959 appropriation for "Conservation reserve program":

Farmer Cooperative Service, \$42,000;
Soil Conservation Service (Conservation operations), \$6,424,000;
Foreign Agricultural Service, \$257,800;
Commodity Exchange Authority, \$68,000;
Rural Electrification Administration, \$613,000;
Farmers Home Administration, \$2,210,500;
Office of General Counsel, \$267,500;
Office of the Secretary, \$207,505; and
Library, \$62,600.

In addition, (a) an increase of \$330,000 is proposed for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund, in the limitation upon the amount which may be paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses, and (b) general language is proposed increasing expenditure and transfer limitations to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs (covering a \$77,000 increase for Agricultural Research Service, "Diseases of Animals and Poultry," and a \$111,926 increase for Commodity Stabilization Service, "Sugar Act Program").

19. POSTAL SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 2339, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 39 of the United States Code entitled "The Postal Service." p. 2837

20. ORANGES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with^{out} amendment S. 79, to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to permit the temporary certification of Citrus Red No. 2 for coloring mature oranges under tolerances found safe by HEW (H. Rept. 88). Later, the bill was recommitted at the request of Rep. Harris to have the bill corrected. pp. 2839; , 2857, D121

21. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Mathews stated that farmers do not get a fair press, that USDA appropriations are wrongly interpreted as farm subsidies, that subsidies to business and labor are not emphasized, and defended the price support program. pp. 2845-8

Rep. Hoffman, Mich., praised a constituent who, opposed to Federal regulations concerning farm production, is selling his farm and going to Australia. pp. 2854-5

22. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Cooley criticized the Administration for alleged restrictions on the barter program under Public Law 480 as Congress planned it, and stated that these restrictions hindered our effective countering of the Soviet economic offensive. pp. 2848-9

23. WATER PLANTS. Received from Interior a report "pertaining to the construction and operation of saline water demonstration plants." p. 2856
24. HOUSING. The Committee on Banking and Currency reported on Feb. 27 with amendment S. 57, "To extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the renewal of urban communities" (H. Rept. 86). pp. 2856-7
25. BUDGET. Rep. Mack stated that he received numerous letters in favor of "less extravagant spending." p. 2836
26. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1776 to exempt employees of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission from the Classification Act of 1949 (H. Rept. 87). p. 2857
27. IRRIGATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 1306, to amend section 2 (b) of the Columbia Basin Project Act to provide water for the State College of Washington, and H. R. 4405, to authorize studies on the feasibility of developing the water resources of the Salt Fork of the Red River in Texas. p. D122
28. PUBLICATIONS; LIBRARIES. H. R. 519, relating to the distribution of Government publications to depository libraries, as reported by the House Administration Committee (see Digest No. 30), includes the following provisions:
Provides that each Government agency shall furnish monthly to the Superintendent of Documents a list of publications, except for certain restricted and administrative publications, which it issued during the previous month that were obtained from sources other than the Government Printing Office; permits Representatives to designate additional depository libraries, up to a total of two, within the areas which they serve; requires Government agencies to furnish the Superintendent of Documents a sufficient number of copies of publications it orders from the Public Printer for distribution to depository libraries; requires Government agencies to bear the expense of printing copies for depository libraries of those publications obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office; authorizes heads of executive departments to designate additional depository libraries within departments based on need, not to exceed the number of major bureaus or divisions in the department; and authorizes not to exceed two regional depository libraries in each State to receive copies of all new and revised Government publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Ellender's recent address before the annual meeting of the New York State Waterways Ass'n. pp. A1569-71
30. BUDGET; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Goldwater inserted his recent address, "The Massive Irresponsibility of the Spenders." pp. A1571-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Arends stating that his constituent's repeatedly emphasize the importance of balancing the budget. p. A1629
31. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE. Sen. Kennedy commended and inserted an address by Ambassador Nehru, "The Objectives of International Economic Assistance." pp. A1574-5
Sen. Humphrey inserted Dr. Galbraith's address, "The State of Liberalism." pp. A1604-6

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, THE JUDICIARY, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1959

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$427,516,262, FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, THE JUDICIARY, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

MARCH 2, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 2, 1959.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, in the amount of \$427,516,262, for the legislative branch, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and various departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government. Of this total \$422,511,730 is to be appropriated from Federal funds and \$5,004,532 from District of Columbia funds.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, in the amount of \$427,516,262, for the legislative branch, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and various departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government. Of this total \$422,511,730 is to be appropriated from Federal funds and \$5,004,532 from District of Columbia funds.

The proposed appropriations are required because of recent laws and administrative actions pursuant to law which made pay increases, as follows:

The act of May 14, 1958 (Public Law 85-399), increased the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers.

The act of May 20, 1958 (Public Law 85-422), adjusted the methods of computing basic pay for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services.

The act of May 27, 1958 (Public Law 85-426), adjusted the compensation of postal employees.

The act of June 20, 1958 (Public Law 85-462), revised the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The act of July 25, 1958 (Public Law 85-550), increased the wages of certain employees in the Panama Canal Zone.

The act of August 1, 1958 (Public Law 85-584), allowed increases in the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police.

The act of August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-838), amended the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to provide salary increases for teachers.

The act of September 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-928), amended section 4201 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the annual rate of compensation of members of the Board of Parole.

Action of the Judicial Conference at its meeting in September 1958 increased the pay of court reporters in the judiciary under authority of section 753(e) of title 28, United States Code.

Action by the Civil Service Commission under the authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1133), allowed an increase in the salaries of certain engineers and scientists effective December 29, 1957.

Actions by various agency heads pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 1082(7)) increased the salaries of so-called wage-board employees in line with comparable jobs in private industry.

The estimated cost from Federal funds of all these pay increases is \$1,057,365,448, of which \$440,211,352, or almost 42 percent, can be met by savings through administrative action, increases in limitations on administrative expenses and trust and revolving funds, and transfers of funds from one account to another within the same agency. The remaining \$617,154,096 will require supplemental appropriations. Of this latter amount, \$422,511,730 is included in this docu-

ment and \$194,642,366 was transmitted to the Congress on February 11, 1959 (H. Doc. 58), with proposed supplemental appropriations involving other requirements as well as pay-increase costs.

Amounts required to meet the costs of pay increases for certain engineers and scientists and for employees whose salaries are regulated by wage boards have been included in this request. Although these increases were authorized by administrative action, they create demands for funds of essentially the same kind as those growing out of recent pay legislation and generally affect the same appropriations. The amounts shown for these needs are the net amounts of additional funds required, except in the case of the Department of Defense where the full estimated cost of wage-board increases is shown in the tabulation, even though all the cost is being absorbed. Here the amount is large and is a significant factor in the Department's ability to absorb the costs of other increases.

This recommendation provides only for the increased pay costs for employment financed by appropriations already enacted for the fiscal year 1959. Proposed supplemental appropriations for additional personal services for the fiscal year 1959 which were transmitted to the Congress on February 11, 1959, were based on the new pay rates. Any future proposed supplementals for 1959 will be on the same basis.

Proposed language is also recommended to waive certain limitations to the extent necessary to cover the pay-increase costs for which the 1959 appropriation acts made no provision.

The proposed supplemental appropriations recommended herein, listed by departments and agencies and appropriations involved, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The tabular statement following the list of items shows by departments and agencies (1) the increase in 01 (personal services) and related costs occasioned by pay increases; (2) the net amount needed for payment to other appropriations after applying available savings to this requirement; (3) the net amount to be absorbed, showing separately (a) the portion which can be met by administrative action, including payments received from other appropriations, and (b) the portion which requires congressional action to authorize proposed transfers from other appropriations available during the fiscal year 1959, to increase limitations on administrative expenses, and to increase limitations on the amount of trust funds which can be used in 1959; and (4) the additional appropriations required, showing separately (a) the portion which is included in this submission and (b) the portion which was transmitted to Congress separately on February 11, 1959, in connection with requests for other purposes.

Where it appeared that supplemental appropriations would be required to meet pay-increase costs, the appropriations of the agencies in the executive branch were apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis indicating the necessity for a supplemental estimate. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by letters of October 30, 1958, and on such other dates as such action was taken from time to time.

The recommendations made herein and in the transmittal of February 11, 1959, dispose of all the 1959 supplemental requests anticipated under existing legislation in the 1960 budget document except one relatively small item to be handled later. The amounts

recommended in this transmittal, like those in the previous one, reflect reductions below the amounts forecast in the budget document for such supplementals and increase the net amount of the reductions from \$24 million, as reported on February 11, 1959, to \$48 million.

These proposed appropriations are required in connection with legislation enacted since transmission to the Congress of the budget for the fiscal year 1959 or actions taken pursuant to law after that time. The estimates submitted by the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity. The estimates for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

- "Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,488,605;
- "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$18,740;
- Contingent expenses of the Senate:
 - "Legislative reorganization", \$10,650;
 - "Senate policy committees", \$24,010;
 - "Joint Economic Committee", \$13,590;
 - "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$16,625;
 - "Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,605;
 - "Vice President's automobile", \$560;
 - "Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$560;
 - "Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders", \$1,120;
 - "Reporting Senate proceedings", \$18,825;
 - "Inquiries and investigations", \$209,900;
 - "Folding documents", \$2,900;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures", \$2,295, to remain available during the existence of the Committee and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;

House of Representatives:

- "Salaries, officers and employees", \$576,205;
- "Members' clerk hire", \$1,500,000;
- Contingent expenses of the House:
 - "Furniture", \$13,330;
 - "Miscellaneous items", \$130,000;
 - "Special and select committees", \$200,000;
 - "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$24,000;
 - "Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$9,175;
 - "Folding documents", \$20,000;
 - "Revision of laws", \$1,650;
 - "Speaker's automobile", \$625;
 - "Majority leader's automobile", \$625;
 - "Minority leader's automobile", \$525;

Capitol police: "Capitol Police Board", \$17,200;

"Education of Senate and House pages", \$8,415;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$17,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

- "Capitol buildings", \$20,500;
- "Capitol grounds", \$4,500;
- "House office buildings", \$36,000;

Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechanical care", \$900;

Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$15,000;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", \$548,300;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$123,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$125,300;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$101,100;

Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses", \$12,900;

Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,800;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$177,000;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", \$70,000;

"Care of the building and grounds", \$1,200;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$465;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of which \$67,900 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of judges";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects";

"Executive Mansion and grounds", \$34,000;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", \$384,000;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", \$66,000;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$516,000;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$160,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Expenses", \$17,138,000;

"Research and development", \$330,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", \$100,000;

"Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska", \$28,500;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$778,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of \$110,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and increase of \$445,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of \$34,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$254,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$475,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$540,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$55,000, of which \$7,200 shall be derived only from the war claims fund;

General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,245,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,524,000;

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,354,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$20,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$174,000;

National Mediation Board:

"Salaries and expenses", \$24,500;

National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$27,500;

Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$195,000;

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$15,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$637,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,165,000;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation \$700,000 from the revolving fund and \$72,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans:

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", \$200,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$129,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$157,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$45,000;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,397,000;

Veterans Administration:

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", \$807,000;

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$163,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,544,400;

"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$284,100, and increase the amount which may be deposited to the credit of this appropriation from funds received under section 204(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by \$148,900;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$639,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", \$162,000;

Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$5,500 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Federal Facilities Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,800 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$4,400 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$720,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$48,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$36,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of \$53,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$150,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$570,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$3,035,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$860,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$860,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$42,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations", \$6,424,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$257,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$68,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$330,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses);

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$613,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,210,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$267,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$207,505, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$62,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$226,000;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses", \$667,000;

"1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries", \$451,000, to remain available until December 31, 1961;

"Eighteenth decennial census", \$390,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962;

"Census of governments", \$32,000;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$739,000;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$603,800;

Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

"Salaries and expenses", \$214,750;

"Export control", \$126,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$102,000;

Maritime activities: "Maritime training", \$130,500;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,535,000 in the limitation on necessary expenses of administration);

National Bureau of Standards:

"Expenses", \$1,061,000;

"Plant and equipment", \$35,500, to remain available until expended;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,794,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Office of the Secretary of Defense:

“Salaries and expenses”, \$1,050,000;

Office of Public Affairs: “Salaries and expenses”, \$35,000;

Interservice activities: “Court of Military Appeals”, \$28,000;

Department of the Army:

“Research and development”, \$9,100,000, to remain available until expended;

Alaska Communication System: “Operation and maintenance”, \$176,000;

Department of the Navy:

“Navy personnel, general expenses”, \$2,630,000;

“Research and development”, \$9,994,000, to remain available until expended;

Department of the Air Force:

“Research and development”, \$9,810,000, to remain available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance”, \$69,000,000;

“Air National Guard”, \$2,162,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control:

“Operation and maintenance, general”, \$1,138,000, to remain available until expended;

“General expenses”, \$1,046,000;

United States Soldiers' Home: “Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay” (increase of \$239,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

Administration, Ryukyu Islands: “Salaries and expenses”, \$32,000;

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: “Operating expenses”, \$1,126,400;

Panama Canal Company: “Panama Canal Company fund” (increase of \$346,400 in the limitation on general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Freedmen's Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”, \$116,000;

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: “Salaries and expenses”, \$115,000;

Public Health Service:

“Control of tuberculosis”, \$115,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Communicable disease activities”, \$290,000;

“Sanitary engineering activities,” \$441,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Hospitals and medical care", \$2,170,000;

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$240,000;

"Indian health activities", \$1,854,000;

"Operations, National Library of Medicine, \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Salaries and expenses", \$406,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska", \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$221,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$186,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$172,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:

Office of Saline Water: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,400;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$36,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$254,000;

Office of Minerals Mobilization: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,000;

Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,800;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$418,000;

Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$62,500;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Resources management", \$925,000, of which \$400,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services";

"General administrative expenses", \$265,000;

Bureau of Reclamation:

"Operation and maintenance", \$924,000, of which \$798,203 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$71,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund;

"General administrative expenses", \$360,600, to be derived from the reclamation fund;

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$3,235,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$1,656,000, of which \$1,306,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration;

"Health and safety", \$487,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$102,000;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$318,100;

"General administrative expenses", \$104,500;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$27,000;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries

"Management and investigations of resources", \$790,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$60,500;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", \$355,000;

"General administrative expenses", \$15,000;

Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$154,800;

Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$12,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$206,600;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$304,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$4,208,000;

Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses" (increase of \$32,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$50,000 in the limitation on vocational training expenses);

Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on general administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$212,000;

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$46,000;

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000;

Bureau of Employment Security:

"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$39,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$130,000, to be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund;

Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses", \$257,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$4,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended;

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", \$595,000;

Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$44,000;

Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$917,000;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

"Administration, regional operation, and research", \$5,359,000;

"Operations", \$225,800,000;

"Facilities", \$667,000;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", \$98,200;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

"American sections, international commissions", \$16,800;

"International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;

"Passamaquoddy tidal power survey", \$6,600, to remain available until expended;

Educational exchange: "International educational exchange activities", \$300,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$247,500;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,481,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$289,500;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses", \$301,500;

"Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$25,000;

Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

"Executive office", \$36,300;

"Office of Corporation Counsel", \$52,520, of which \$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Regulatory agencies", \$96,812;

"Recreation Department", \$173,200;

"Department of Veterans Affairs", \$9,000;

"Office of Civil Defense", \$6,200;

"Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$15,200;

"Courts", \$327,000;

- “Department of Public Health”, \$1,879,700;
- “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$140,100, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;
- “Office of Surveyor”, \$11,000;
- “Department of Licenses and Inspections”, \$160,700;
- “Department of Highways”, \$346,000, of which \$295,177 shall be payable from the highway fund;
- “Department of Vehicles and Traffic”, \$83,200 (payable from the highway fund);
- “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$1,213,000, of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;
- “Washington Aqueduct”, \$128,000 (payable from the water fund);
- “National Guard”, \$11,000;
- “National Capital parks”, \$247,900;
- “National Zoological Park”, \$67,700.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. —. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations; or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959

[Public Law 85-462 unless otherwise specified]

INCREASED PAY COSTS

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Organization unit	Increase in 01 and related costs	Net amount for payment to other ap- propriations	Net absorption		Additional funds required			
			Possible by administra- tive action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Included in this sub- mission	Submitted separately (H. Doc. 58)	Total
Legislative branch: Public Law 85-462	\$6,026,041		\$507,951		\$507,951	\$5,486,070	\$32,020	\$5,518,090
Wage-board pay increases	20,165					20,165		20,165
The Judiciary: Public Law 85-462	2,455,240		95,395	\$150,000	245,395	1,997,245	212,600	2,209,845
Court reporter pay increases	13,400					13,400		13,400
Wage-board pay increases	5,900						5,900	5,900
Executive Office of the President: The White House: Public Law 85-462	233,470		63,440	170,030	233,470			
Wage-board pay increases	34,000					34,000		34,000
Bureau of the Budget	384,000					384,000		384,000
Council of Economic Advisers	24,000		4,000		4,000	20,000		20,000
National Security Council		\$17,610				66,000		66,000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	1,114,200		1,114,200		1,114,200			
President's Advisory Committee on Government Or- ganization	4,420		4,420		4,420			
President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Government	3,715		3,715		3,715			
Funds appropriated to the President: Disaster relief	9,500				9,500			
Expansion of defense production	151,600		151,600		151,600			
Expenses of management improvement	3,710		3,710		3,710			
Mutual security	8,194,269		8,194,269		8,194,269			
President's special international program	117,557		117,557		117,557			
Independent offices: American Battle Monuments Commission: Public Law 85-422	20,988		20,988		20,988			
Public Law 85-462	27,973		7,973		7,973	20,000		20,000
Atomic Energy Commission	5,000,000		320,000	4,680,000	5,000,000			
Career Executive Board	1,635		1,635		1,635			
Civil Aeronautics Board	516,000					516,000		516,000
Civil Service Commission	2,326,400		696,400		696,400		1,630,000	1,630,000
Commission on Civil Rights	28,400	1,600				30,000		30,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington	160,447		447	160,000	160,447			
Farm Credit Administration	160,000		160,000		160,000			

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959—Continued

[Public Law 85-462 unless otherwise specified]

Organization unit	Increase in 01 and related costs	Net absorption			Additional funds required		
		Possible by administra- tive action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Included in this sub- mission	Submitted separately (H. Doc. 58)	Total
Independent offices—continued							
Federal Aviation Agency:							
Public Law 85-422.....	\$33,700				\$33,700		\$33,700
Public Law 85-462.....	19,178,300	\$2,167,000		\$2,167,000	17,011,300		17,011,300
Engineer and scientist pay increases.....	515,000				515,000		515,000
Wage-board pay increases.....	36,500				36,500		36,500
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	4,313	4,313		4,313			
Federal Communications Commission.....	837,700			59,700	778,000		778,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	635,750			635,750			
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	299,000	46,750	\$589,000	45,000	254,000		254,000
Federal Power Commission.....	549,000	45,000		45,000	475,000		475,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	540,000	74,000		74,000	540,000		540,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	54,215				47,800		47,800
General Accounting Office.....	3,389,559	1,144,559	7,200	7,200	2,245,000		2,245,000
Historical and memorial commissions.....	13,960	8,692		8,692			
Indian Claims Commission.....	9,982	9,982		9,982		\$5,268	5,268
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,524,000				1,524,000		1,524,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,354,000				3,354,000		3,354,000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	2,432	2,432		2,432			
National Capital Planning Commission.....	4,400	4,400		4,400	20,000		20,000
National Labor Relations Board.....	1,094,000	920,000		920,000	174,000		174,000
National Mediation Board.....	59,620	7,620		7,620	52,000		52,000
National Science Foundation.....	280,445	280,445		280,445			
Railroad Retirement Board.....	1,314,000	652,000		1,314,000			
Renegotiation Board.....	275,000	80,000	662,000	80,000	195,000		195,000
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	33,695	18,695	15,000	33,695	637,000		637,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	637,000						
Selective Service System:							
Public Law 85-422.....	308,675				308,675		308,675
Public Law 85-462.....	2,112,129	255,804		255,804	1,856,325		1,856,325
Small Business Administration.....	1,022,000		772,000	772,000	250,000		250,000
Smithsonian Institution:							
Public Law 85-462.....	413,800	110,000		110,000	303,800		303,800
Wage-board pay increases.....	25,200				25,200		25,200
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	20,282	20,282		20,282			
Tariff Commission.....	157,000				157,000		157,000
Tax Court of the United States.....	78,100	33,100		33,100	45,000		45,000
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	15,000	15,000		15,000			

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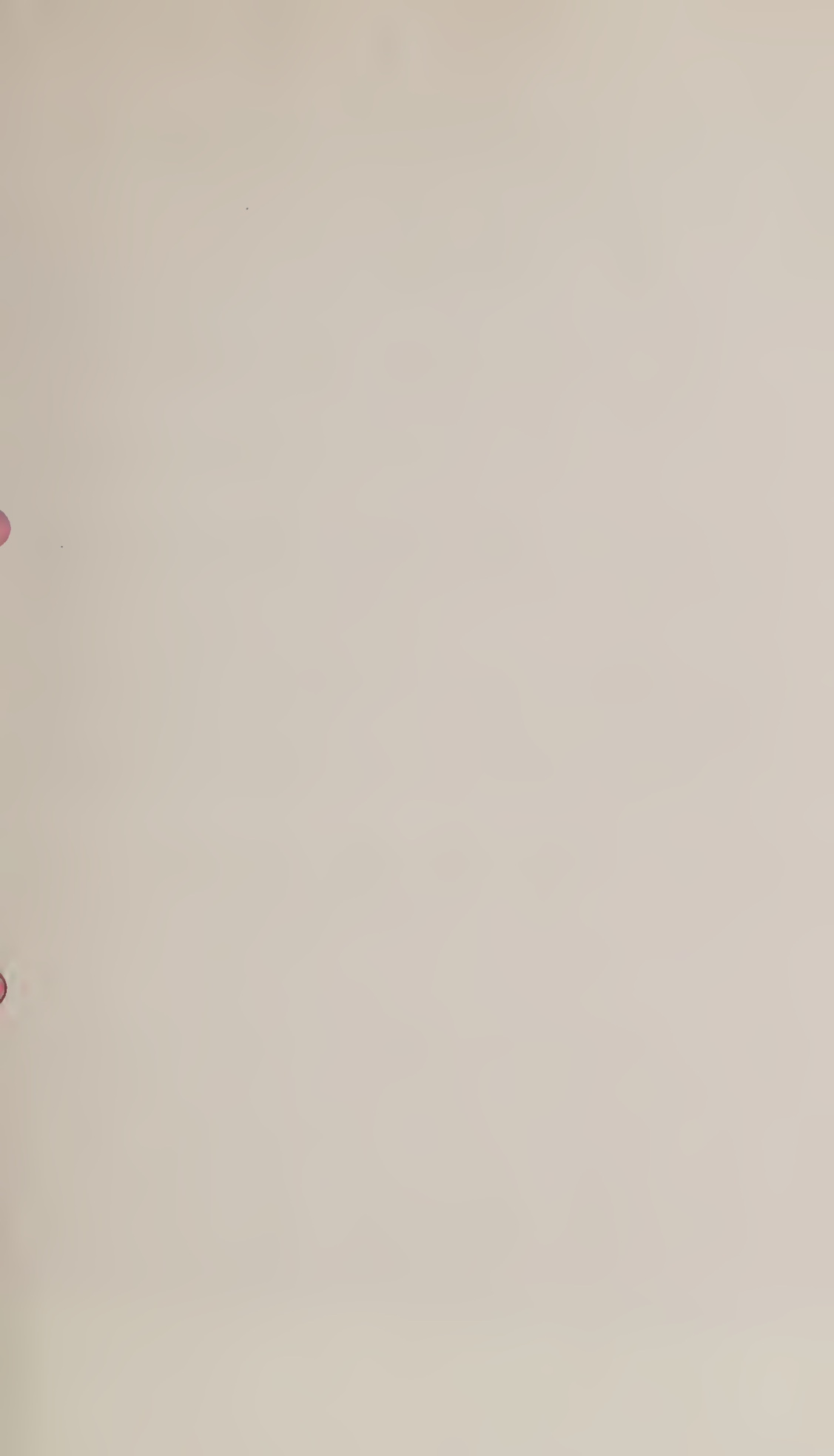
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INCREASED PAY COSTS

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959—Continued

[Public Law 85-462 unless otherwise specified]

Organization unit	Increase in 01 and related costs	Net amount for payment to other ap- propriations	Net absorption			Additional funds required		
			Possible by administra- tive action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Included in this sub- mission	Submitted separately (H. Doc. 58)	Total
Post Office Department:								
Public Law 85-399	\$6,750,000					\$6,750,000		\$6,750,000
Public Law 85-426	255,907,000		\$37,800,000		\$37,800,000	218,107,000		218,107,000
Public Law 85-462	6,969,000					6,969,000		6,969,000
Department of State:								
Public Law 85-462	9,161,089	\$129,608	2,672,897	\$72,000	2,744,897	489,400	\$6,056,400	6,545,800
Wage-board pay increases	64,263						64,263	64,263
Treasury Department:								
Public Law 85-422	9,000,000		2,200,000		2,200,000	700,000	6,100,000	6,800,000
Public Law 85-462	40,814,951		2,119,936		2,119,936	2,302,700	36,392,315	38,693,015
Public Law 85-584	114,000					114,000	114,000	114,000
Wage-board pay increases	240,800					41,800	199,000	240,800
District of Columbia:								
Public Law 85-462	4,165,180	881,000	156,848		156,848	3,250,332	1,639,000	4,889,332
Public Law 85-584	3,199,000		5,000		5,000	50,000	3,144,000	3,194,000
Public Law 85-838	3,836,000		192,332		192,332		3,643,668	3,643,668
Wage-board pay increases	2,279,000					1,704,200	574,800	2,279,000
Grand total	1,070,844,628	21,026,667	400,119,765	60,591,434	460,711,199	427,516,262	203,643,834	631,160,096
Summary by public laws:								
Public Law 85-399	6,750,000					6,750,000		6,750,000
Public Law 85-422	11,338,426	16,787	3,756,591	9,600	3,766,191	1,404,022	6,205,000	7,609,022
Public Law 85-426	255,974,500		37,800,000		37,800,000	218,174,500		218,174,500
Public Law 85-462	612,794,174	21,009,880	194,230,842	60,436,134	254,666,976	193,288,875	185,848,203	379,137,078
Public Law 85-550	217,700			95,700	95,700	122,000		122,000
Public Law 85-584	3,594,700		5,000		5,000	246,700	3,343,000	3,589,700
Public Law 85-838	4,154,000		207,332		207,332	303,000	3,846,668	3,946,668
Public Law 85-928	23,000					23,000		23,000
Court reporter pay increases	13,400					13,400		13,400
Engineer and scientist pay increases	1,955,500					1,955,500		1,955,500
Wage-board pay increases	174,009,228		164,120,000	50,000	164,170,000	5,235,265	4,603,963	9,839,228
Grand total	1,070,844,628	21,026,667	400,119,765	60,591,434	460,711,199	427,516,262	203,643,834	631,160,096
Deduct amounts out of District of Columbia funds	13,479,180	881,000	354,180		354,180	5,004,532	9,001,468	14,006,000
Net total	1,057,365,448	20,145,667	399,765,585	60,591,434	460,357,019	422,511,730	194,642,366	617,154,096
Deduct payments between accounts		20,145,667	20,145,667		20,145,667			
Total from Federal funds	1,057,365,448		379,619,918	60,591,434	440,211,352	422,511,730	194,642,366	617,154,096



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY
CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS
FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS,
IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,570,198, TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNTS
AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND
COSTS AND TO COVER INCREASES IN RATES OF EXCHANGE AS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO PAY CLAIMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

MARCH 11, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 11, 1959.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims
for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the
United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of
\$2,570,198, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange
as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1959.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$2,570,198, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency, as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$2,570,198, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The detail of this proposed supplemental appropriation covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provision of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	\$3, 022. 17
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	47, 279. 00
Department of the Navy.....	348, 389. 05
Department of the Air Force.....	354, 565. 63
Treasury Department.....	250. 00
Total damage claims.....	<u>753, 505. 85</u>

OTHER CLAIMS

Department of Justice.....	<u>1, 210, 170. 37</u>
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JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims:	
Department of Commerce.....	257, 143. 75
Department of Defense: Department of the Army.....	<u>224, 378. 00</u>
Total.....	481, 521. 75
United States district courts:	
Department of Defense: Department of the Navy.....	<u>125, 000. 00</u>
Total judgments.....	<u>606, 521. 75</u>
Grand total.....	<u>2, 570, 197. 97</u>

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DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF THE GENERAL
FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS OTHERWISE INDI-
CATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, July 31, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U.S.C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim, presented within 1 year of the date of accrual on account of damage to privately owned property caused by the negligence of an employee of the Public Health Service of this Department, acting within the scope of his employment.

The claim has been examined by the General Counsel of this Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed.

Claimant: Le Secours Insurance Co., 30 and 32 Rue Laffitte (IX E), Paris, France (subrogee of Pierre Luguët, owner). On or about May 29, 1956, a parked vehicle insured by the claimant and owned by Mr. Pierre Luguët was struck and damaged by a Public Health Service vehicle operated by Mr. David Fajnzilberg, a clerk-messenger employed by the Public Health Service. The accident was caused by the Public Health Service employee's failure to exercise reasonable care while backing the Public Health Service vehicle into a parking space.

The amount of the claim is 9,162 francs and is supported by a subrogation agreement signed by Mr. Luguët and an estimate of repair, both in that amount.

It is, therefore, recommended that the amount of United States dollars (approximately \$22.17) necessary to purchase 9,162 francs in French currency be reported to the Congress for appropriation for the purpose of liquidating this claim.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. FOLSOM,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, August 20, 1958.

HON. MAURICE R. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of section 505 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 223) I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim, presented within 1 year of the date of accrual, on account of damage occasioned by a collision for which a Public Health Service vessel has been found to be responsible.

This claim has been examined by the General Counsel of this Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the above act. I certify that the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth is a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount allowed.

Claimant: Corporacion Peruana De Vapores, c/o Hansen, Tidemann and Dalton, Inc., 8-10 Bridge St., New York, N.Y. On or about January 12, 1953, the Public Health Service vessel, *W. H. Welch* pulled alongside the claimant's vessel the *MS. Tumbes* and the wind and sea lifted the *W. H. Welch*, causing it to strike the gangway of the *MS. Tumbes*. The gangway was broken off from its upper platform and fell onto the deck of the *W. H. Welch*. The Government vessel was alongside the anchored private vessel in connection with quarantine inspection which the private vessel under the law was required to undergo and no fault of any kind was attributable to the private vessel. Under the circumstances, the Service vessel was responsible for the damage caused within the meaning of the applicable statute.

Amount claimed, 25,456 soles in Peruvian currency; amount allowed, 25,446 soles in Peruvian currency (not to exceed \$3,000).

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMING,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 9, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 880), as amended (31 U.S.C. 224d), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of public or private property or personal injury or death of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by Army forces or individual members thereof, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of such forces in foreign countries, this Department has considered, ascertained, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$15,000, the claim hereinafter specified. The claim arose on September 17, 1955, and was presented within 1 year after the date of the accident or incident out of which it arose. The claimant is not a national of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country and has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, the

amount reported as meritorious by this Department. The claim is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claim, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claim, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claim in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Ulysse Pierre Godefroy, 100 Grande Rue, Vaux sur Seine, France. On September 17, 1955, an officer of the United States Navy, not in performance of official duty, was driving his privately owned Jaguar sports car on a highway near Paris, France. While attempting to negotiate a curve to his right, he swung at high speed into the opposing lane of traffic and struck the claimant who was approaching on his motorcycle on his proper side of the road. The claimant, who was 35 years of age at the time of the accident, and was employed as a manual worker, sustained injuries of such a serious nature that his left leg was required to be amputated below the knee. Mr. Godefroy was totally disabled for approximately 13 months, suffered considerable pain and suffering, has a 70 percent permanent partial disability, and has had his earning capacity greatly diminished. The evidence amply supports the award of 11,115,321 French francs (approximately \$26,465) to include medical expenses, loss of earnings, permanent disability and pain and suffering.

Amount claimed, 14,177,882 French francs (approximately \$33,756.86); amount reported, 11,115,321 French francs (approximately \$26,465).

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 23, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns property damage. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372), as amended, which act has been revised and codified as title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

The claim arose on April 17, 1947 and was presented in writing on February 2, 1957. Private Law 750, 84th Congress, approved July 9, 1956, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Army to accept and consider the claim notwithstanding any statute of limitation or lapse of time. It has been determined that \$6,250 is due the claimant and claimant has agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimant and the balance of \$1,250 is cer-

tified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$1,250 be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Kelmoor Fox & Fur Farm, Inc., for property damage. On April 17, 1947, Army airplanes flew at low altitudes over claimant's fox farm during the whelping and breeding season with resulting damage to claimant's foxes, which became excited and killed their pups. Although claimant filed a claim in the amount of \$14,140, it has been determined that \$6,250 is a reasonable award for the damages sustained.

Amount claimed, \$14,140; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$1,250.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 20, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2734, as amended by the act of July 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 703), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of public or private property or personal injury or death of inhabitants of a foreign country caused by Army forces or individual members thereof, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of such forces in foreign countries, this Department has considered, ascertained and determined, in an amount in excess of \$15,000, the claim hereinafter specified. The claim arose on March 27, 1957, and was presented within one year after the date of the accident or incident out of which it arose. The claimant is not a national of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country and has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, the amount reported as meritorious by this Department. The claim is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claim, the Congress provide the definite amount of the claim, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claim in the foreign currency specified. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

At approximately 2200 hours, March 27, 1957, Sp2c Rex L. McCauley RA55385225, Service Company, U.S. Army Garrison, APO 58, was driving his own vehicle south on the wrong side of Rue du Fauborg Bannier, Orleans, France, at a speed of approximately 40 miles per hour. Mr. Cheny, riding his motor-bicycle, was traveling in the opposite direction on his proper side of the road. When he saw the oncoming automobile he pulled over to the right curb and stopped in an effort to avoid a collision. Without reducing his speed, the soldier collided head-on with the bicycle, and Mr. Cheny was caught under the wheels of the automobile and dragged along the street. Specialist McCauley's vehicle came to a

stop about 50 meters from the point of impact. The motorbicycle was totally damaged, and Mr. Cheny sustained serious injuries. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the Orleans Municipal Hospital. Tests administered by U.S. military authorities after the incident showed Specialist McCauley to have been intoxicated.

* Mr. Cheny, who was 37 years old at the time of his death, was survived by his widow and two minor children. Mrs. Cheny, the claimant in this case, has obtained a final judgment against Specialist McCauley in the amount of 11,800,000 francs. The evidence amply supports the award of 9,700,000 francs (amount of judgment less 2,100,000 francs insurance carried by McCauley).

Amount claimed, 11,800,000 French francs (approximately \$23,897); amount reported, 9,700,000 French francs (approximately \$19,564).

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. RODERICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 25, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1958 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Wisconsin Telephone Co., 722 North Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis. On March 23, 1958, U.S. Navy P2V-5F aircraft, Bu. No. 124882, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized training flight from the U.S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., struck and severed the claimant's cables while making an approach for a landing to Runway 7R at General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, Wis., causing damage to the claimant in the amount of \$1,637.76. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$1,637.76 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim against the United States.

Amount claimed, \$1,637.76; amount reported, \$1,637.76.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1958 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Public Service Co. of New Mexico, Post Office Box 1360, Albuquerque, N. Mex. On May 26, 1958, U.S. Navy aircraft F3H-2M, Bu. No. 137063, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed while in the landing pattern for Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Before striking the ground, the aircraft severed powerlines belonging to the claimant. The claimant has repaired the powerlines at a cost to itself of \$1,662.90. The claimant has agreed to accept this sum in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim against the United States for property damage.

Amount claimed, \$1,662.90; amount reported, \$1,662.90.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 7, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729, enacted August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 813), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Underwriters Adjusting Co., 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill. (agent for subrogee-insurers of Aaron Carlson Co.). On May 30, 1957, U.S. Navy F9F-5 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 125958, and U.S. Navy F9F-5 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 125949, while flying in formation on a duly authorized flight, were involved in a midair collision over Minneapolis, Minn. Bu. No. 125958 crashed near the Aaron Carlson Co. building, damaging the building and stock stored therein in the amount of \$8,997.60. Its insurers paid the Carlson Co. \$8,997.60, and are properly subrogated to that sum in the premises. The agent for the subrogee-insurers, Underwriters Adjusting Co., has agreed to accept the amount of \$8,997.60 in full satisfaction and final settlement of this subrogated claim for damage.

Amount claimed, \$8,997.60; amount reported, \$8,997.60.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 28, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), of August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1958 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported, follows:

County of Los Angeles, 302 Hall of Records, Los Angeles 12, Calif. On February 1, 1958, U.S. Air Force C-118 MATS aircraft, Serial No. 33277, and U.S. Navy P2V-5F aircraft, Bu. No. 127723, while being piloted, respectively, by a rated Air Force pilot, and by a naval aviator, on duly authorized flights, collided in midair over Norwalk, Calif., and crashed. Parts of the falling aircraft extensively

damaged the county sheriff's substation and contents at Pioneer and Firestone, Norwalk, Calif., causing damage in the amount of \$52,818.36. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$52,818.36 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim for damage.

Amount claimed, \$54,755.76; amount reported, \$52,818.36.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 1, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), dated August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1956 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which he has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Albert F. Tapken, care of Charles S. Schermer, attorney at law, 732 Bankers' Securities Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa. On December 20, 1956, U.S. Navy F8U-1 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 141348, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized training flight, crashed immediately after takeoff from the U.S. Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N.J., for a reason or reasons unknown. The aircraft crashed upon the farm of Albert F. Tapken, at Laureldale, Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, N.J., causing real and personal property damage in the amount of \$7,620.52. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$7,620.52 in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. Partial payment of his claim in the amount of \$5,000 has already been made; the amount in excess of \$5,000 is \$2,620.52.

Amount claimed, \$13,371.87; amount reported, \$2,620.52.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 1, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), dated August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., 720 California Street, San Francisco 20, Calif. (subrogee of Cameron Iron Works of California, Inc.). On January 14, 1957, a U.S. Marine Corps AD-5N aircraft, Bu. No. 132533, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, was abandoned in midair by pilot and crewman after an explosion and consequent fire, near Long Beach, Calif. It crashed into claimant's assured's building at 1442 Hayes Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., causing damage to its property. The claimant has paid its assured \$14,196.14, and is properly subrogated to that sum. The claimant has agreed to accept \$14,196.14 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its property damage.

Amount claimed, \$14,196.14; amount reported, \$14,196.14.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in

excess of an aggregate of \$5,000 the claims set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1958 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

National Automobile and Casualty Insurance Co., 639 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (subrogee of Murl R. and Mathilde Wayt). On February 1, 1958, U.S. Air Force C-118 aircraft, Serial No. 33277, while being piloted by a rated Air Force pilot on a duly authorized flight, and U.S. Navy P2V-5F aircraft, Bu. No. 127723, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized training flight, collided in midair over Norwalk, Calif. Parts of the aircraft crashed upon the house of claimant's assureds at 12209 Roseton Avenue, Norwalk, Calif., causing damage to the claimant's assureds in the amount of \$4,916.52. The claimant paid its assureds the sum of \$4,916.52 and is properly subrogated to that amount in the premises. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$4,916.52 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$4,916.52; amount reported, \$4,916.52.

National American Insurance Co., 3701 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, Calif. (subrogee of Murl R. and Mathilde Wayt). On February 1, 1958, U.S. Air Force C-118 aircraft, serial No. 33277, while being piloted by a rated Air Force pilot on a duly authorized flight, and U.S. Navy P2V-5F aircraft, Bu. No. 127723, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized training flight, collided in midair over Norwalk, Calif. Parts of the aircraft crashed upon the house of claimant's assureds at 12209 Roseton Avenue, Norwalk, Calif., causing damage to the claimant in the amount of \$1,064.80. The claimant paid its assureds the sum of \$1,064.80 and is properly subrogated to that amount in the premises. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$1,064.80 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated claim.

Amount claimed, \$1,064.80; amount reported, \$1,064.80.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount claimed, \$5,981.32; amount reported, \$5,981.32.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 12, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in

excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

August J. and Margaret I. Schmidt, care of Charles L. Stonage, Esq., 1407 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. On August 26, 1957, U.S. Navy T-28B aircraft, Bu. No. 138295, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed just after takeoff from the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. The aircraft struck the residence of the claimants, damaging their house and contents in the total sum of \$24,799. A payment by reason of insurance in the amount of \$14,625, for which their insurer holds subrogation rights, has already been made to the claimants. Of the remaining \$10,174, \$5,000 in partial payment of the Schmidt portion of the claim has been made administratively. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have agreed to accept the amount of \$5,174, the amount in excess of \$5,000, in full satisfaction and final settlement of their portion of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$28,667.44; amount reported, \$5,174.

Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America, Box 7748, Philadelphia 1, Pa. (subrogee of August J. and Margaret I. Schmidt). On August 26, 1957, U.S. Navy T-28B aircraft, Bu. No. 138295, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed just after takeoff from the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. The aircraft struck the residence of August J. and Margaret I. Schmidt, insured by the claimant, damaging the Schmidt residence and its contents. Pursuant to claimant's insurance contract, it paid its assureds, August J. and Margaret I. Schmidt, the sum of \$14,625, to which it is properly subrogated. The Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America has agreed to accept the amount of \$14,625 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated portion of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$14,625; amount reported, \$14,625.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount claimed, \$43,292.44; amount reported, \$19,799.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 23, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 8313), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1958 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., 234 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif. (subrogee of John I. Sanderson). On February 1, 1958, United States Air Force MATS C-118 aircraft, Serial No. 33277, while being flown on a duly authorized flight by a rated pilot, and U.S. Navy P2V-5F, Bu. No. 127723, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized training flight, collided in midair over Norwalk, Calif., and crashed. Parts of the falling aircraft damaged the house of claimant's assured, John I. Sanderson, at 11832 East Sproul Street, Norwalk, Calif., in the amount of \$9,104. Claimant paid its assured the sum of \$5,900 pursuant to its insurance contract with him, and is properly subrogated to the total of \$5,900. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$5,900 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogation claim.

Amount claimed, \$5,900; amount reported, \$5,900.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 7, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

John R. and Martha E. Doig, 18516 Skyline Boulevard, Los Gatos, Calif. On October 28, 1957, U.S. Navy TV-2 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 143043, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight from McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash., to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif., crashed for a reason or reasons unknown near 18516 Skyline Boulevard, Los

Gatos, Calif.; that as a result of this crash, real and personal property of the claimants was damaged in the amount of \$14,025.45. The claimants have agreed to accept the amount of \$14,025.45 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim for damage that partial payment of their claim in the amount of \$5,000 has already been made. The amount in excess of \$5,000 is \$9,025.45.

Amount claimed, \$14,117.37; amount reported, \$9,025.45.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for death, personal injury, and damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which she has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Mrs. Fred H. Kreger, care of Joe Bruce Cunningham, attorney at law, Hudson, Keltner & Sarsgard, 1313 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Tex. On August 14, 1957, U.S. Navy F9F-6 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 128201, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight from the U.S. Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex., sustained a fire in flight, and crashed into the residence of Mrs. Fred H. Kreger. The crash, explosion, and fire caused the death of Mr. Fred H. Kreger, personal injury to Mrs. Fred H. Kreger, and the destruction of their personal property. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$46,625 in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim. Partial payment of her claim in the amount of \$5,000 has already been made administratively; the amount in excess of \$5,000 is \$41,625.

Amount claimed, \$67,974.24; amount reported, \$41,625.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 14, 1959.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$15,000, a claim for damage and losses as hereinafter specified. The incidents out of which the claim arose occurred in 1957-58.

The claimant is Antonio Tricarico, doing business as the Hotel Terme Tricarico, Piazza Bagnoli, Naples, Italy. The amount found due the claimant is \$22,535.42 (lire 14,084,639), which the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. The claim was timely presented.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

Hotel Terme Tricarico was used by U.S. marines and naval personnel as a barracks for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 under a contract dated July 1, 1956, as amended. On evacuation by the United States, the hotel premises were found to have been damaged severely. Claimant contended that most of the damage occurred in the last month of occupancy, June 1958. The damage suffered by the claimant consisted of physical damage to hotel premises, loss of linen and loss of earnings for proportionate period of repair.

Amount claimed, about \$70,000 (lire 44,113,709); amount reported, \$22,535.42 (lire 14,084,639).

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1959.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS:
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for personal injury and damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their portions of the claim, are hereby certified as

having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that the claim be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

Nels Olaf and Annie Swanson, care of Harry E. Ryan and Lawrence O. Larson, attorneys at law, 207 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis 2, Minn. On May 30, 1957, U.S. Navy F9F-5 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 125958, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed near the claimants' residence at 1950 Pierce Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn., following a midair collision with another F9F-5 jet aircraft of the same flight. The claimants' residence and its contents were destroyed in the consequent explosion and fire, and both claimants sustained personal injury. The amount of \$126,335.78 was claimed; the claimants settled in full and final satisfaction of the total claim in the amount of \$45,541.42. Partial payment of \$5,000 has already been made administratively to the claimants; their insurers have paid them \$8,000 (Austin Mutual Insurance Co.) and \$2,000 (Town Mutual Dwelling Insurance Co.). The claimants have agreed to accept the sum of \$30,541.42 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their portion of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$126,335.78; amount reported, \$30,541.42.

Austin Mutual Insurance Co., 407 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis 15, Minn. (subrogee of Annie and Nels Olaf Swanson). On May 30, 1957, U.S. Navy F9F-5 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 125958, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed, destroying completely the residence and causing damage to the real property of Nels Olaf and Annie Swanson, claimant's assureds. The claimant paid its assureds \$8,000 pursuant to its contract of insurance covering part of its assureds' real property, and is properly subrogated to the amount of \$8,000. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$8,000 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated portion of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount reported, \$8,000.

Town Mutual Dwelling Insurance Co., third floor, Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa (subrogee of Annie and Nels Olaf Swanson). On May 30, 1957, U.S. Navy F9F-5 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 125958, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, crashed, destroying completely the personal property within their residence of Nels Olaf and Annie Swanson, claimant's assureds. The claimant paid its assureds \$2,000 pursuant to its contract of insurance covering part of its assureds' personal property, and is properly subrogated to the amount of \$2,000. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$2,000 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its subrogated portion of the claim.

Amount claimed, \$2,000; amount reported, \$2,000.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy,

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 5, 1959.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153), as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), enacted August 23, 1958, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered,

ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim set forth below for damage to property hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1957 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the two portions of the claim, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Pidduck, 3391 East Hueneme Road, Oxnard, Calif. On April 4, 1957, U.S. Navy FJ-3D jet aircraft, Bu. No. 135789, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight from the U.S. Naval Air Facility, China Lake, Calif., to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Point Mugu, Calif., sustained complete loss of power and crashed into the driveway of claimants' residence at 3391 East Hueneme Road, Oxnard, Calif. As a result of the consequent explosion and fire, the custom-built house of the claimants and its contents were completely destroyed along with walks, driveway, and garden, and their fruit-producing orchard was damaged. The total of the damage was in the amount of \$121,048.16, claimants' being \$76,954.16, the insurer's \$44,094.00. The claimants have agreed to accept the sum of \$76,954.16 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their portion of the claim against the United States.

Amount claimed, \$105,156.79; amount reported, \$76,954.16.

Ventura County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 692 East Main Street, Ventura, Calif. On April 4, 1957 U.S. Navy FJ-3D jet aircraft, Bu. No. 135789, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight from the U.S. Naval Air Facility, China Lake, Calif., to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Point Mugu, Calif., sustained complete loss of power, and crashed into the driveway of the Pidduck residence at 3391 East Hueneme Road, Oxnard, Calif. As a result of the consequent explosion and fire, the custom-built Pidduck house and its contents were completely destroyed, along with walks, driveway and garden, and their fruit-producing orchard was partially damaged. Pursuant to a contract of insurance between the claimant and the Pidducks, its assureds, the claimant paid its assureds the amount of \$44,094, and is properly subrogated to that amount. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount of \$44,094 in full satisfaction and final settlement of its portion of the claim against the United States.

Amount claimed, \$44,094; amount reported, \$44,094.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 16, 1958.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in respective amounts in excess of \$5,000, eight claims for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claims occurred on September 8, 1956. The claims were each presented within the prescribed time. The claimants, the respective amounts claimed by them, the respective amounts found due to them, the respective payments that have been made thereon by administrative means, and the respective excesses that are to be reported to the Congress for its consideration, are set forth in attachment A, attached hereto and made a part hereof. Each such claimant, or group of claimants, has been paid the amount of \$5,000, by administrative means, under the authority of section (B) of Public Law 85-729. Accordingly, the respective claim excesses are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as so amended, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claims follows:

On September 8, 1956, while engaged in a regular authorized noncombat training mission, a U.S. Air Force jet aircraft suffered engine failure and crashed on an area known as Pine Mountain, San Diego County, Calif. The crash started a fire, which burned actively for more than 4 days before being brought under control, and spread over approximately 7,000 acres of land. A number of buildings, large amounts of growing cattle feed, some miles of drift, line and cross fencing, marketable growing timber and leafmold, some beef cattle, as well as other miscellaneous items of privately owned real and personal property, were damaged or destroyed, for all of which the respective claims were made.

ATTACHMENT A

No.	Name of claimant	Total amount claimed	Total amount awarded	Administrative payment	Excess reported to the Congress
CX58/137	Title Insurance & Trust Co., successor to Union Title Insurance & Trust Co., trustee, c/o John R. Hellen, Esq., 622 San Diego Trust & Savings Bldg., Broadway at 6th Ave., San Diego 1, Calif.	\$50,908.00	\$7,160.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,160.00
CX58/140	Milton Angel and Dorothy Angel, star route, Santa Ysabel, Calif.	47,387.00	9,450.00	5,000.00	4,450.00
CX58/141	Vance Angel, Jr., star route, Santa Ysabel, Calif.	56,544.40	16,090.00	5,000.00	11,090.00
CX58/143	Philip G. Angel and Nellie Angel, P. O. Box 89, Santa Ysabel, Calif.	49,869.00	14,000.00	5,000.00	9,000.00
CX58/167	Reginald E. Meade and Hazel Meade, P. O. Box 33, Escondido, Calif.	40,775.00	14,405.70	5,000.00	9,405.70
CX58/168	Arthur Alford and Edna A. Alford, star route, Santa Ysabel, Calif.	58,106.30	20,180.00	5,000.00	15,180.00
CX58/186	Ralph R. Potter and Carolyn D. Potter, 7924 Normal Ave., La Mesa, Calif.	31,299.20	8,503.00	5,000.00	3,503.00
CX58/142	Vance Angel, Sr., and Grace Angel, star route, Santa Ysabel, Calif.	5,670.00	5,454.00	5,000.00	454.00
		340,558.90	95,242.70	40,000.00	55,242.70

Amount claimed, \$340,558.90; amount reported, \$55,242.70.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 7, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 1, 1957, when a U.S. Air Force aircraft crashed in a residential area located in Mountain View, Calif. The claimants are Alfred N. Kilgore and Ethel Kilgore, 1067 California Street, Mountain View, Calif., Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Co., 60 North Second Street, San Jose, Calif., and Farmers Insurance Exchange, 1510 Park Avenue, San Jose 26, Calif. The amount found due the claimants is \$5,589.40, in which Alfred N. Kilgore and Ethel Kilgore have an interest of \$2,100.40, Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Co. an interest of \$3,131.50, and Farmers Insurance Exchange an interest of \$357.50. Alfred N. Kilgore and Ethel Kilgore have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Alfred N. Kilgore and Ethel Kilgore, Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Co., and Farmers Insurance Exchange, in the respective amounts of \$2,100.40, \$3,131.50, and \$357.50.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On February 1, 1957, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, type F-84G, while on an authorized mission from Luke Air Force Base, Ariz., crashed and exploded on California Street, Mountain View, Calif., causing damage to a dwelling house, outbuildings, and personal property, the property of Alfred N. Kilgore and Ethel Kilgore, for which claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$6,914.25; amount reported \$5,589.40.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 1, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 17, 1957, when a U.S. Air Force TB-25-type aircraft crashed in a resi-

dential area located in West Palm Beach, Fla. The claimants are St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co., 4144 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Mo., and Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 117 Northeast First Avenue, Miami, Fla., both subrogees of Robert Rothschild and Molly Rothschild. The amount found due the claimants is \$6,235.85, in which St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. has an interest of \$5,752.45, and Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Co. an interest of \$483.40. The amount found due was the amount claimed. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in the respective amounts of \$5,752.45 and \$483.40.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On August 17, 1957, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, type TB-25, while on an authorized mission from Vance Air Force Base, Okla., crashed in a residential area located in West Palm Beach, Fla., resulting in damage to real and personal property at 1004 Beech Road, owned by Robert Rothschild and Molly Rothschild, for which claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$6,235.85; amount reported, \$6,235.85.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 9, 1958.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of, \$5,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 17, 1957, when a U.S. Air Force B-25 aircraft crashed in a residential area located in West Palm Beach, Fla. The claimants are Frank L. Goss and Dorothea C. Goss, Box 4065, 32d Air Transport Squadron, McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash., and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co., 4144 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Mo. The amount found due the claimants is \$8,660.49, in which Frank L. Goss and Dorothea C. Goss have an interest of \$777.29 and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. an interest of \$7,883.20. Frank L. Goss and Dorothea C. Goss and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. have agreed in writing to accept respective amounts due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims. Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration

and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to Frank L. Goss and Dorothea C. Goss and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. in the respective amounts of \$777.29 and \$7,883.20.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On August 17, 1957, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, type B-25, while on an authorized mission from Vance Air Force Base, Okla., crashed in a residential area in West Palm Beach, Fla., resulting in damage to real and personal property at 1008 Beach Road, West Palm Beach, owned by Frank L. Goss and Dorothea C. Goss, for which claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$9,134.97; amount reported, \$8,660.49.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 14, 1959.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended by Public Law 85-729 (72 Stat. 813), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a death claim.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on July 13, 1956. The claimant is Lt. Ronald E. Crump, Royal Army, personally and as administrator of the estate of Doreen Crump, c/o John Pinto, Esq., solicitor, 10, Dover Street, London, W.1., England. The claim was presented within the prescribed time. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the award of £2,960 (approximately \$8,308.35) in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim. Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733; claimant was paid the amount of £1,500 (approximately \$4,210.31) by administrative means. The balance of the award, £1,460 (approximately \$4,098.04) is the amount due the claimant.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733 for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the total amount claimed, the total amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On July 13, 1956, a U.S. Air Force C-118 aircraft, departed McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., on an authorized official flight for Harmon Air Force Base, Newfoundland. The aircraft crashed shortly after takeoff. Claimant's wife was among those who died as a result of injuries received in the crash, for whose death claim is made.

Amount claimed, £4,253.5 (approximately \$11,909.10); amount awarded, £2,960 (approximately \$8,308.35).

Administrative partial payment, £1,500 (approximately \$4,210.31); amount reported, £1,460 (approximately \$4,098.04).

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 15, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 28, 1957. The claimants are Melvin P. Thedford and Asberry B. Wilkinson, Bovina, Tex. The amount found due the claimants is \$8,932.27, which amount claimants have agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, claimants Melvin P. Thedford and Asberry B. Wilkinson were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to Melvin P. Thedford and Asberry B. Wilkinson, in the amount of \$3,932.27, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On August 28, 1957, a U.S. Air Force KB-50 aircraft, while on an authorized mission, crashed on farm land located near Bovina, Tex., destroying and damaging farm equipment belonging to claimants, for which damage and destruction claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$9,247.27; amount awarded, \$8,932.27.

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000.00; amount reported, \$3,932.27.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 15, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to real and personal property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 17, 1957. The claimants are Robert A. Robertson and Mildred Robertson, care of Burns, Middleton, Rogers & Farrell, 1318 Harvey Building, West Palm Beach, Fla., and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Subrogee, 4144 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Mo. The amount found due the claimants is \$5,015.92, in which Robert A.

Robertson and Mildred Robertson have an interest of \$1,399.59, and St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co. an interest of \$3,616.33. Robert A. Robertson and Mildred Robertson have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, claimants Robert A. Robertson and Mildred Robertson were paid the sum of \$1,399.59 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to St. Louis Fire & Marine Insurance Co., in the amount of \$3,616.33, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On August 17, 1957, a U.S. Air Force TB-25-type aircraft, on an authorized mission from Vance Air Force Base, Okla., crashed at West Palm Beach, causing damage to the real and personal property at 1000 Beech Road, owned by Robert A. Robertson and Mildred Robertson, for which claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$6,324.78; amount awarded, \$5,015.92.

Administrative partial payment, \$1,399.59; amount reported, \$3,616.33.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 28, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim arose during the period from May 27 to June 11, 1958. The claimant is the city of Dalhart, Box 1071, Dalhart, Tex. The amount found due the claimant is \$35,325, the full amount claimed.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, the city of Dalhart was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due to the city of Dalhart, in the amount of \$30,325, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

This claim arose out of the authorized operations of U.S. Air Force aircraft during the period May 27 to June 11, 1958. The damage to the north-south and northeast-southwest runways at the municipal airport of Dalhart, Tex., was caused by a few particular incidents involving takeoffs, landings and taxiing, for which damage claim was presented.

Amount claimed, \$35,325; amount awarded, \$35,325;

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$30,325.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 20, 1959.

Hon. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on June 29, 1957. The claimant is North Carolina Pulp Co., Plymouth, N.C. The amount found due the claimant is \$16,865.55. The claimant has agreed to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, the claimant was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the amount found due to North Carolina Pulp Co., in the amount of \$11,865.55, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On June 29, 1957, a U.S. Air Force F-100D-type aircraft, on an authorized mission from Langley Air Force Base, Va., crashed approximately 2 miles north-east of Columbia, Tyrrell County, N.C., causing damage to trees, pulpwood, sawtimber, topwood, and soil owned by North Carolina Pulp Co., for which claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$30,988.92; amount awarded, \$16,865.55.

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$11,865.55.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 4, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a joint claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on June 29, 1957. The joint claimants are Kent Timber Co., Binghamton, N.Y. and Tyrrell County Lumber Co., Columbia, N.C. The amount found due the claimants is \$225,000. The claimants have agreed to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Accordingly, the joint claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the check be made out jointly to Kent Timber Co., Binghamton, N.Y., and Tyrrell County Lumber Co., Columbia, N.C., and that the check be sent to Kent Timber Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

A brief statement of the character of the joint claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On June 29, 1957, a U.S. Air Force F-100D type aircraft, on an authorized mission from Langley Air Force Base, Va., crashed approximately 2 miles north-east of Columbia, Tyrrell County, N.C., causing damage to trees, pulpwood, sawtimber, topwood, soil, and land owned by Kent Timber Co. and Tyrrell County Lumber Co., for which a joint claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$255,757; amount reported, \$225,000.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, and approved payment of the following described claim for damage to a privately owned vehicle, due to the negligence of an employee of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of his employment.

The claim was presented to the Treasury Department within the time limit prescribed, and it is recommended that the amount allowed be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

A brief summary of the facts and a statement of the amount claimed and amount allowed is as follows:

The accident occurred at the intersection of Jesus Caranza and Belden Streets, Nuevo Laredo, on November 23, 1958. Customs Agent Robert B. Ligon, Jr., engaged in investigation involving narcotics, and acting within the scope of his employment, was proceeding south on Avenue Jesus Caranza. At the intersection of Belden Street Agent Ligon observed no stop sign and did not come to a complete stop but entered the intersection before he noticed the 1950 Dodge approaching from his right. The Government car was unable to stop, struck the car of Mr. Matias Garza Garza on the left front fender; both cars spun around so that the sides came in contact and the private car then struck a light post on the corner. It was pointed out later to Mr. Ligon, who was newly assigned to Laredo, and unfamiliar with the streets and traffic conditions of Nuevo Laredo, that there was a small sign "Preferencia" at the building on the corner of Belden Street which indicated that cars on Belden Street have the right-of-way.

Claim of Mr. Matias Garza Garza.

Amount claimed, \$250; amount allowed, \$250.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

OTHER CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for payment of claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones (act of July 2, 1948, 62 Stat. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 1981-1987, as amended by the act of July 9, 1956 (Public Law 673)) in the amount of \$1,210,170.37. These claims are itemized on the attached schedule A. The total amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A

Claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claims
146-35-1402	Kay Kenichi Iwaoka.....	\$682.50	Sept. 8, 1958	Nov. 28, 1958	Loss on real and/or personal property.
146-35-2406	Fumi Shitara.....	4,664.92	Sept. 16, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-2820	Barton H. Sasaki.....	14,000.00	Aug. 18, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-2899	Yukie Akiyama Sato.....	4,891.08	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-3332	Mitsuo Takasumi.....	1,643.61	Oct. 23, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-6091	Tomi Nakata.....	1,850.00	Oct. 9, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-5682	Henry Fukuhara.....	11,035.00	Aug. 18, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-5764	Minor M. Azuma.....	2,000.00	Sept. 17, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-6840	Mineo Kohayashi.....	2,380.87	Oct. 16, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-6841	Matsuo Kobayashi.....	2,380.87	do.....	do.....	Do.
146-35-6845	Hisao Kobayashi.....	2,380.87	do.....	do.....	Do.
146-35-6851	Shiro Kohayashi.....	2,380.87	do.....	do.....	Do.
146-35-6852	Sho Endow.....	2,330.00	July 25, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7062	Nori Lafferty, as administratrix of estate of Kwando Ikeda deceased.	1,000.00	Sept. 5, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7382	Herbert Kenkichi Fujimoto and Yoshiko Fujimoto.	3,946.00	Oct. 6, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7495	William Y. Mambu, Esq., as administrator of estate of Kuyo Parteno, deceased.	245.00	Oct. 17, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7685	George T. Sugihara and Harry H. Sugihara.	7,861.50	Oct. 10, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7686	George T. Sugihara.....	12,264.76	Oct. 24, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7781 and 7787	Robert Iju Sueoka and Chiyeiko Sueoka.	4,370.50	Aug. 13, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-7942	Riichi Kiyokawa.....	11,320.50	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-8314	Masahiro Mukai.....	952.00	Sept. 15, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-9717	Thomas T. Iseri.....	4,480.00	Sept. 2, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-9774	Harry S. Kuramoto.....	3,268.00	Aug. 1, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-9782	Tsuyoshi Kuramoto.....	1,869.00	Aug. 5, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-9996	Masa Yamashita.....	1,431.40	Sept. 23, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-9996	Kenneth B. Smith, trustee in voluntary dissolution in the Western Oyster Co., Inc.	8,141.74	Sept. 29, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-10099	Kiyo Kuromi.....	41,700.00	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-10169	Aiko Ito.....	36,400.00	do.....	do.....	Do.
146-35-10394	Mitsushige Hosaka.....	6,500.00	Sept. 16, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-10507	Nohuo George Tanigawa.....	3,700.00	Aug. 5, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-10877	Fuji Aoki, also known as Fuji Imai.	12,260.00	July 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-11235	James Masatoku Amano.....	2,140.00	July 24, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-11286	Motoyoshi Murakami.....	13,527.07	Sept. 8, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-12114	William M. Shimasaki.....	10,000.00	Oct. 10, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-12478 and 12477	Enomoto & Co.....	37,000.00	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
12445					
12437					
12575					
12789					
12483					
146-35-13029	Russell H. We Hara.....	65,000.00	July 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-13148	Kay Keiichi Sugahara.....	9,985.51	Aug. 11, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-13402	Kangoro Shimoda.....	2,300.66	July 29, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-13696	Yahichi Kato.....	30,000.00	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-14153	George Akiyama.....	8,072.72	Oct. 8, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-15038	Yukiko Mizuno.....	18,905.61	Oct. 10, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-15247	Hisano Hirata, as administratrix of the estate of Hideji Hirata, deceased.	14,357.00	Sept. 30, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-15551	Richard K. Murakami, trustee in voluntary dissolution of the Eagle Oyster Packing Co., Inc.	36,305.00	Oct. 16, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-16242	Yoshinori Ideishi.....	11,825.50	Aug. 18, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-16702	Yasuo Gus Nikaitani, president, Washington Wood & Coal Co., Inc.	1,362.91	Aug. 20, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-17076	Ami Nakao Kinoshita.....	2,305.69	July 29, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-17133	Hirotsuke Inouye.....	25,000.00	Oct. 17, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-17206	George Nagao Kinoshita.....	4,872.20	Aug. 6, 1958	do.....	Do.
146-35-17609	Tsuto Koba.....	8,380.00	Sept. 26, 1958	do.....	Do.

Claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones—Continued

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claims
146-35-17966	Fusako Hirata Okamoto and Karle Chieko Hirata Nakamura.	\$825.00	Aug. 29, 1958	Nov. 28, 1958	Loss on real and/or personal prop- erty.
146-35-18049	John S. Katano	7,675.00	Oct. 22, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18183	Gene Matsumoto, as guardian for the estate of George Matsumoto, an incompetent.	1,489.00	Oct. 20, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18183	Seikichi Matsumoto	2,978.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-18192	Shigeo Sumioka	126.00	Aug. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18232	Edward Ichitaro Abo and Hatsuyo Abo.	5,318.92	July 24, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18235	Chiyokiehi Natsuhara	3,376.14	Sept. 24, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18236	Sen Natsuhara	3,376.14	do	do	Do.
146-35-18291	Richard Kenitsu Mura- kami.	20,015.00	July 29, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18342	George Akimoto	7,455.00	Aug. 22, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-18353	Aye Eikiehi Nagaki	4,150.20	Sept. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19335	Japanese Land Investment Co.	2,100.00	Sept. 2, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19453	Yasuo Hamano	14,250.00	July 29, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19506	Yoshito Shibata	250.00	Sept. 15, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19512	Yoshikuni Shibata	250.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-19513	Yoshimi Shibata	250.00	Oct. 28, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19513	Mt. Eden Nursery Co., Inc.	60,000.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-19514	Yoshiye Shibata	250.00	Sept. 15, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19590	Shigeo Uno	18,904.46	Oct. 10, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-19931	Eiichi Sato	13,200.00	July 30, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20004	Masaji Kusachi, executor of the estate of Eikichi Kusachi, deceased.	6,960.00	Oct. 28, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20027 and 21575	Hatsu Okamura	2,000.00	Oct. 10, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20105	Henry Shikuo Hirose and Shigeru Hirose.	10,000.00	Oct. 15, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20375	Sugaichi Nakao	571.50	July 29, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20472	M. Paul Suzuki	647.50	Aug. 6, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20647	George Shichitaro Fujii	386.75	Aug. 4, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-20647	Lt. John Susumu Fujii	128.92	do	do	Do.
146-35-20647	Arlene Hatsue Sakuma	128.92	do	do	Do.
146-35-20647	Arlene Hatsue Sakuma, guardian of the estate of Rayko Fujii, a minor.	128.91	do	do	Do.
146-35-21042	Toshio Sese	3,327.97	Sept. 5, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21087	Yasuo Abiko	7,500.00	Sept. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21235	Takeyoshi Handa	1,293.00	Aug. 25, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21344	Umatate Matsushima	18,760.00	Oct. 23, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21350	Wasaburo Kiri	182.00	Aug. 4, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21457	Kazuo Inukai	391.95	Oct. 3, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21468	Charles K. Iwatsuki	3,913.45	Oct. 7, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21469	Harry Y. Iwatsuki	2,949.74	Oct. 23, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21775	Tom Tadashi Inukai	10,000.00	Oct. 6, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21779	Shidzuyo Yasui	1,260.00	Aug. 4, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21792	Yoshiyuke Domoto, spe- cial administrator of the estate of Takayuki Do- moto.	7,733.64	Oct. 28, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-21885	Harry Hiroji Kitahata	8,050.00	Aug. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22013 and 23148	Nobuo Kobayashi	9,741.62	Oct. 28, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22014	Kikue Suzuki Tambara	2,352.03	Oct. 20, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22017	Mamoru Noji	10,834.24	Oct. 3, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22018	Kiyo Ogawa Kamikawa	7,290.76	do	do	Do.
146-35-22087	Charles Theodore Taka- hashi.	10,000.00	Oct. 6, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22391	Tomoyoshi Imai	7,542.59	Sept. 11, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22393	Tomiochi Hirasawa	7,476.33	Aug. 7, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22451	Reniehi Fujimoto	2,728.00	Aug. 6, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22496	Chester M. Otoy	10,000.00	July 22, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22497	Ryusuke Watanabe	2,750.63	Aug. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22498	Sagoro Asai	7,961.76	Oct. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22579 and 23391	George N. Saiki	6,500.00	Oct. 23, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22631	Yoshiko Fujimoto Sugi- yama.	2,900.00	Oct. 3, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22663	Yukiko Katayama Oki- moto.	6,113.53	Oct. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22664	Tamio Sumoge, adminis- trator of the estate of Yoshio Sumoge, deceased.	4,283.71	Sept 10, 1958	do	Do

Claims settled by the Attorney General of Japanese-Americans evacuated from military zones—Continued

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claims
146-35-22681	Mary Hayashi, administratrix of the estate of Tose Kawakita, deceased.	\$15,000.00	Sept. 30, 1958	Nov. 23, 1958	Loss on real and/or personal property.
146-35-22701	Tsugio Takahashi	500.00	July 23, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22775	Miyoji Ikemi	2,500.00	Aug. 1, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22823 and 22824	Edward Y. and Eva M. Osawa.	2,239.80	Aug. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-22867	New Washington Oyster Co., Inc.	19,704.00	Nov. 10, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23019	Mitsuru Imada	6,339.00	Sept. 5, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23047	George Noboru Shigezumi	13,200.00	July 30, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23057	Thomas T. Mukasa	7,246.00	Sept. 8, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23149	Noboru Hamada	5,610.29	Oct. 15, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23151	Mitsuo Watanabe	2,819.73	Aug. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23304	Masaru Uno	4,745.02	Oct. 10, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23315	Masayoshi Nakao	180.50	Aug. 5, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23341	Shidzuyo Yasui, as executrix of the estate of Masuo Yasui, deceased.	33,321.00	Oct. 1, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23381	Shinjiro Sumoge	7,059.01	Sept. 9, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23383	Tadao Sato	4,432.06	Oct. 20, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23385	Shiroye Sato	6,843.48	Oct. 6, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23386	Ray Sato	2,458.31	do	do	Do.
146-35-23387	Oscar M. Tamura	3,504.08	do	do	Do.
146-35-23387	Harry M. Tamura	3,504.08	do	do	Do.
146-35-23387	George M. Tamura	3,504.08	do	do	Do.
146-35-23388	Masao Takasumi	5,087.00	do	do	Do.
146-35-23597	Frank S. Natsuhara	21,618.20	Aug. 14, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23597	Jack Y. Natsuhara	8,764.88	do	do	Do.
146-35-23717	Mitsuteru Nakashima	3,000.00	Oct. 23, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23717 and 16513 16808 16809	K. Nakashima Nursery Co., Inc.	45,000.00	Oct. 28, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23780	Moriye Vernon Ichisaka	7,550.52	Sept. 24, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23860	Mark Masuo Sumida	19,176.61	Oct. 17, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23865	Samuel Takahashi	2,433.00	Sept. 12, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23875	Shigeo Ideishi	23,771.00	Aug. 18, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23957	Masahisa Tanaka	2,494.00	Sept. 17, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-23982	Hirondo Kuki, administrator of the estate of Matsusabro Kuki.	1,864.00	July 22, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24010	Tadashi Yamaguchi and Misao Yamaguchi.	150.00	Oct. 24, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24010	Tadashi Yamaguchi, trustee for North Coast Importing Co., Inc.	14,000.00	Oct. 27, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24055	Masayasu Mark Sese	6,710.95	Sept. 5, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24057	Oakland Food Products Co., Ltd.	5,000.00	Oct. 22, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24196-A	Aiko Kitahata	7,406.00	Aug. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24205-A	Richard Chihiro Takeuchi	11,500.00	Aug. 18, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24235-A	Seito Kitahata	8,234.60	Aug. 26, 1958	do	Do.
146-35-24399	Ayako Nagahisa	5,000.00	Oct. 9, 1958	do	Do.
	Total	1,210,170.37			

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments over \$100,000 presented to this Department, which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$606,521.75, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs as follows:

Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B)-----	\$481, 521. 75
U.S. district courts: Payable from the general fund (schedule C)---	125, 000. 00
Total-----	606, 521. 75

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. However, the amounts shown may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE B

*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts
Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
385-55	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.-----	\$257,143.75	Feb. 20, 1959	Feb. 25, 1959	Feb. 25, 1959	Freight charges.
617-52	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Wunderlich Contracting Co.-----	224,378.00	Oct. 8, 1958	Nov. 10, 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Legal interpretation of the contract documents.
	Total-----	481,521.75				

Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
Admiralty 189-35 and Admiralty 194-137, southern district of New York.	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Pacific Cargo Carriers Corp.-----	\$125,000	-----	Oct. 9, 1958	Oct. 23, 1958	Suits in Admiralty Act; claim for indemnity under time charter.

○

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	REMARKS
J. H. B.	123 Main St.	1890	...
W. C. D.	456 Elm St.	1891	...
T. E. F.	789 Oak St.	1892	...
G. L. H.	101 Pine St.	1893	...

ad,

or,

or,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued March 23, 1959

For actions of March 20, 1959

86th-1st, No. 46

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to give REA independent status. Senate committee ordered reported bill to give REA independent status. Senate debated area redevelopment bill. House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed revised bill for two-price wheat plan. Sen. Keating introduced and discussed bill to provide judicial review in suspensions of Federal employees.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 5915, which includes items for the Forest Service (H. Rept. 237) (p. 4333). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items. The committee report includes statements as follows:

Forest Protection and Utilization. The Committee report states that the reduction of \$387,000 is entirely in the amount requested for Pay Act costs under this item. Total Pay Act costs included in the 1960 Budget for this appropriation were \$5,734,700, so that this is a reduction of 6.7% in the amount requested.

Forest Roads and Trails. "The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for the construction of forest roads and trails, the same as the amount for the current year and an increase of \$2,000,000 in the budget request. The Committee believes that it is essential to at least maintain the current level of appropriations for this item to assure a minimum program for the protection and management of the national forests and to expedite timber sales with the resultant increased receipts to the Federal Treasury."

High Cost of Planning and Construction. "The committee is also convinced that a significant saving can be made through a careful review of present policies and practices governing construction programs. Facts developed during the hearings indicate that excessive costs are being incurred in the planning and construction of employee housing and other facilities. The committee feels strongly that a return to simple, standard, inexpensive construction is long overdue and expects each agency involved to take prompt action to eliminate special requirements and unnecessary frills. To this end, the committee has included language in the bill placing a ceiling of \$18,000 on the cost of each single family employee housing unit and a limitation on engineering and design costs of not to exceed 5 percent of the total cost of any construction project. On the higher cost projects, it is expected that the percentage allocated to planning will be less than this maximum allowance. Appropriate reduction in the size of the planning staffs is also expected in the implementation of this limitation."

2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment this bill, H. R. 5916 (H. Rept. 238) (p. 4333). Action on the items for this Department is indicated in the attached table. Following are excerpts from the Committee report:

"A supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 is requested for the Agricultural Research Service to develop and determine methods for the humane slaughter of livestock. After careful consideration the Committee recommends that no appropriation be made in this bill to initiate this activity. This is a new program and should be viewed in relationship to the overall need of the Department of Agriculture. This will be done when the regular 1960 budget estimates are considered by the Congress as the 1960 Budget includes an increase of \$250,000 for this program.

"The Committee has denied the request for an increase of \$600,000 in the Agricultural Marketing Service for poultry inspection in this supplemental bill. The Department now has \$6,500,000 for such activities and an increase of \$3,385,000 is proposed for this activity in the budget estimates for 1960. It is evident from the testimony that the Department has worked out cooperative and other arrangements with many processors whereby the public is adequately protected. Some plants are exempted from continuous, resident inspection and large buying organizations are willingly accepting either fully inspected poultry or poultry from the exempted plants. This appears to be working satisfactorily as an interim measure and the Committee can see no harm in permitting it to continue the remainder of this fiscal year until it has evaluated comprehensive studies now being undertaken by both the Department and the Committee and until the subject is thoroughly explored in connection with the 1960 program for the Department.

"The Committee has approved \$20,000 by transfer in lieu of the \$26,000 appropriation requested by the Agricultural Marketing Service to cover rate increases granted by the Federal Communications Commission for leased teletype facilities used for the market news services.

"The budget estimate of \$1,336,754,811 for reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities has been allowed in full. The laws authorizing programs financed through this Corporation provide that costs incurred shall be reimbursed through the normal appropriation process, and authorize appropriations for such purpose. The Corporation's borrowing authority is \$14.5 billion at the present time and it is evident that additional authorization will be required before June 30 unless reimbursement is made now for costs incurred prior to June 30, 1958."

"The Committee has viewed with considerable concern the fact that the trend in employment in Government is upward. The problem is widespread.

"The bill has \$995,000 for the Food and Drug Administration including \$300,000 for 50 additional positions to administer the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act amendments enacted by the Congress last year which prohibit the use in foods of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety, and \$695,000 for increased pay costs authorized under Public Law 85-462.

"The Committee has approved \$10,000,000 additional capitalization for the General Supply Fund, a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the request. Some increase in capital appears to be necessary as the sales volume continues to rise, and the Bureau of the Budget is urged to continue its efforts to assist the General Services Administration in having agencies pay their bills on time so that such capital requirements will be kept at a minimum.

"Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The request of \$350,000 has not been allowed for this Commission at this time. The need for special funds in the magnitude of \$2,500,000 as authorized for appropriation to inventory and evaluate the outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of the nation should be examined carefully.

"The National Park Service is currently expending at a rate in excess of \$1,000,000 a year for planning, including \$338,000 specifically for this nationwide recreation planning activity. The Forest Service also has adequate planning funds available and plans to make an inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of all forest lands and report its findings to the Commission by 1961. In addition, the various States have funds available for the conduct of a review of this nature. In the light of this overall fund situation it is believed that provision of additional Federal appropriations for the purpose should be deferred pending thorough review of the proposed budget request of \$1,100,000 for this Commission for fiscal year 1960. The \$50,000 currently available should be adequate for expenses of the Commission pending this review."

"With respect to Pay Act costs, the Committee uniformly applied a 10% reduction against the amounts requested, and provided that such additional amounts would be made available by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation Reserve Program" as proposed in the Budget Estimate.

The bill also includes \$44,600,000 for education aid in Federally impacted areas.

3. ELECTRIFICATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1321, to amend Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 regarding REA (H. Rept. 235). p. 4333

Rep. Milliken criticized TVA for its award of a large turbo-generator contract to an English firm, stated that such a purchase would be unwise in the event of a

national emergency, and challenged TVA's defense of its award. pp. 4329-30

4. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 5805. pp. 4306-16
5. OIL IMPORTS. Rep. Boland criticized the decision to impose quotas on certain oil imports and inserted an editorial quoting Sen. Aiken as saying this decision would "discriminate against regions of the country dependent upon imports, encourage price increases, harm our relations with Canada and other friendly producer nations, disadvantage American industry in world markets ..." p. 4332
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., Interior appropriation bill; and Tues., second supplemental appropriation bill. p. 4326
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 23. p. 4326

SENATE

8. ELECTRIFICATION. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute S. 144, to return to the REA Administrator functions transferred from him to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. p. D189
9. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Continued debate on S. 722, the area redevelopment bill. pp. 4248-81
10. REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 899, to provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law. p. D190
11. PROPERTY; CONTRACTS. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 900, to extend the authority of the GSA Administrator to pay direct expenses in connection with the utilization of excess real property; and S. 901, to authorize the GSA Administrator to make contracts for custodial services for periods not exceeding 5 years. p. D190
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young, N. Dak., inserted several commodity letters of the Daniel F. Rice Grain Co. discussing the farm situation, including the USDA budget. pp. 4237-8
13. FORESTRY; LANDS. Both Houses received Utah Legislature resolutions urging legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to a State, without acreage limitation, any public lands within the State for State park and recreation purposes. pp. 4223-4, 4334
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Mansfield criticized the disposal by Federal employees in foreign countries of personal property in excess of its value, and inserted correspondence with the State Department on the matter. pp. 4226-9
Sen. Neuberger urged legislation to provide for the full disclosure of the financial status of Federal officials who earn in excess of \$12,500 a year. pp. 4232-3
15. MILK. Sen. Williams, N. J., defended the quality of milk from N. J. which is shipped into the D. C. area. pp. 4230-1
Sen. Proxmire commended Rep. Johnson's, Wisc., efforts for the enactment of legislation to provide for the adoption of a uniform national milk sanitation code. pp. 4238-9

Forest Service

House Committee Bill, 1960, Compared with Appropriations, 1959, and Budget Estimates, 1960
 [Note.---Amounts for 1959 include all supplemental appropriations to date and proposed
 supplementals for pay act costs.]

Item	Appropriations, 1959	Budget Estimates, 1960	House Committee Bill, 1960	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill, 1960	
				Appropriations, 1959	Budget Estimates, 1960
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management <u>a/</u>	\$79,603,000:	\$77,815,800:	\$77,543,000:	-\$2,060,000:	-\$272,800
Forest research	<u>b/</u> 16,526,400:	14,026,400:	13,923,000:	-2,603,400:	-103,400
State and private forestry coopera- tion	<u>b/</u> 12,807,800:	12,307,800:	12,297,000:	-510,800:	-10,800
Total, Forest protection and utilization	108,937,200:	104,150,000:	103,763,000:	-5,174,200:	-387,000
Forest roads and trails	26,000,000:	24,000,000:	26,000,000:	-	+2,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Cache National Forest, Utah	<u>c/</u> 50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	-	-
Special Acts (Cache National For- est)	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	-	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	135,697,200:	128,910,000:	130,583,000:	-5,174,200:	+1,613,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Pay- ments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - pay- able from national forest receipts) .					
<u>a/</u> Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, 1959, \$1,760,000; 1960 Budget Estimates, and House Committee Bill, \$1,910,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, 1959, 1960 Budget Estimates and House Committee Bill, \$5,000,000.	<u>c/</u> 36,773,474:c/	45,664,474:c/	45,664,474:	+8,891,000:	-
<u>b/</u> Reflects transfers of \$155,000 from "Forest research" and \$15,000 from "State and private forestry cooperation" to "Forest land management" for use in combatting unanticipated forest pest outbreaks in fiscal year 1959.					
<u>c/</u> In addition, prior year balances available.					

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959

Note.--Amounts in brackets [] not included in totals.

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	House Committee Bill a/	Decrease
Increases in Appropriations:			
Agricultural Research Service:			
For humane slaughter research	\$100,000:	- -	-\$100,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
For poultry inspection	600,000:	- -	-600,000
For increased costs of leased wire	26,000:	b/	-26,000
Commodity Credit Corporation, Administrative Expense Limitation:			
To meet increased workload	[2,000,000]:	[1,800,000]:	[-200,000]
Special Activities:			
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities (P.L. 480 program, International Wheat Agreement, etc.) in 1958	1,336,754,811:	1,336,754,811:	- -
Forest Service:			
For fighting forest fires	8,500,000:c/	7,956,800:	-543,200
Total	1,345,980,811:	1,344,711,611:	-1,269,200
Transfers within Available Funds and Increases in Administrative Expense			
Limitations:			
For pay act costs:			
Agricultural Research Service	8,396,110:	7,556,500:	-839,610
Extension Service	162,255:	146,000:	-16,255
Farmer Cooperative Service	42,000:	37,800:	-4,200
Soil Conservation Service	6,424,000:	5,781,600:	-642,400
Agricultural Conservation Program	410,860:	369,910:	-40,950
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,846,278:	2,561,799:	-284,578
Foreign Agricultural Service	257,800:	232,020:	-25,780
Commodity Exchange Authority	68,000:	61,200:	-6,800
Conservation Reserve Program	225,770:	203,220:	-22,550
Commodity Stabilization Service	492,700:	443,400:	-49,300
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,669,000:	2,402,000:	-267,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	330,000:	297,000:	-33,000
Rural Electrification Administration	613,000:	551,700:	-61,300
Farmers Home Administration	2,210,500:	1,989,450:	-221,050

Agency or Item		Budget Estimates	House Committee Bill a/	Decrease
Transfers within Available Funds and Increases in Administrative Expense				
Limitations - Continued:				
For pay act costs - continued:				
Office of the General Counsel		267,500:	240,750:	-26,750
Office of the Secretary		207,505:	186,755:	-20,750
Office of Information		59,000:	53,100:	-5,900
Library		62,600:	56,340:	-6,260
Forest Service		5,432,200:	4,889,000:	-543,200
Total		31,177,078:	28,059,445:	-3,117,633
For postal rate increase costs:				
Extension Service		622,827:	622,827:	-
Agricultural Conservation Program		184,090:	184,090:	-
Agricultural Marketing Service		481,000:	481,000:	-
Conservation Reserve Program		82,980:	82,980:	-
Commodity Stabilization Service		13,500:	13,500:	-
Office of Information		18,000:	18,000:	-
Total		1,402,397:	1,402,397:	-

a/ Reported March 20, 1959.

b/ Committee approved \$20,000 to be provided by transfer from Conservation Reserve Program.

c/ In addition, \$543,200 is provided by transfer from Conservation Reserve Program, thus providing in total the \$8,500,000 requested.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

MARCH 20, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5916]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 58, 90, and 95.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$2,864,954,526. Appropriations recommended total \$2,479,522,494, a decrease of \$385,432,032.

Title II of the bill appropriates funds exclusively for pay increase costs arising from laws and administrative actions which have occurred since Congress considered the budget estimates at the beginning of the fiscal year. Virtually every item in Title I also includes funds to finance pay costs. The Committee has viewed with considerable concern the fact that the trend in employment in Government is upward. The problem is widespread.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Committee has considered ten items for the Department of Agriculture including four requests for additional appropriations. The remaining six, except for the limitation on administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, are for increased pay and postal rate costs and can be financed by transfer of funds from the Conservation Reserve Program which the Committee understands will not be needed in that program.

A supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 is requested for the Agricultural Research Service to develop and determine methods for the humane slaughter of livestock. After careful consideration the Committee recommends that no appropriation be made in this bill to initiate this activity. This is a new program and should be viewed in relationship to the overall need of the Department of Agriculture. This will be done when the regular 1960 budget estimates are considered by the Congress as the 1960 Budget includes an increase of \$250,000 for this program.

The Committee has denied the request for an increase of \$600,000 in the Agricultural Marketing Service for poultry inspection in this supplemental bill. The Department now has \$6,500,000 for such activities and an increase of \$3,385,000 is proposed for this activity in the budget estimates for 1960. It is evident from the testimony that the Department has worked out cooperative and other arrangements with many processors whereby the public is adequately protected. Some plants are exempted from continuous resident inspection and large buying organizations are willingly accepting either fully inspected poultry or poultry from the exempted plants. This appears to be working satisfactorily as an interim measure and the Committee can see no harm in permitting it to continue the remainder of this fiscal year until it has evaluated comprehensive studies now being undertaken by both the Department and the Committee and until the subject is thoroughly explored in connection with the 1960 program for the Department.

The Committee has approved \$20,000 by transfer in lieu of the \$26,000 appropriation requested by the Agricultural Marketing Service to cover rate increases granted by the Federal Communications Commission for leased teletype facilities used for the market news services.

The budget estimate of \$1,336,754,811 for reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities has been allowed in full. The laws authorizing programs financed through this Corporation provide that costs incurred shall be reimbursed through the normal appropriation process, and authorize appropriations for such purpose. The Corporation's borrowing authority is \$14.5 billion at the present time and it is evident that additional authorization will be required before June 30 unless reimbursement is made now for costs incurred prior to June 30, 1958.

The bill also includes language increasing by \$4,202,000 the limitation on administrative expenses for the Corporation. This is a reduction of \$467,000 in the budget estimate and includes \$2,402,000 for pay act expenses and \$1,800,000 for handling the increased volume of price support operations resulting from the large 1958 wheat and feed grain crops.

An additional \$13,389,000 is made available to the Forest Service for pay increase costs and fighting forest fires. The amount in the bill is made up of \$5,432,200 by transfer from another account within the Department and \$7,956,800 by new appropriation. This total includes the full request of \$8,500,000 for fighting forest fires.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee has considered six items for this Department and recommends appropriations of \$7,409,950. This is \$5,285,343 less than the amount requested in the budget estimates.

The Committee has approved language for ship construction in Maritime Activities which will increase the limitation on cost for design and construction of a nuclear powered merchant ship from \$18,000,000 to \$18,650,000. This increase will permit incorporation of additional features in the vessel which had been eliminated from the plans and are now considered essential.

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for operating-differential subsidies. This is a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate. This will make \$60,500,000 available for subsidy payments in the last six months of this fiscal year, including final payments on some for the calendar years 1953 to 1955.

The budget estimate of \$35,000 is approved for State marine schools to purchase and install ballast for the Maine Maritime Academy training ship. This is required to meet Coast Guard safety requirements.

The Committee has approved \$723,450 for salaries and expenses related to Maritime activities which includes \$693,450 for pay increase costs and \$30,000 for hurricane damage repairs at the Wilmington, North Carolina, shipyard.

The \$1,651,500 recommended in the bill for the Patent Office includes \$1,368,000 for increased pay costs and \$283,500 for additional printing requirements.

A supplemental estimate of \$19,793 for the National Bureau of Standards to liquidate a contractor's claim in connection with construction of a radio laboratory is deferred until the matter can be given further study.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The Committee has approved \$521,500 for cemeterial expenses, Department of the Army. This includes \$100,000 for the procurement of additional headstones, \$300,000 for wage board pay increases and \$121,500 for other pay act costs.

Approval has been given to the \$5,000,000 budget estimate for payments to the Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes for the taking of lands required for the Oahe and Fort Randall reservoir projects in South Dakota.

The Committee has denied the request of \$10,000,000 to construct additional electric power generating facilities in the Ryukyu Islands. Funds were requested for the same purpose in the last session of Congress and denied. An investigation has been underway to determine the need for the facilities and action can be deferred until the 1960 budget estimates are considered.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

The Committee considered estimates totaling \$217,195,000 for the Department of Defense, excluding civil functions, and recommends \$164,101,500, a reduction of \$53,093,500.

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

The budget estimate of \$5,000,000 under this head for retired pay is not allowed inasmuch as it now appears that the number of annuitants on the rolls will not reach the number contemplated when the estimates were prepared. If it becomes apparent at a later date that funds are required they can be reestimated and provided at that time.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Committee has provided no additional funds for Military Personnel, Army, for the fiscal years 1956 or 1957 to liquidate obligations incurred in violation of the Antideficiency Act. In its report to the Congress the Department states that the violations resulted from an inadequate system of fund control in effect at that time. While it is indicated that corrective measures have been taken that are designed to prevent future deficiencies, it was testified that a recurrence is entirely possible. The report also states that the overall matter of improved financial management within the military personnel appropriations is the object of a detailed study now being conducted by representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, General Accounting Office, Department of Defense and each of the three services. Until this study is completed and responsibility for fund control is achieved, the Committee can see no reason to relieve the Department of the liability for these deficiencies, which are admittedly violations of the law.

The Committee has approved \$38,160,000 for Operation and Maintenance, a reduction of \$4,240,000 in the budget estimate. It includes \$22,500,000 to finance unbudgeted costs incurred for activities which arose as a result of emergency operations in Lebanon, and \$15,660,000 for the cost of pay increases for classified employees.

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,065,000 for the Army National Guard for fiscal year 1958, and is adding \$10,300,000 for fiscal year 1959. The amount added by the Committee, it is believed, will permit the Guard to continue its 1959 program as contemplated and avoid any reductions in strength, paid drills and the 6-month trainee program. If there are any reductions they should be made in maintenance and support expenses and under no circumstances should there be any reduction in paid drills and the 6-month trainee program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The estimates included nine items for the Department of the Navy, and in seven of them it is apparent that the primary justification for additional sums at this time is to maintain the program level approved by the Congress at the beginning of the fiscal year. The need for these additional funds is due primarily to the added costs generated by the crises in the Middle East and Far East. While a considerable part of the supplemental requests are attributable to such activities, and to increased pay act costs, the Committee is not convinced that the full amount requested is needed. Some reductions have been made in each item and the specific amounts for each item of appropriation are set forth in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee considered two items for Medical care, one is primarily to reimburse the Army for a deficiency incurred in fiscal year 1958, and the other is to finance increased costs for the current year. The Committee has again, as in the last session of Congress, denied the request for \$9,050,000 for 1958 to erase this liability on the books.

Although the Committee has allowed the \$8,100,000 requested for medical care during this fiscal year, it is concerned at the high cost of caring for military personnel and their dependents in civilian hospitals, and the high fees that have been allowed in the Medicare program. The Committee has gained the impression that little or no effort has been made to obtain reasonable rates for fees and expenses.

The Committee has approved \$3,330,000 for Civil Engineering, which is \$402,000 less than the budget estimate. Included is \$150,000 for constructing a hangar at McMurdo Sound in the Antarctic for air-rescue activities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The original appropriation for military personnel, Air Force, was \$3,923,073,000 and the Committee has considered a supplemental estimate of \$27,828,000. An appropriation of \$18,728,000 is recommended which includes \$15,127,000 to cover increased costs resulting from higher dependency factors and increased years of service by grade over earlier estimates, and \$3,601,000 for additional costs generated by the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has included two general provisions in the bill which have been requested by the Department.

The first provision will permit certain military personnel stationed in Alaska to continue to receive flying pay. Under present law military personnel whose particular assignment "outside the United States" makes it impractical to participate in regular and frequent aerial flights have continued to receive such pay. Since Alaska is now a State it is necessary to amend section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, as recommended to maintain the status of eligibility for flight pay that existed before.

The second provision relates to Section 611 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, which authorizes the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage or surplus materials, for the expense of disposing of military surplus property. The Committee has urged a vigorous program for disposal of obsolete and excess material to eliminate unnecessary maintenance and warehousing costs, and recommends an increase in limitation to \$54,000,000. The limitation at the present time is \$49,000,000 and the Secretary of Defense has stated an increase in amount is needed if the property disposal program is to proceed at a high rate for the balance of this year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill provides an additional Federal payment of \$2,500,000 for 1959. The additional amount will assist in financing a part of the added costs of salary increases which were granted to District employees this year, and brings the total Federal contributions for 1959 to \$22,500,000. The Committee believes that a larger portion of the cost of pay increases can be financed out of funds already allocated to the various departments. At the present time only \$594,000 is being absorbed by administrative action and the Committee believes this should be increased substantially and has reduced the amounts allowed for each office accordingly.

The budget estimates include \$10,300,468 for eleven items of operating and miscellaneous expenses out of District of Columbia funds. The Committee has allowed \$8,193,800.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The Committee has denied the proposed transfer of \$3,000,000 to implement a new program of Federal contributions to State and local civil defense organizations for administrative expenses.

Federal help has been given for education, training, equipment and other technical assistance. If the Federal Government were to start this program and provide Federal contributions for administration and jobs at various city halls it would create an independent bureaucracy that would be divorced from responsibility to either Federal or local governments which would prove to be wasteful and this organization would continually pressure Congress.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

The Committee has denied a supplemental budget estimate of \$225,000,000 for this fund. The Mutual Security Appropriation Act for 1959 appropriated \$400,000,000, and the total fund availability for the current year is \$700,000,000.

At the time of the hearings only \$19,400,000 had actually been disbursed on loans. Obligations or signed loan agreements amounted to \$409,000,000 and it was stated that a total of \$685,000,000 had

been committed, leaving a balance of \$15,000,000. These are, however, guess figures.

There is considerable doubt whether the Development Loan Fund can ever divorce itself completely from its predecessor, the old unsuccessful and wasteful foreign loan program, to the extent this new agency will be able to make a sound business loan with any degree of assurance the funds will be repaid.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Committee has considered twelve items of increase for this Department totaling \$251,205,000 in appropriations and is recommending \$228,067,400 for such purposes.

The bill has \$1,072,000 for the Food and Drug Administration including \$300,000 for 50 additional positions to administer the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act amendments enacted by the Congress last year which prohibit the use in foods of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety, and \$772,000 for increased pay costs authorized under Public Law 85-462.

The Committee has approved \$25,000,000 as requested in the budget estimate for capital contributions to student loan funds in the program for Defense educational activities of the Office of Education. This program makes funds available for public and nonprofit private colleges and universities for long-term student loan funds to enable needy and able students to complete their higher education. The law permits annual student loans up to \$1,000 per student, and the average loan per student is \$400. The Committee feels the loan program is the most important part of the Defense Education Act approved last year, and therefore has recommended the full amount of the estimate for such loans.

The request for \$50,300,000 to expand the seven other programs of Defense Educational Activities has not been approved in this supplemental bill. An appropriation of \$34,000,000 is already available in the current year to get these programs underway and the Committee feels the Congress should proceed with due deliberation before embarking on large-scale support of programs such as grants for statistical studies, testing, and classroom facilities. The matter will be thoroughly developed during the hearings on the \$150,000,000 budget estimate for 1960. The bill includes \$20,000,000 for payments to local school districts in impacted school areas for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by Public Law 874 of the 81st Congress, as amended, and \$24,600,000 for assistance for school construction as authorized by Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress, as amended.

The Committee recommends \$750,000 for the Public Health Service appropriation Assistance to States, General. This includes \$450,000 for grants to schools of public health, and \$300,000 for pay increase costs.

A supplemental appropriation of \$1,700,000 has been allowed for Construction of Indian health facilities at Sells, Arizona, a reduction of \$186,000 in the budget estimate. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is directed to determine that architect-engineering fees are reasonable and that details of construction in the building are of standard design. This appropriation is made with the definite understanding that construction of the hospital must be completed within the amount provided and that no contracts be let which will directly or indirectly require an additional appropriation for this project.

The bill contains two items for the Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, both to be derived by transfer from the trust fund. The first item is an increase in the limitation on salaries and expenses of \$32,090,000 including \$11,295,000 to cover the cost of pay increases and \$20,795,000 for increased workload resulting from the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act. The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,210,000 for the second item to expand the building now under construction in Baltimore and has increased the limitation on total construction costs by the same amount. The estimated cost of the new addition is \$4,670,000, and the balance of construction funds will come from funds that have been previously authorized for the original building.

This year the Congress has appropriated \$1,806,400,000 for Grants to States for various public assistance programs. The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate of \$168,400,000 and has approved \$151,560,000. This action does not deny any benefits and if experience later in the year indicates that an additional amount is needed it can be reestimated and provided at that time.

The bill includes \$1,500,000 for Grants to States for maternal and child welfare, which is earmarked for services to children with congenital heart disease and made available until June 30, 1960. It was testified that recent advances in medical techniques, particularly open-heart surgery, have made it possible to save the lives of many children with congenital heart trouble hitherto considered incurable and this appropriation will provide funds for their prompt treatment.

The Committee recommends \$199,000 by appropriation and \$151,200 by transfer from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund for salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration in the Office of the Secretary. This is a reduction of \$9,800 in the amount requested by transfer.

An additional \$55,400 by appropriation and \$53,400 by transfer is also provided for the Office of the General Counsel. This additional amount includes \$80,000 for costs of pay increases and the balance is for handling the additional work related to the Social Security Act and Food Additives Amendment enacted last year.

The Committee has approved \$790,000 for the White House Council on Aging for which a supplemental estimate of \$846,000 was submitted. The law authorizes a White House Conference on Aging to be held in January, 1961, and an appropriation of \$100,000 was provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, for initial planning. The bill provides a grant of \$14,000 to each State instead of \$15,000 as requested and \$34,000 for staff to administer the Federal program.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The Committee has not allowed \$200,000 at this time to expand the operations of this Commission until its program can be reappraised and plans for the future more firmly developed. The Committee questions the need for an economic and engineering study costing \$135,000 as the Commission has proposed in view of the wealth of information and qualified personnel already available among the various Federal agencies that can be utilized. It can be considered later as a part of the 1960 budget program.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for payments to air carriers for subsidies, largely for local service operations, which is in addition to \$40,750,000 already appropriated for this year. Subsidies to be paid do not draw interest and the amount provided will enable the Board to make necessary payments, particularly since a substantial part of the funds requested are for payments on cases yet to be decided by the Board.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee has approved \$1,491,500 for salaries and expenses. The \$117,000 requested for moving costs and furnishing new office space in Washington, D.C., and New York has been denied. The amount allowed includes \$1,462,500 toward defraying the cost of pay increases, and \$29,000 for travel expenses and processing workload increases in the retirement division.

The supplemental estimate of \$270,000 for annuities of Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows has been approved without change, and the Committee has allowed \$100,000 of the \$143,000 requested for investigations of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The bill includes \$25,000 for activities of this Commission. When the authorization for this appropriation was being considered in the House, it was stated that the cost would not exceed \$5,000. This Commission was created to make a study and recommend ways to improve judicial assistance and cooperation between the United States and foreign countries. A large staff should not be necessary for this purpose and the amount provided should be adequate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$1,582,000 instead of \$1,877,000 as proposed in the budget estimate for operating expenses in the stores system of the General Services Administration. This includes \$982,000 for wage board and pay act costs and \$600,000 for additional operating expenses to handle the growing volume of sales.

The Committee has approved \$10,000,000 additional capitalization for the General Supply Fund, a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the request. Some increase in capital appears to be necessary as the sales volume continues to rise, and the Bureau of the Budget is urged to continue its efforts to assist the General Services Administration in having agencies pay their bills on time so that such capital requirements will be kept at a minimum.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee has denied the additional \$23,492 requested for this Commission as it does not appear that it is needed at this time. The Commission already has \$76,508 available for this year, and an appropriation of \$100,000 is requested for 1960.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Committee has denied the request of \$46,000 for this Commission. Funds have previously been denied and the work is currently suspended.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The request of \$350,000 has not been allowed for this Commission at this time. The need for special funds in the magnitude of \$2,500,000 as authorized for appropriation to inventory and evaluate the outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of the nation should be examined carefully.

The National Park Service is currently expending at a rate in excess of \$1,000,000 a year for planning, including \$338,000 specifically for this nationwide recreation planning activity. The Forest Service also has adequate planning funds available and plans to make an inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of all forest lands and report its findings to the Commission by 1961. In addition, the various States have funds available for the conduct of a review of this nature. In the light of this overall fund situation it is believed that provision of additional Federal appropriations for the purpose should be deferred pending thorough review of the proposed budget request of \$1,100,000 for this Commission for fiscal year 1960. The \$50,000 currently available should be adequate for expenses of the Commission pending this review.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The bill authorizes expenditure of \$924,300 additional from the railroad retirement account, or a reduction of \$102,000 in the amount requested. This provides \$595,800 for additional pay act costs and \$328,500 for additional workload resulting from enactment of the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$80,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, which is \$20,000 less than the budget estimate, and \$120,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for Texas, or \$30,000 less than the estimate. Both commissions were authorized last year and started with appropriations of \$50,000 each. The additional amounts provided are needed to enable these commissions to effectively carry on their work during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has approved \$12,180,000 for general operating expenses, including \$11,320,000 for pay increase costs and \$860,000

for 162 new jobs to handle increased workloads in the insurance programs resulting from legislation passed during the last session of the Congress.

An additional \$43,148,500 is provided for Inpatient care. This includes \$42,089,500 for pay act and wage board increases which are in addition to requirements projected when the regular budget estimates were considered for 1959. There is also included \$1,059,000 for increased costs of contract burial and funeral expenses. The rate for such expenses was increased from \$150 to \$250 by legislation passed last year.

The Committee has approved \$6,380,000 additional for the Outpatient care appropriation. This includes \$4,094,500 for employee pay increases and \$2,253,800 for an additional 73,146 medical visits over the number for which funds were requested at the beginning of the year. The \$584,000 included within the supplemental request for increased medical fees has been reduced by \$100,000. The Committee has examined the schedule of medical fees paid by the Veterans Administration and can see no reason why a new schedule of fees should call for any increase. The Committee is advised a study is now being made looking toward an increase in medical fees, which the Committee does not approve.

The Committee has approved the request for an appropriation of \$52,500,000 for Compensation and pensions. Approximately half of the additional amount is for financing increased benefits enacted during the last session of Congress and the remainder is based on current experience as to the number of veterans who are expected to receive benefits.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The bill contains five items for the Department of the Interior; for which the Committee recommends \$16,897,000, instead of \$19,522,500 as proposed in the budget estimates.

The \$3,682,600 recommended for the Bureau of Land Management includes the full request of \$2,500,000 for fire-fighting costs on public domain lands in the Western states and Alaska. The \$1,182,600 balance for pay act costs has been reduced by \$131,400.

The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to liquidate contract authorization for road construction and maintenance is denied. Based on latest information available, the Bureau had committed only \$50,000 for planning and did not anticipate any obligations for construction until March. It would appear that these funds are not needed at this time and any request should be submitted for consideration in connection with the 1960 budget program.

The \$6,960,000 budget estimate for payment to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians has been approved in full. This appropriation is for rehabilitation of the Indians whose tribal lands were taken by the United States in connection with construction of the Oahe Dam.

A supplemental appropriation of \$4,860,000 is approved for the Bureau of Reclamation for small reclamation project loans in the Goleta County Water District in California and the Roosevelt Water Conservation District in Arizona. The amounts provided are \$2,080,000 and \$2,780,000 for each of the respective districts.

The Committee has approved \$1,270,000 for the National Park Service including the full request of \$200,000 for fire fighting costs and \$1,070,000 for increased pay costs.

The Committee has considered two estimates for the Virgin Islands Corporation including \$650,000 to permit expansion of power generating facilities on St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to meet increased power requirements, and \$850,000 for construction of salt-water distillation facilities at the same location. The Committee has denied all funds for construction but has provided an appropriation of \$125,000 for engineering and design of salt-water distillation and related facilities. Before funds are provided for construction the law requires that certain conditions be fulfilled. The \$125,000 allowed will permit the project to proceed with proper planning while the other conditions are being met.

THE JUDICIARY

The Committee has considered four estimates for increased appropriations for The Judiciary totaling \$414,250, and has approved \$288,900.

The bill provides \$180,000 for fees of jurors and commissioners as provided in the budget estimate. The supplemental amount is necessary because of an increase in juror and United States commissioner fees and related costs authorized by law last year, and an increase in the number of juries used. It has been suggested to the Committee that this deficiency may arise in part due to the large number of instances where many jurors are called and not used. The Committee realizes this is a difficult problem, but if this situation can be corrected to an extent, considerable savings in the cost of court operations will result.

The Committee has approved \$100,000 for additional travel and miscellaneous expenses of the courts. The Committee has denied \$78,000 requested for funds for additional lawbooks, furniture, and general office equipment as it does not seem to be a proper item for consideration in a supplemental estimate. However, when items for 1960 are under consideration, the estimates before the Committee will be carefully evaluated to determine the overall needs for the coming year.

An additional \$91,000 is provided for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including \$82,100 by transfer from excess funds in another appropriation. Included in the estimate for this Office is a request for \$47,350 to start a study of the rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts as authorized by Public Law 85-513. There is also a request for \$107,740 for continuing this study in the budget estimates for 1960. This is the type of item which should be considered in connection with the regular budget program rather than as a supplemental request, and it is accordingly deferred until the Committee has had an opportunity to consider the 1960 program.

The Committee has included in the bill an authorization to transfer \$247,600 from the referees' expense fund for the additional cost of pay act and postal rate increases. The request of \$104,000 for 60 additional clerks and related costs is not recommended in this bill, but the need for additional employees and other related costs to handle an increasing number of bankruptcy cases will be reviewed when the Committee considers the 1960 budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The bill contains six items for this Department. The Committee has considered budget estimates of \$16,740,000 for them and has approved \$15,837,000. This is a reduction of \$903,000.

The bill provides \$973,000 for Salaries and expenses, general legal activities. This includes \$928,000 for pay act costs and \$45,000 to cover the costs of general expenses connected with increased tax litigation. The total reduction made in this item is \$15,000 and the entire reduction is in the increase requested for general expenses.

The Committee has approved \$2,032,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, or a reduction of \$510,000 in the budget estimate. The amount requested for the balance of this fiscal year as a contingency fund has been denied.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$50,000 for Fees and expenses of witnesses, and that the limitation on the amount available for expert witnesses be raised to \$275,000. This is a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate.

Approval has been given for the additional \$9,611,000 requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The entire amount is for the cost of pay and postage rate increases.

The bill includes \$2,671,000 for Salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons. The reduction of \$328,000 in this item is in the request for funds to replace inventories which the Committee feels is not a proper item for submission as a supplemental budget estimate.

The budget estimate of \$500,000 for Support of United States prisoners has been approved. This item is dependent upon the number of jail days and the cost per day, and both the number of prisoners and daily costs are rising.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Committee considered three items for the Department of Labor totaling \$42,604,500 and has approved \$41,293,400.

An appropriation of \$720,600 is allowed for the Bureau of Labor Standards. The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$240,000 to carry out the expanded safety activities under last year's amendment to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act. It has also allowed \$405,000 to carry out the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act enacted last year and \$75,600 for increased pay costs.

The Committee has approved \$572,800 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, a reduction of \$57,700 in the

budget estimate. This is composed of \$519,300 for pay act costs and \$53,500 for ten additional employees to handle the increased workload under the new permanent program of unemployment compensation for veterans.

The bill provides an additional \$40,000,000 to pay unemployment compensation to ex-servicemen for the latter part of the year. This is a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The bill contains three items for the House of Representatives totaling \$306,140. This includes \$112,500 for the customary payments to beneficiaries of deceased members, \$10,000 for reporting hearings of various committees, and \$183,640 for air mail and special-delivery postage stamps for the first session of the 86th Congress. All the Senate items included in the budget estimates have been omitted as is customary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Committee has denied the requested appropriation of \$171,259,000 for public services on certain items of expense as determined pursuant to the Postal Policy Act of 1958. This is a new item which has the effect of making part of the postal deficit an annual definite appropriation. The Committee can see no real urgency which requires that an appropriation be made now in a supplemental bill.

The Committee has approved \$37,500,000 for increased transportation costs for the Post Office Department arising from increased rail rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is \$3,500,000 less than the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee has considered six items of appropriation for the Department of State for which \$37,997,297 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$870,100 in the budget estimates.

The bill contains \$6,664,900 for salaries and expenses for Administration of foreign affairs, which is \$210,100 less than the budget estimate for such purposes. The amount recommended includes \$400,000 for additional communications expenses resulting from intensified diplomatic activity, \$250,000 for other needs in the diplomatic service including the establishment of an Embassy in Guinea which recently received its independence, and \$6,014,900 for increased pay costs. The request for \$141,000 for additional staffing in the Department's political and economic activities has been deferred for consideration in connection with the 1960 budget.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$495,000 for Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service instead of \$995,000 as requested.

The bill provides \$4,943,146 as the United States share of the assessed portion of the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force for the calendar year 1959.

The Committee has approved \$1,100,000 as an additional amount for international contingencies. The request was \$1,200,000. This appropriation finances participation in international conferences and meetings. All funds in this appropriation account for 1959 were exhausted on February 17, and some additional advances have been made from the Emergency Fund for the President. The Committee has added language to the bill requiring that such reimbursements be repaid when additional funds are appropriated.

An appropriation of \$931,500 is recommended for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. An amount of \$851,600 is included for emergency repair on the Rio Grande River, which is a reduction of \$60,000 in the request for this purpose.

The Committee has approved \$23,862,751 for payment in settlement to the Government of the Philippines for changes in the gold value of their reserves held in the United States that were caused by the devaluation of the United States dollar in 1934.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has considered estimates totaling \$47,364,000 for six items in the Treasury Department and recommends appropriations of \$44,096,900.

The Committee has approved \$303,300 for the Bureau of Accounts. This is \$33,700 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended includes \$48,960 for reimbursement to Federal Reserve Banks for processing depository receipts, \$81,000 for postal rate increases, and \$173,340 for pay act increases.

The Committee has approved \$3,803,600 for salaries and expenses of the Division of Disbursement, which is a reduction of \$171,400 in the budget estimate. The amount provided includes \$2,260,800 for postal rate increases, \$829,200 for workload increases resulting from Social Security Act changes enacted a year ago, and \$713,600 for pay increases authorized by law last year.

The Committee has included in the bill \$4,481,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs. The entire amount is composed of pay act, wage board, and postal rate increases.

The Committee recommends \$27,595,000 for appropriation to the Internal Revenue Service. The \$548,100 requested for postal rate increases has been approved, and the balance of \$27,046,900 is for pay act increases.

The bill contains \$114,000 for salaries and expenses of the White House Police to cover the cost of pay act increases. The \$16,000 requested to expand the protection services in the White House offices to the Executive Office Building was denied after consideration last year and is likewise omitted from this bill.

The Committee has inserted language as proposed in the budget estimate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and present a gold medal in honor of the high public service of Roger P. Ames estimated to cost about \$500 which will be financed from available funds.

The Committee has approved \$7,800,000 for the Coast Guard. The only reduction made in the budget estimate for this item is \$31,000 of the \$231,000 requested for cost of living allowances. The remainder is composed of \$6,100,000 for military pay increases and \$400,000 which is specifically allowed for settlement of claims against the United States for damages sustained from an explosion at South Amboy, New Jersey, in 1950.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends \$2,570,198 as contained in House Document No. 95 to cover claims for damages and judgments rendered against the United States. The listing and details for these claims is included in the document.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7 in connection with Maritime Activities:

Not to exceed \$18,650,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear powered merchant ship.

On page 10 in connection with General Provisions:

The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, may be exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

On page 16 in connection with limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:

Provided, That the first proviso under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the foregoing limitation.

On page 16 in connection with Grants to States for maternal and child welfare:

to remain available until June 30, 1960.

On page 18 in connection with White House Council on Aging:

of which \$756,000 shall be available for grants to States and shall remain available until January 31, 1961.

On page 19 in connection with the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure:

to remain available until December 31, 1959.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3, of rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

On page 11 in connection with General Provisions, Department of Defense:

Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the United States".

EXISTING LAW

Public Law 85-724, under General Provisions:

SEC. 615. * * * *Provided*, That without regard to any provision of law or executive order prescribing minimum flight requirements, such regulations may provide for the payment of flight pay at the rates prescribed in section 204(b) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 802) to certain members of the Armed Forces otherwise entitled to receive flight pay during the fiscal year 1959 (1) who have held aeronautical ratings or designations for not less than twenty years, or (2) whose particular assignment outside the United States makes it impractical to participate in regular aerial flights.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

TITLE I

(INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	\$100, 000	-----	-\$100, 000
By transfer-----	(8, 396, 110)	(\$7, 556, 500)	(-839, 610)
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer)-----	(785, 082)	(768, 827)	(-16, 255)
Agriculture Conservation Program Service: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(594, 950)	(554, 000)	(-40, 950)
Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	626, 000	-----	-626, 000
By transfer-----	(3, 327, 278)	(3, 062, 700)	(-264, 578)
Soil bank programs: Conservation reserve program: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(308, 750)	(286, 200)	(-22, 550)
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(506, 200)	(456, 900)	(-49, 300)
Special activities: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities-----	1, 336, 754, 811	1, 336, 754, 811	-----
Commodity Credit Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses--	(4, 669, 000)	(4, 202, 000)	(-467, 000)
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(77, 000)	(71, 100)	(-5, 900)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	8, 500, 000	7, 956, 800	-543, 200

By transfer-----	(5, 432, 200)	(5, 432, 200)	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	1, 345, 980, 811	1, 344, 711, 611	-1, 269, 200
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Maritime activities:			
Ship construction: Increase in limitation-----	(700, 000)	(650, 000)	(-50, 000)
Operating-differential subsidies-----	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
State marine schools-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	805, 500	723, 450	-82, 050
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 835, 000	1, 651, 500	-183, 500
National Bureau of Standards: Construction of laboratories-----	19, 793	-----	-19, 793
Total, Department of Commerce-----	12, 695, 293	7, 409, 950	-5, 285, 343
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
Department of the Army:			
Cemeterial expenses: Salaries and expenses-----	535, 000	521, 500	-13, 500
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Construction, general-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Administration, Ryukyu Islands: Construction of power systems-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-10, 000, 000
Total, Department of Defense—Civil functions-----	15, 535, 000	5, 521, 500	-10, 013, 500
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
Interservice activities: Retired pay-----	5, 000, 000	-----	-5, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS—continued			
Department of the Army:			
Military personnel (1956)-----	\$7, 100, 000	-----	-\$7, 100, 000
Military personnel (1957)-----	7, 900, 000	-----	-7, 900, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	42, 400, 000	\$38, 160, 000	-4, 240, 000
Army National Guard (1958)-----	3, 065, 000	3, 065, 000	-----
Army National Guard-----	-----	10, 300, 000	+10, 300, 000
Department of the Navy:			
Military personnel, Navy-----	36, 735, 000	33, 061, 500	-3, 673, 500
Aircraft and facilities-----	20, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Ships and facilities-----	20, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Ordnance and facilities-----	4, 246, 000	3, 822, 000	-424, 000
Medical care (1958)-----	9, 050, 000	-----	-9, 050, 000
Medical care-----	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	-----
Civil engineering-----	3, 732, 000	3, 330, 000	-402, 000
Servicewide supply and finance-----	16, 313, 000	14, 682, 000	-1, 631, 000
Servicewide operations-----	5, 726, 000	5, 153, 000	-573, 000

Department of the Air Force: Military personnel-----	27, 828, 000	18, 728, 000	-9, 100, 000
Total, Department of Defense—Military functions-----	217, 195, 000	174, 401, 500	-42, 793, 500
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Federal funds: Federal payment to District of Columbia-----	9, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	-6, 500, 000
District of Columbia funds:			
Operating expenses:			
Department of General Administration-----	(550, 000)	(456, 750)	(-93, 250)
Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(26, 200)	(20, 450)	(-5, 750)
Public schools-----	(4, 295, 668)	(3, 342, 250)	(-953, 418)
Public Library-----	(190, 300)	(152, 050)	(-38, 250)
Metropolitan Police-----	(2, 616, 800)	(2, 062, 550)	(-554, 250)
Fire Department-----	(1, 200, 300)	(946, 550)	(-253, 750)
Department of Corrections-----	(326, 100)	(264, 600)	(-61, 500)
Department of Public Welfare-----	(897, 200)	(750, 700)	(-146, 500)
Miscellaneous:			
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(20, 197)	(20, 197)	-----
Judgments-----	(30, 219)	(30, 219)	-----
Audited claims-----	(147, 484)	(147, 484)	-----
Total, District of Columbia funds-----	(10, 300, 468)	(8, 193, 800)	(-2, 106, 668)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Federal contributions (by transfer)-----	(\$2, 000, 000)	-----	(-\$2, 000, 000)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
Mutual security: Development Loan Fund-----	225, 000, 000	-----	-225, 000, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 150, 000	1, 072, 000	-78, 000
Office of Education:			
Defense educational activities-----	75, 300, 000	25, 000, 000	-50, 300, 000
Payments to school districts-----	-----	20, 000, 000	+20, 000, 000
Assistance for school construction-----	-----	24, 600, 000	+24, 600, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 067, 000	841, 000	-226, 000
Public Health Service:			
Assistance to States, general-----	800, 000	750, 000	-50, 000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	1, 886, 000	1, 700, 000	-186, 000
Social Security Administration:			
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	(\$4, 401, 000)	(\$2, 090, 000)	(-\$2, 311, 000)

Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(1, 210, 000)	(1, 210, 000)	-----
Grants to States for public assistance.....	168, 400, 000	151, 560, 000	-16, 840, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Office of the Secretary:			
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.....	199, 000	199, 000	-----
By transfer.....	(161, 000)	(151, 200)	(-9, 800)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	57, 000	55, 400	-1, 600
By transfer.....	(55, 000)	(53, 400)	(-1, 600)
White House Council on Aging.....	846, 000	790, 000	-56, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	251, 205, 000	228, 067, 400	-23, 137, 600
INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	200, 000	-----	-200, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers.....	18, 085, 000	12, 000, 000	-6, 085, 000
Civil Service Commission:			
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 800, 000	1, 491, 500	-308, 500
Investigations of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations.....	143, 000	100, 000	-43, 000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	270, 000	270, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 23.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued			
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure: Salaries and expenses-----	\$75, 000	\$25, 000	—\$50, 000
General Services Administration:			
Expenses, supply distribution-----	1, 877, 000	1, 582, 000	—295, 000
General supply fund-----	15, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator-----	73, 600	72, 240	—1, 360
Historical and memorial commissions:			
Civil War Centennial Commission-----	23, 492	-----	—23, 492
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission-----	46, 000	-----	—46, 000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission-----	350, 000	-----	—350, 000
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses-----	(1, 027, 000)	(924, 300)	(—102, 000)
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida-----	100, 000	80, 000	—20, 000
River Basin Study Commission for Texas-----	150, 000	120, 000	—30, 000

Veterans Administration:			
General operating expenses-----	13, 438, 000	12, 180, 000	-1, 258, 000
Inpatient care-----	47, 455, 000	43, 148, 500	-4, 306, 500
Outpatient care-----	6, 934, 000	6, 380, 000	-554, 000
Compensation and pensions-----	52, 500, 000	52, 500, 000	-----
Total, Independent offices-----	158, 520, 092	139, 949, 240	-18, 570, 852
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	3, 814, 000	3, 682, 600	-131, 400
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract author- ization)-----	1, 000, 000	-----	-1, 000, 000
Payment to Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	6, 960, 000	6, 960, 000	-----
Bureau of Reclamation: Loan program-----	4, 860, 000	4, 860, 000	-----
National Park Service: Management and protection-----	1, 388, 500	1, 270, 000	-118, 500
Virgin Islands Corporation:			
Revolving fund-----	650, 000	-----	-650, 000
Loans to operating fund-----	850, 000	125, 000	-725, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	19, 522, 500	16, 897, 600	-2, 624, 900

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
THE JUDICIARY			
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:			
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	\$180, 000	\$180, 000	-----
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	178, 000	100, 000	-\$78, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	56, 250	8, 900	-47, 350
By transfer-----	(82, 100)	(82, 100)	-----
Expenses of referees (special fund)-----	(351, 600)	(247, 600)	(-104, 000)
Total, the Judiciary-----	414, 250	288, 900	-125, 350
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Legal activities and general administration:			
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	988, 000	973, 000	-15, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	2, 542, 000	2, 032, 000	-510, 000
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	100, 000	50, 000	-50, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses-----	9, 611, 000	9, 611, 000	-----
Federal Prison System:			
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	2, 999, 000	2, 671, 000	-328, 000

Support of United States prisoners-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	16, 740, 000	15, 837, 000	-903, 000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses-----	774, 000	720, 600	-53, 400
Bureau of Employment Security:			
Salaries and expenses-----	630, 500	572, 800	-57, 700
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees-----	41, 200, 000	40, 000, 000	-1, 200, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	42, 604, 500	41, 293, 400	-1, 311, 100
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
House of Representatives:			
Payments to beneficiaries of deceased members-----		112, 500	+112, 500
Contingent expenses of the House:			
Reporting hearings, 1958-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Postage stamps-----	183, 640	183, 640	-----
Total, legislative branch-----	193, 640	306, 140	+112, 500
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
Payment for public services-----	(174, 259, 000)	-----	-(174, 259, 000)
Transportation (out of postal fund)-----	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	-3, 500, 000
Total, Post Office Department-----	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	-3, 500, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Administration of foreign affairs:			
Salaries and expenses-----	\$6, 875, 000	\$6, 664, 900	--\$210, 100
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	995, 000	495, 000	—500, 000
International organizations and conferences:			
Contributions to international organizations-----	4, 943, 146	4, 943, 146	-----
International contingencies-----	1, 200, 000	1, 100, 000	—100, 000
International commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Operation and maintenance -----	991, 500	931, 500	—60, 000
Other: Payment to the Philippine Government-----	23, 862, 751	23, 862, 751	-----
Total, Department of State-----	38, 867, 397	37, 997, 297	—870, 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT		
Bureau of Accounts:		
Salaries and expenses-----	337, 000	303, 300
Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	3, 975, 000	3, 803, 600
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	4, 491, 000	4, 481, 000
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses-----	30, 600, 000	27, 595, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	130, 000	114, 000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	Language	Language
Coast Guard: Operating expenses-----	7, 831, 000	7, 800, 000
Total, Treasury Department-----	47, 364, 000	44, 096, 900
Claims for damages and judgments-----	² 2, 570, 198	2, 570, 198
Total—Title I-----	2, 444, 407, 681	2, 099, 348, 636
		—345, 059, 045

¹ Estimates in title I contained in H. Doc. 58.² Contained in H. Doc. 95.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE			
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(\$42,000)	(\$37,800)	(-\$4,200)
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
Conservation operations (by transfer)-----	(6,424,000)	(5,781,600)	(-642,400)
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE			
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(257,800)	(232,020)	(-25,780)
COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY			
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(68,000)	(61,200)	(-6,800)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund: Limitation upon amount
; paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses)---

(330, 000) (297, 000) (-33, 000)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----

(613, 000) (551, 700) (-61, 300)

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----

(2, 210, 500) (1, 989, 450) (-221, 050)

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----

(267, 500) (240, 750) (-26, 750)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----

(207, 505) (186, 755) (-20, 750)

LIBRARY

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----

(62, 600) (56, 340) (-6, 260)

Total, Department of Agriculture (by transfer)-----

(10, 482, 905) (9, 434, 615) (-1, 048, 290)

See footnote at end of table, p. 56.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ^a	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and expenses-----	\$226, 000	\$203, 400	—\$22, 600
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
Salaries and expenses-----	667, 000	600, 300	—66, 700
1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries-----	451, 000	405, 900	—45, 100
Eighteenth decennial census-----	390, 000	351, 000	—39, 000
Census of governments-----	32, 000	28, 800	—3, 200
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
Salaries and expenses-----	739, 000	665, 100	—73, 900
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and expenses-----	603, 800	543, 420	—60, 380
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE			
Salaries and expenses-----	214, 750	193, 275	—21, 475
Export control-----	126, 000	113, 400	—12, 600

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS			
Salaries and expenses.....	102, 000	91, 800	- 10, 200
MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
Maritime training.....	130, 500	117, 450	- 13, 050
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(1, 535, 000)	(1, 381, 500)	(- 153, 500)
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS			
Expenses.....	1, 061, 000	954, 900	- 106, 100
Plant and equipment.....	35, 500	31, 950	- 3, 550
WEATHER BUREAU			
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 794, 000	2, 514, 600	- 279, 400
Total, Department of Commerce.....	7, 572, 550	6, 815, 295	- 757, 255
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Rivers and harbors and flood control:			
Operation and maintenance, general.....	1, 138, 000	1, 024, 200	- 113, 800
General expenses.....	1, 046, 000	941, 400	- 104, 600
United States Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(239, 000)	(215, 100)	(- 23, 900)
Administration, Ryukyu Islands, salaries and expenses.....	32, 000	28, 800	- 3, 200

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ^a	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS—Continued			
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued			
The Panama Canal:			
Canal Zone Government, operating expenses-----	\$1, 126, 400	\$1, 013, 760	—\$112, 640
Panama Canal Company fund limitation on general and administrative expenses-----	(346, 400)	(311, 760)	(—34, 640)
Total, Department of Defense—Civil functions-----	3, 342, 400	3, 008, 160	—334, 240
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 050, 000	945, 000	—105, 000
Office of Public Affairs, salaries and expenses-----	35, 000	31, 500	—3, 500
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
Court of Military Appeals-----	28, 000	25, 200	—2, 800
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
Research and development-----	9, 100, 000	8, 190, 000	—910, 000
Alaska Communication System, Operation and maintenance-----	176, 000	158, 400	—17, 600

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
Navy personnel, general expenses.....	2, 630, 000	2, 367, 000	-263, 000	
Research and development.....	9, 994, 000	8, 994, 600	-999, 400	
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				
Research and development.....	9, 810, 000	8, 829, 000	-981, 000	
Operation and maintenance.....	69, 000, 000	62, 100, 000	-6, 900, 000	
Air National Guard.....	2, 162, 000	1, 945, 800	-216, 200	
Total, Department of Defense—Military functions.....	103, 985, 000	93, 586, 500	-10, 398, 500	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)				
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Executive office.....	(36, 300)	(27, 225)	(-9, 075)	
Office of Corporation Counsel.....	(52, 520)	(39, 390)	(-13, 130)	
Regulatory agencies.....	(96, 812)	(72, 609)	(-24, 203)	
Recreation Department.....	(173, 200)	(129, 900)	(-43, 300)	
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	(9, 000)	(6, 750)	(-2, 250)	
Office of Civil Defense.....	(6, 200)	(4, 650)	(-1, 550)	
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	(15, 200)	(11, 400)	(-3, 800)	
Courts.....	(327, 000)	(245, 250)	(-81, 750)	
Department of Public Health.....	(1, 879, 700)	(1, 409, 775)	(-469, 925)	

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates *	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued			
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)—Continued			
OPERATING EXPENSES—Continued			
Department of Buildings and Grounds-----	(\$140, 100)	(\$105, 075)	(-\$35, 025)
Office of Surveyor-----	(11, 000)	(8, 250)	(-2, 750)
Department of Licenses and Inspections-----	(160, 700)	(120, 525)	(-40, 175)
Department of Highways-----	(346, 000)	(259, 500)	(-86, 500)
Department of Vehicles and Traffic-----	(83, 200)	(62, 400)	(-20, 800)
Department of Sanitary Engineering-----	(1, 213, 000)	(909, 750)	(-303, 250)
Washington aqueduct-----	(128, 000)	(96, 000)	(-32, 000)
National Guard-----	(11, 000)	(8, 250)	(-2, 750)
National Capital parks-----	(247, 900)	(185, 925)	(-61, 975)
National Zoological Park-----	(67, 700)	(50, 775)	(-16, 925)
Total, District of Columbia-----	(5, 004, 532)	(3, 753, 399)	(-1, 251, 133)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(170,030)	(170,030)	-----
EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS			
Executive Mansion and grounds-----	34,000	34,000	-----
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET			
Salaries and expenses-----	384,000	345,600	-38,400
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS			
Salaries and expenses-----	20,000	18,000	-2,000
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL			
Salaries and expenses-----	66,000	59,400	-6,600
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	504,000	457,000	-47,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL			
Salaries and expenses-----	116,000	116,000	-----
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION			
Salaries and expenses-----	115,000	115,000	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
Control of tuberculosis (by transfer)-----	(115,000)	(115,000)	-----

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ^a	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Con.			
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—Continued			
Communicable disease activities-----	\$290, 000	\$290, 000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities (by transfer)-----	(441, 000)	(441, 000)	-----
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services (by transfer)-----	(35, 000)	(35, 000)	-----
Hospitals and medical care-----	2, 170, 000	2, 170, 000	-----
Foreign quarantine activities-----	240, 000	240, 000	-----
Indian health activities-----	1, 854, 000	1, 854, 000	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine (by transfer)-----	(111, 000)	(111, 000)	-----
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(406, 000)	(406, 000)	-----
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (by transfer)-----	(23, 500)	(23, 500)	-----

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL			
Salaries and expenses.....	221, 000	221, 000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	186, 500	186, 500	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	172, 000	172, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.....	28, 000	28, 000	-----
By transfer.....	(22, 500)	(22, 500)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Salaries and expenses.....	162, 000	162, 000	-----
By transfer.....	(24, 000)	(24, 000)	-----
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; surplus property utilization.....	55, 000	55, 000	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5, 609, 500	5, 609, 500	-----
INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	20, 000	18, 000	-2, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	516, 000	464, 400	-51, 600
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS			
Salaries and expenses.....	30, 000	27, 000	-3, 000

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON			
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(\$160 000)	(\$144, 000)	(—\$16, 000)
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY			
Expenses.....	17, 138, 000	15, 424, 200	—1, 713, 800
Research and development.....	330, 000	297, 000	—33, 000
Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport.....	100, 000	90, 000	—10, 000
Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska.....	28, 500	25, 650	—2, 850
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	778, 000	700, 200	—77, 800
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD			
Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board:			
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(110, 000)	(99, 000)	(—11, 000)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions.....	(445, 000)	(400, 500)	(—44, 500)

Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(34, 000)	(30, 600)	(-3, 400)
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE			
Salaries and expenses-----	254, 000	228, 600	-25, 400
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses-----	475, 000	427, 500	-47, 500
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses-----	540, 000	486, 000	-54, 000
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses-----	47, 800	43, 020	-4, 780
By transfer-----	(7, 200)	(6, 480)	(-720)
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 245, 000	2, 020, 500	-224, 500
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	3, 544, 400	3, 189, 960	-354, 440
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	284, 100	255, 690	-28, 410
Increase in amount which may be deposited to credit of this appropriation-----	(148, 900)	(134, 010)	(-14, 890)
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	639, 000	575, 100	-63, 900
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service-----	162, 000	145, 800	-16, 200

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASE PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates *	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued			
Abaca fiber program: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(\$5, 500)	(\$4, 950)	(-\$550)
Federal Facilities Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(1, 800)	(1, 620)	(-180)
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(4, 400)	(3, 960)	(-440)
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
Office of the Administrator:			
Salaries and expenses-----	720, 000	648, 000	-72, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans-----	(48, 000)	(43, 200)	(-4, 800)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans-----	(36, 000)	(32, 400)	(-3, 600)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund-----	(53, 000)	(47, 700)	(-5, 300)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(150, 000)	(135, 000)	(-15, 000)

Federal Housing Administration:			
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(570, 000)	(513, 000)	(-57, 000)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(3, 035, 000)	(2, 731, 500)	(-303, 500)
Public Housing Administration:			
Administrative expenses.....	860, 000	774, 000	-86, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(860, 000)	(774, 000)	(-86, 000)
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 524, 000	1, 371, 600	-152, 400
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 354, 000	3, 018, 600	-335, 400
NATIONAL CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	20, 000	18, 000	-2, 000
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	174, 000	156, 600	-17, 400
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	24, 500	22, 050	-2, 450
NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	27, 500	24, 750	-2, 750
RENEGOTIATION BOARD			
Salaries and expenses.....	195, 000	175, 500	-19, 500

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION			
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(\$15, 000)	(\$13, 500)	(—\$1, 500)
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	637, 000	573, 300	—63, 700
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 165, 000	1, 948, 500	—216, 500
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries and expenses.....	250, 000	225, 000	—25, 000
By transfer.....	(772, 000)	(694, 800)	(—77, 200)
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Salaries and expenses.....	200, 000	180, 000	—20, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	129, 000	116, 100	—12, 900
TARIFF COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses.....	157, 000	141, 300	—15, 700

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
Salaries and expenses-----	45, 000	40, 500	-4, 500
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 397, 000	3, 057, 300	-339, 700
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses-----	807, 000	726, 300	-80, 700
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	163, 000	146, 700	-16, 300
Total, Independent Offices-----	41, 980, 800	37, 782, 720	-4, 198, 080
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES			
Office of Saline Water, salaries and expenses-----	14, 400	12, 960	-1, 440
Office of Oil and Gas, salaries and expenses-----	36, 000	32, 400	-3, 600
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses-----	254, 000	228, 600	-25, 400
Office of Minerals Mobilization, salaries and expenses-----	14, 000	12, 600	-1, 400
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 800	2, 520	-280
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
Bonneville Power Administration			
Operations and maintenance-----	418, 000	376, 200	-41, 800
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance-----	62, 500	56, 250	-6, 250

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates *	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Resources management-----	\$525, 000	\$472, 500	—\$52, 500
By transfer-----	(400, 000)	(360, 000)	(—40, 000)
General administrative expenses-----	265, 000	238, 500	—26, 500
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Operation and maintenance-----	924, 000	831, 600	—92, 400
General administrative expenses-----	360, 600	324, 540	—36, 060
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Surveys, investigations and research-----	3, 235, 000	2, 911, 500	—323, 500
BUREAU OF MINES			
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	350, 000	315, 000	—35, 000
By transfer-----	(1, 306, 000)	(1, 175, 400)	(—130, 600)
Health and safety-----	487, 000	438, 300	—48, 700
General administrative expenses-----	102, 000	91, 800	—10, 200

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	318, 100	286, 290	-31, 810	
General administrative expenses.....	104, 500	94, 050	-10, 450	
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, salaries and expenses.....	27, 000	24, 300	-2, 700	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources.....	790, 000	711, 000	-79, 000	
General administrative expenses.....	60, 500	54, 450	-6, 050	
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources.....	355, 000	319, 500	-35, 500	
General administrative expenses.....	15, 000	13, 500	-1, 500	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	154, 800	139, 320	-15, 480	
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES				
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(12, 000)	(10, 800)	(-1, 200)	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Salaries and expenses.....	206, 600	185, 940	-20, 660	
Total, Department of the Interior.....	9, 081, 800	8, 173, 620	-908, 180	

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

TITLE II—Continued
INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
THE JUDICIARY			
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
Salaries.....	\$70,000	\$70,000	-----
Care of the building and grounds.....	1,200	47,200	+ \$6,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	465	465	-----
CUSTOMS COURT			
Salaries and expenses.....	38,680	38,680	-----
COURT OF CLAIMS			
Salaries and expenses.....	28,900	28,900	-----
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,871,400	1,871,400	-----
By transfer.....	(67,900)	(67,900)	-----
Totals the Judiciary.....	2,010,645	2,016,645	+ 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	304,000	304,000		
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	338,000	338,000		
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses.....	4,208,000	4,208,000		
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated:				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(32,000)	(32,000)		
Limitation on vocational training expenses.....	(50,000)	(50,000)		
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY				
Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(200,000)	(200,000)		
Total, Department of Justice.....	4,850,000	4,850,000		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	112,500		-12,500
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
Salaries and expenses.....	212,000	190,800		-21,200
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS				
Salaries and expenses.....	46,000	41,400		-4,600

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued			
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING			
Salaries and expenses-----	\$325, 000	\$292, 500	—\$32, 500
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program-----	39, 000	35, 100	—3, 900
Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (by transfer)-----	(130, 000)	(117, 000)	(—13, 000)
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION			
Salaries and expenses-----	257, 000	231, 300	—25, 700
By transfer-----	(4, 100)	(3, 690)	(—410)
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
Salaries and expenses-----	595, 000	535, 500	—59, 500
WOMEN'S BUREAU			
Salaries and expenses-----	44, 000	39, 600	—4, 400

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION				
Salaries and expenses-----	917, 000	825, 300	-91, 700	
Total, Department of Labor-----	2, 560, 000	2, 304, 000	-256, 000	
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Salaries, officers and employees-----	576, 205	547, 395	-28, 810	
Members' clerk hire-----	1, 500, 000	1, 425, 000	-75, 000	
Contingent expenses of the House:				
Furniture-----	13, 330	12, 663	-667	
Miscellaneous items-----	130, 000	123, 500	-6, 500	
Special and select committees-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----	
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	24, 000	24, 000	-----	
Office of the Coordinator of Information-----	9, 175	9, 175	-----	
Folding documents-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----	
Revision of laws-----	1, 650	1, 650	-----	
Speaker's automobile-----	625	625	-----	
Majority leader's automobile-----	625	625	-----	
Minority leader's automobile-----	525	525	-----	
Capitol Police: Capitol Police Board-----	17, 200	16, 340	-860	
Education of Senate and House pages-----	8, 415	8, 415	-----	

See footnote at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in this bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates :	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued			
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....	\$17, 000	\$16, 150	—\$850
Capitol buildings and grounds:			
Capitol buildings.....	20, 500	4 39, 900	+19, 400
Capitol Grounds.....	4, 500	4 11, 875	+7, 375
Legislative garage.....	-----	4 2, 280	+2, 280
House office buildings.....	36, 000	4 52, 250	+16, 250
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care.....	900	4 15, 200	+14, 300
BOTANIC GARDEN			
Salaries and expenses.....	15, 000	14, 250	—750
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
Salaries and expenses.....	548, 300	548, 300	-----
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....	123, 200	123, 200	-----
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses.....	125, 300	125, 300	-----

Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses-----	101, 100	101, 100	-----
Books for the blind: Salaries and expenses-----	12, 900	12, 900	-----
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses-----	6, 800	6, 800	-----
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses-----	177, 000	168, 150	—8, 850
Total, legislative branch-----	3, 690, 250	3, 627, 568	—62, 682
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
(Out of postal fund)			
Administration, regional operation, and research-----	5, 359, 000	4, 823, 100	—535, 900
Operations-----	225, 800, 000	203, 220, 000	—22, 580, 000
Facilities-----	667, 000	600, 300	—66, 700
Total, Post Office Department-----	231, 826, 000	208, 643, 400	—23, 182, 600
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES			
Missions to international organizations-----	98, 200	98, 200	-----
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS			
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, salaries and expenses-----	49, 000	49, 000	-----
American sections, international commissions-----	16, 800	16, 800	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 55.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—Continued

INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates ³	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued			
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION—Continued			
International fisheries commissions-----	\$18, 800	\$18, 800	-----
Passamoquoddy tidal power survey-----	6, 600	6, 600	-----
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE			
International educational exchange activities-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Total, Department of State-----	489, 400	489, 400	-----
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
Salaries and expenses-----	247, 500	222, 750	-\$24, 750
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Administering the public debt-----	1, 481, 000	1, 332, 900	- 148, 100
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS			
Salaries and expenses-----	289, 500	260, 550	--28, 950

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	301, 500	271, 350	-30, 150
Salaries and expenses, guard force-----	25, 000	22, 500	-2, 500
Coast Guard			
Retired pay-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----
Total, Treasury Department-----	3, 044, 500	2, 810, 050	-234, 450
Total, title II-----	420, 546, 845	380, 173, 858	-40, 372, 987
Grand total-----	2, 864, 954, 526	2, 479, 522, 494	-385, 432, 032

³ Estimates in title II contained in H. Doc. 90.⁴ Includes additional amount over estimate for wage board increases omitted from H. Doc. 90.

○

Union Calendar No. 81

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

[Report No. 238]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1959

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
- 6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 TITLE I
4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 as follows:

9 "Research", \$3,666,700, to be derived by transfer from
10 the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal
11 year 1959;

12 "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,180,700,
13 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Con-
14 servation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

15 "Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by trans-
16 fer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve pro-
17 gram", fiscal year 1959.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension
21 work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,-
22 682, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
23 "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: *Provided.*
24 That of the amount made available under this head in the

1 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-
 2 tion Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States,
 3 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be trans-
 4 ferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and
 5 \$146,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for
 6 "Federal Extension Service".

7 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

8 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 The limitation under this head in the Department of Ag-
 10 riculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
 11 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
 12 penses, is increased from "\$24,698,000" to "\$25,252,000",
 13 and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount which
 14 shall be transferred to the appropriation account for "Ad-
 15 ministrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
 16 Act of 1938", is increased from "\$5,025,800" to
 17 "\$5,385,600".

18 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

19 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for "Marketing research and
 21 service", as follows:

22 "Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,-
 23 144,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 24 for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

1 “Marketing services”, \$1,918,600, to be derived by
2 transfer from the appropriation for “Conservation reserve
3 program”, fiscal year 1959.

4 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

5 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

6 The limitation under this head in the Department of
7 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
8 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
9 penses, is increased from “\$16,000,000” to “\$16,286,200”.

10 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

11 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

12 The limitation under this head in the Department of
13 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
14 Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be transferred to the
15 appropriation account “Administrative expenses, section 392,
16 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938”, is increased from
17 “\$6,380,100” to “\$6,837,000”.

18 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

19 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

20 FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

21 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for au-
22 thorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including
23 interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000
24 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949,

1 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000
2 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to
3 friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10,
4 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3)
5 \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commod-
6 ities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of
7 July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4)
8 \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of the In-
9 terior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pur-
10 suant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446); (5)-
11 \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the
12 Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or ex-
13 change of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
14 ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law
15 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856); (6) \$19,390,100 for
16 transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and
17 poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in
18 the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Adminis-
19 tration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for
20 transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and serv-
21 ice" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C.
22 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without
23 charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a,
24 511d).

1 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY
3 CREDIT CORPORATION

4 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Ap-
6 propriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for admin-
7 istrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
8 "\$35,398,000" to "\$39,600,000".

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$71,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
13 for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

14 FOREST SERVICE

15 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

16 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
17 utilization", as follows:

18 "Forest land management", \$12,282,800, of which
19 \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-
20 tion for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;

21 "Forest research", \$1,003,400; and

22 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$102,800.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

4 Not to exceed \$18,650,000 of appropriations heretofore
5 granted under this head shall be available for design, con-
6 struction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear
7 powered merchant ship.

8 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

9 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
10 subsidies", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

12 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
13 \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-
14 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
15 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and re-
16 pair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from
17 "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$723,450: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
21 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Approp-
22 riation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Adminis-

trative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,-
 566,750"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available
 for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities
 and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,-
 400,000" to "\$1,481,300"; and the limitation thereunder on
 the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is in-
 creased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,200,400".

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 \$1,651,500.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 \$521,500.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
2 FUNCTIONS

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
6 nance”, \$38,160,000.

7 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for “Army
9 National Guard”, \$3,065,000.

10 For an additional amount for “Army National Guard”,
11 \$10,300,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

13 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

14 For an additional amount for “Military personnel,
15 Navy”, \$33,061,500.

16 AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

17 For an additional amount for “Aircraft and facilities”,
18 \$18,000,000.

19 SHIPS AND FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for “Ships and facilities”,
21 \$18,000,000.

1 ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for “Ordnance and facilities”,
3 \$3,822,000.

4 MEDICAL CARE

5 For an additional amount for “Medical care”,
6 \$8,100,000.

7 CIVIL ENGINEERING

8 For an additional amount for “Civil engineering”,
9 \$3,330,000.

10 SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

11 For an additional amount for “Servicewide supply and
12 finance”, \$14,682,000.

13 SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

14 For an additional amount for “Servicewide operations”,
15 \$5,153,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

17 MILITARY PERSONNEL

18 For an additional amount for “Military personnel”,
19 \$18,728,000.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611
22 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959,
23 Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, may be
24 exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

1 Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by
3 adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the
4 United States".

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 FEDERAL FUNDS

7 FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

8 For an additional amount for "Federal payment to Dis-
9 trict of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the
10 District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not
11 otherwise appropriated) , \$2,500,000.

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 Department of General Administration

15 For an additional amount for "Department of General
16 Administration", \$456,750, of which \$7,810 shall be pay-
17 able from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

18 Department of Occupations and Professions

19 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
20 tions and Professions", \$20,450.

21 Public Schools

22 For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$3,342,-
23 250, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the develop-
24 ment of vocational education.

1 Public Library

2 For an additional amount for “Public Library”, \$152,-
3 050.

4 Metropolitan Police

5 For an additional amount for “Metropolitan Police”,
6 \$2,062,550, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the
7 highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking
8 fund.

9 Fire Department

10 For an additional amount for “Fire Department”,
11 \$946,550.

12 Department of Corrections

13 For an additional amount for “Department of Correc-
14 tions”, \$264,600.

15 Department of Public Welfare

16 For an additional amount for “Department of Public
17 Welfare”, \$750,700.

18 MISCELLANEOUS

19 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

20 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
21 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
22 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
23 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$20,197.

24 JUDGMENTS

25 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
26 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document

1 Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$30,219, together
2 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
3 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
4 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
5 became due until the date of payment.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
8 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
9 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
10 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special
11 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
12 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
13 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Docu-
14 ment Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484,
15 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay
16 the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4
17 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
18 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

19 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

20 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
21 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
22 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
23 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
24 the fiscal years involved.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$1,072,000.

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
10 tivities", \$25,000,000, for capital contributions to student
11 loan funds for which applications have been filed on or before
12 January 6, 1959, and for loans for non-Federal capital con-
13 tributions to student loan funds.

14 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

15 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
16 districts", \$20,000,000.

17 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
19 construction", \$24,600,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$841,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$750,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased from "\$139,131,000" to "\$171,221,000".

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$1,210,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust

1 fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated
2 under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,-
3 290,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under this head in
4 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-
5 priation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said
6 Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the
7 foregoing limitation.

8 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

9 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
10 lic assistance", \$151,560,000.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

12 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for ma-
13 ternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, to remain available
14 until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That the limitation under
15 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
16 fare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for
17 services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,-
18 000" to "\$16,500,000": *Provided further*, That the forego-
19 ing amount shall be available to and expended by the States
20 only for the purpose of providing necessary services to chil-
21 dren with congenital heart disease: *Provided further*, That

1 the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000,
2 shall otherwise be deemed a part of their allotments under
3 title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as
4 amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V).

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

7 ADMINISTRATION

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an
10 additional amount of not to exceed \$151,200 to be trans-
11 ferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
12 trust fund.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

14 COUNSEL

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
16 Office of the General Counsel", \$55,400, together with an
17 additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
18 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification
19 and inspection services", and an additional amount of not
20 to exceed \$51,400 to be transferred from the Federal old-
21 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

1 WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

2 For an additional amount for the "White House Council
3 on Aging", \$790,000, of which \$756,000 shall be avail-
4 able for grants to States and shall remain available until
5 January 31, 1961.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

8 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-
10 riers", \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$1,491,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head
15 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the
16 amount available for performing the duties imposed upon
17 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767),
18 is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$76,300", and the limita-
19 tion thereunder on the amount available for expenses of
20 travel is increased from "\$472,000" to "\$486,000".

21 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR
22 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

23 For an additional amount for "Investigations of United
24 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
25 tions", \$100,000.

1 ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES
 2 AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

3 For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal
 4 construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows",
 5 \$270,000.

6 COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL
 7 PROCEDURE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Interna-
 10 tional Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$25,000, to remain avail-
 11 able until December 31, 1959.

12 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 13 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

14 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
 15 bution", \$1,582,000, and the limitation under this head in
 16 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the
 17 amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from
 18 "\$132,500" to "\$160,000".

19 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

20 To increase the general supply fund established by the
 21 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
 22 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$10,000,000.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 25 Office of Administrator", including expenses of carrying out

1 the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838),
2 \$72,240.

3 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

4 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,
6 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
7 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement
8 Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account,
9 is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,374,300".

10 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

11 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-

12 GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

13 For an additional amount for necessary expenses to
14 carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28,
15 1958 (Public Law 85-850), \$80,000.

16 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

17 For an additional amount for necessary expenses to
18 carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved
19 August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$120,000.

20 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

21 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
23 penses", \$12,180,000.

24 INPATIENT CARE

25 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$43,-
26 148,500, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-

1 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount
2 available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased
3 from "\$375,000" to "\$400,000".

4 OUTPATIENT CARE

5 For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,-
6 380,000, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount
8 available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased
9 from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000".

10 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

11 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
12 sions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

16 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
17 and resources", \$3,682,600.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

20 For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit
21 of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilita-
22 tion and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
23 tion 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763),
24 \$6,960,000.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 LOAN PROGRAM

3 For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,-
4 000, to remain available until expended.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
8 tion", \$1,270,000.

9 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

10 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

11 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
12 ceed \$125,000 from the Treasury of the United States for
13 the engineering and design of salt water distillation and
14 related facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as au-
15 thorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
16 Stat. 1760).

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
22 missioners", \$180,000.

23 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$100,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
3 the United States Courts", \$91,000, of which \$82,100
4 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
5 "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
8 \$247,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
9 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
10 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 general legal activities", \$973,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

17 MARSHALS

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,032,000.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
22 witnesses", \$50,000; and the limitation under this head in
23 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on
24 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-

1 nesses or informants, is increased from “\$225,000” to
2 “\$275,000”.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
6 \$9,611,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
10 Bureau of Prisons”, \$2,671,000.

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for “Support of United States
13 prisoners”, \$500,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 including \$240,000 for necessary expenses for the perform-
19 ance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Long-
20 shoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, as
21 amended (72 Stat. 835) ; and for the performance of func-
22 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of

1 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat.
2 997) ; \$720,600.

3 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$572,800.

7 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND

8 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

9 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
10 sation for veterans and Federal employees", \$40,000,000.

11 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 For payment to Herman P. Eberharter, Junior, and
14 James J. Eberharter, sons of Herman P. Eberharter, late a
15 Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

16 For payment to Constance L. Horst, Bettie J. Butler,
17 and Harry L. McGregor, children of J. Harry McGregor,
18 late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

19 For payment to Edna Simpson, widow of Sidney E.
20 Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,
21 \$22,500.

1 For payment to the children of George H. Christopher,
2 late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

3 For payment to Georgia T. Reed, widow of Daniel A.
4 Reed, late a Representative from the State of New York,
5 \$22,500.

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

7 Reporting Hearings

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Report-
9 ing hearings", \$10,000.

10 Postage Stamps

11 For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the
12 first session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public
13 Law 85-778, approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (Out of postal fund)

16 TRANSPORTATION

17 For an additional amount for "Transportation",
18 \$37,500,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$6,664,900.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
3 matic and consular service", \$495,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

5 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
7 national organizations", \$4,943,146.

8 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International contin-
10 gencies", \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
11 shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation
12 "Emergency fund for the President, national defense,"
13 fiscal year 1959, in such amounts as may have been ex-
14 pended from said appropriation for the purposes of this
15 appropriation.

16 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

17 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

18 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

19 Operation and maintenance .

20 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
21 nance", \$931,500.

1 OTHER

2 PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

3 For payment in full and final settlement to the Govern-
4 ment of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June
5 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from
6 receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934
7 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

8 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$303,300.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 Division of Disbursement", \$3,803,600.

16 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$4,481,000.

20 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$27,595,000.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 White House Police", \$114,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under
8 this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the
9 purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409),
10 as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law
11 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike
12 and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

13 COAST GUARD

14 OPERATING EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
16 \$7,800,000.

17 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

18 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
19 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law and
20 judgments rendered against the United States by United
21 States district courts and the United States Court of Claims,
22 as set forth in House Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth
23 Congress, \$2,570,198, together with such amounts as may

1 be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such
 2 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
 3 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
 4 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
 5 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
 6 have become final and conclusive against the United States
 7 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
 8 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law
 9 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
 10 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
 11 days after the date of approval of this Act.

12 TITLE II

13 INCREASED PAY COSTS

14 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 15 year 1959, for increased pay costs authorized by or pur-
 16 suant to law, as follows:

17 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

18 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
 19 \$37,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 20 for "Conservation reserve program";

21 Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations",
 22 \$5,781,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
 23 tion for "Conservation reserve program";

24 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",

1 \$232,020, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
2 for "Conservation reserve program";

3 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-
4 penses", \$61,200, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
5 priation for "Conservation reserve program";

6 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop
7 Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$297,000 in the
8 limitation upon the amount which may be paid from pre-
9 mium income for administrative and operating expenses) ;

10 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
11 penses", \$551,700, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
12 priation for "Conservation reserve program";

13 Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
14 penses", \$1,989,450, to be derived by transfer from the ap-
15 propriation for "Conservation reserve program";

16 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$240,750, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
18 for "Conservation reserve program";

19 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$186,-
20 755, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
21 "Conservation reserve program";

22 Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,340, to be derived
23 by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation re-
24 serve program";

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",
3 \$203,400;

4 Bureau of the Census:

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$600,300;

6 "1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and
7 mineral industries", \$405,900, to remain available until
8 December 31, 1961;

9 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$351,000, to remain
10 available until December 31, 1962;

11 "Census of governments", \$28,800;

12 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$665,100;

14 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
15 and expenses", \$543,420;

16 Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$193,275;

18 "Export control", \$113,400;

19 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$91,800;

21 Maritime activities: "Maritime training", \$117,450;

22 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-
23 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,381,500 in the limitation
24 on necessary expenses of administration) ;

1 National Bureau of Standards:

2 "Expenses", \$954,900;

3 "Plant and equipment", \$31,950, to remain avail-
4 able until expended;

5 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,514,600;

6 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

7 Department of the Army:

8 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

9 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$1,-
10 024,200, to remain available until expended;

11 "General expenses", \$941,400;

12 United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on
13 operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase
14 of \$215,100 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers'
15 Home permanent fund) ;

16 Administration, Ryukyu Islands: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$28,800;

18 The Panama Canal:

19 Canal Zone Government: "Operating ex-
20 penses", \$1,013,760;

21 Panama Canal Company: "Panama Canal
22 Company fund" (increase of \$311,760 in the limi-
23 tation on general and administrative expenses) ;

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

2 Office of the Secretary of Defense:

3 "Salaries and expenses", \$945,000;

4 Office of Public Affairs: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$31,500;6 Interservice activities: "Court of Military Appeals",
7 \$25,200;

8 Department of the Army:

9 "Research and development", \$8,190,000, to re-
10 main available until expended;11 Alaska Communication System: "Operation and
12 maintenance", \$158,400;

13 Department of the Navy:

14 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$2,367,000;

15 "Research and development", \$8,994,600, to re-
16 main available until expended;

17 Department of the Air Force:

18 "Research and development", \$8,829,000, to re-
19 main available until expended;

20 "Operation and maintenance", \$62,100,000;

21 "Air National Guard", \$1,945,800;

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

24 Operating expenses:

25 "Executive office", \$27,225;

1 “Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$39,390, of which
2 \$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

3 “Regulatory agencies”, \$72,609;

4 “Recreation Department”, \$129,900;

5 “Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$6,750;

6 “Office of Civil Defense”, \$4,650;

7 “Department of Vocational Rehabilitation”, \$11
8 400;

9 “Courts”, \$245,250;

10 “Department of Public Health”, \$1,409,775;

11 “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$105,075,
12 of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;

13 “Office of Surveyor”, \$8,250;

14 “Department of Licenses and Inspections”, \$120,-
15 525;

16 “Department of Highways”, \$259,500, which shall
17 be payable from the highway fund;

18 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic”, \$62,400
19 (payable from the highway fund) ;

20 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$909,750,
21 of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund
22 and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
23 works fund;

24 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$96,000 (payable from
25 the water fund) ;

1 "National Guard", \$8,250;

2 "National Capital parks", \$185,925;

3 "National Zoological Park", \$50,775.

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

9 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10 The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
12 for "Special projects";

13 "Executive Mansion and grounds", \$34,000;

14 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$345,600;

16 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$18,000;

18 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$59,400;

20 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

21 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$116,000;

23 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and
24 expenses", \$115,000;

Public Health Service:

“Control of tuberculosis”, \$115,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Communicable disease activities”, \$290,000;

“Sanitary engineering activities”, \$441,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services”, \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$2,170,000;

“Foreign quarantine activities”, \$240,000;

“Indian health activities”, \$1,854,000;

“Operations, National Library of Medicine, \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Salaries and expenses”, \$406,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska”,

1 \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
 2 tion for "Promotion and further development of voca-
 3 tional education";

4 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
 5 \$221,000;

6 Social Security Administration:

7 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
 8 ance", \$186,500;

9 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
 10 \$172,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
 12 \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to
 13 exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-
 14 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

15 Office of the Secretary:

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with
 17 an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be
 18 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
 19 insurance trust fund;

20 "Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries
 23 and expenses", \$18,000;

24 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
 25 \$464,400;

1 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$27,000;

3 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
4 administrative expenses" (increase of \$144,000 in the lim-
5 itation on administrative expenses) ;

6 Federal Aviation Agency:

7 "Expenses", \$15,424,200;

8 "Research and development", \$297,000, to remain
9 available until expended;

10 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National
11 Airport", \$90,000;

12 "Operation and maintenance of public airports, Ter-
13 ritory of Alaska", \$25,650;

14 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$700,200;

16 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

17 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
18 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
19 \$99,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
20 and increase of \$400,500 in the limitation on nonadmin-
21 istrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
22 State chartered institutions) ;

23 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
24 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
25 \$30,600 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$228,600;

3 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$427,500;

5 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$486,000;

7 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
8 expenses", \$49,500, of which \$6,480 shall be derived only
9 from the war claims fund;

10 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$2,020,500;

12 General Services Administration:

13 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
14 \$3,189,960;

15 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
16 \$255,690, and increase the amount which may be de-
17 posited to the credit of this appropriation from funds
18 received under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
19 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
20 by \$134,010;

21 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-
22 ords Service", \$575,100;

23 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
24 Utilities Service", \$145,800;

1 Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administra-
2 tive expenses" (increase of \$4,950 in the limitation for
3 administrative expenses) ;

4 Federal Facilities Corporation: "Limitation on
5 administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,620 in the
6 limitation for administrative expenses) ;

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
8 fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase
9 of \$3,960 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;

10 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

11 Office of the Administrator:

12 "Salaries and expenses", \$648,000;

13 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
14 of the Administrator, college housing loans" (in-
15 crease of \$43,200 in the amount available for admin-
16 istrative expenses) ;

17 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
18 of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase
19 of \$32,400 in the amount available for administra-
20 tive expenses) ;

21 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
22 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
23 programs)" (increase of \$47,700 in the amount
24 available for administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-
2 tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$135,000
3 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

4 Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on
5 administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-
6 crease of \$513,000 in the limitation on administrative
7 expenses and \$2,731,500 in the limitation on nonad-
8 ministrative expenses) ;

9 Public Housing Administration:

10 "Administrative expenses", \$774,000;

11 "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-
12 trative expenses" (increase of \$774,000 in the
13 limitation on administrative expenses) ;

14 Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$1,371,600;

16 National Aeronautics and Space Administration: "Sal-
17 aries and expenses", \$3,018,600;

18 National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$18,000;

20 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", \$156,600;

1 National Mediation Board:

2 “Salaries and expenses”, \$22,050;

3 National Railroad Adjustment Board: “Salaries and
4 expenses”, \$24,750;

5 Renegotiation Board: “Salaries and expenses”, \$175,-
6 500;

7 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:
8 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of \$13,-
9 500 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

10 Securities and Exchange Commission: “Salaries and
11 expenses”, \$573,300;

12 Selective Service System: “Salaries and expenses”,
13 \$1,948,500;

14 Small Business Administration: “Salaries and expenses”,
15 \$225,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this ap-
16 propriation \$630,000 from the revolving fund and \$64,800
17 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance
18 Corporation loans;

19 Smithsonian Institution:

20 “Salaries and expenses”, \$180,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”,
22 \$116,100;

1 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$141,300;

2 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
3 penses", \$40,500;

4 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", \$3,057,300;

6 Veterans Administration:

7 "Medical administration and miscellaneous operat-
8 ing expenses", \$726,300;

9 "Maintenance and operation of supply depots",
10 \$146,700;

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 Departmental offices:

13 Office of Saline Water: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$12,960;

15 Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$32,400;

17 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$228,600;

19 Office of Minerals Mobilization: "Salaries and ex-
20 penses", \$12,600;

21 Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$2,520;

23 Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and
24 maintenance", \$376,200;

1 Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and
2 maintenance", \$56,250;

3 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

4 "Resources management", \$832,500, of which
5 \$360,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
6 priation for "Education and welfare services";

7 "General administrative expenses", \$238,500;

8 Bureau of Reclamation:

9 "Operation and maintenance", \$831,600, of which
10 \$718,383 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
11 \$63,900 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam
12 fund;

13 "General administrative expenses", \$324,540, to be
14 derived from the reclamation fund;

15 Geological survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
16 search", \$2,911,500;

17 Bureau of Mines:

18 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
19 sources", \$1,490,400, of which \$1,175,400 shall be
20 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "salaries
21 and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration;

22 "Health and safety", \$438,300;

23 "General administrative expenses", \$91,800;

1 National Park Service:

2 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-
3 ties", \$286,290;

4 "General administrative expenses", \$94,050;

5 Fish and Wildlife Service:

6 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$24,300;

8 Bureau of Sport Fisheries:

9 "Management and investigations of resources",
10 \$711,000;

11 "General administrative expenses", \$54,450;

12 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

13 "Management and investigations of resources",
14 \$319,500;

15 "General administrative expenses", \$13,500;

16 Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific
17 Islands", \$139,320;

18 Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on adminis-
19 trative expenses" (increase of \$10,800 in the limitation for
20 administrative expenses) ;

21 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$185,940;

23 THE JUDICIARY

24 Supreme Court of the United States:

25 "Salaries", \$70,000;

1 "Care of the building and grounds", \$7,200;

2 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$465;

3 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

4 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;

5 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
6 services: "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of
7 which \$67,900 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
8 priation for "Salaries of judges";

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 Legal activities and general administration:

11 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
12 \$304,000;

13 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,-
14 000;

15 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
16 expenses", \$4,208,000;

17 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
18 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
19 training expenses" (increase of \$32,000 in the limitation
20 on administrative expenses and \$50,000 in the limitation
21 on vocational training expenses) ;

22 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and
23 expenses" (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on gen-
24 eral administrative expenses) ;

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
3 \$112,500;

4 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$190,-
5 800;

6 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
7 and expenses", \$41,400;

8 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
9 expenses", \$292,500;

10 Bureau of Employment Security:

11 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
12 gram", \$35,100;

13 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
14 gram", \$117,000, to be derived by transfer from the farm
15 labor supply revolving fund;

16 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$231,300, together with an additional amount of
18 not to exceed \$3,690 to be derived from the fund created
19 by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
20 Compensation Act, as amended;

21 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$535,500;

23 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$39,600;

24 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$825,300;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$547,395;

“Members’ clerk hire”, \$1,425,000;

Contingent expenses of the House:

“Furniture”, \$12,663;

“Miscellaneous items”, \$123,500;

“Special and select committees”, \$200,000;

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$24,000;

“Office of the Coordinator of Information”,

\$9,175;

“Folding documents”, \$20,000;

“Revision of laws”, \$1,650;

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$625;

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$625;

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$525;

Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$16,340;

“Education of Senate and House pages”, \$8,415;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,

\$16,150;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

“Capitol buildings”, \$39,900;

“Capitol grounds”, \$11,875;

1 “Legislative garage”, \$2,280;

2 “House office buildings”, \$52,250;

3 Library buildings and grounds: “Structural and
4 mechanical care”, \$15,200;

5 Botanic Garden: “Salaries and expenses”, \$14,250;

6 Library of Congress :

7 “Salaries and expenses”, \$548,300;

8 Copyright Office: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$123,200;

10 Legislative Reference Service: “Salaries and ex-
11 penses”, \$125,300;

12 Distribution of catalog cards: “Salaries and ex-
13 penses”, \$101,100;

14 Books for the blind: “Salaries and expenses”,
15 \$12,900;

16 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presi-
17 dents: “Salaries and expenses”, \$6,800;

18 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
19 of Documents: “Salaries and expenses”, \$168,150;

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of postal fund)

22 “Administration, regional operation, and research”, \$4,-
23 823,100;

24 “Operations”, \$203,220,000;

25 “Facilities”, \$600,300;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1
 2 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
 3 to international organizations", \$98,200;
 4 International commissions:
 5 International Boundary and Water Commission,
 6 United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses",
 7 \$49,000;
 8 "American sections, international commissions",
 9 \$16,800;
 10 "International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;
 11 "Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, \$6,600, to
 12 remain available until expended;
 13 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
 14 change activities", \$300,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15
 16 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$222,-
 17 750;
 18 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
 19 debt", \$1,332,900;
 20 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$260,550;
 21 United States Secret Service:
 22 "Salaries and expenses", \$271,350;
 23 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$22,500;
 24 Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

2 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
3 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
4 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
5 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting
6 the amounts which may be expended for personal services,
7 or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
8 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
9 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
10 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-
11 ized by or pursuant to law.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

[Report No. 238]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 20, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of March 24, 1959
86th-1st, No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to give REA independent status. Senate committee reported bill to increase special milk program. Sen. Langer introduced and discussed bill to extend P. L. 480 for five years.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 4539-81

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Rooney, 183 to 59, to provide an additional \$100,000,000 for advances to the Development Loan Fund for the foreign aid program. pp. 4556-60, 4581

By Speaker Rayburn to provide an additional \$100,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. pp. 4568-9

Rejected an amendment by Rep. McGovern which would have reduced the item for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture from \$186,755 to \$112,053. p. 4578

A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Durham which would have provided an additional \$3 million in Federal contributions to States for civil defense purposes. p. 4576

2. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department a report, "Program for the National Forests"; to H. Agriculture and S. Agriculture and Forestry and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 4538, 4591, A2607-12
3. MINIMUM WAGES. Rep. Rodino urged enactment of legislation to increase the national minimum wage to \$1.25. pp. 4581-2
4. UNEMPLOYMENT. Rep. Dingell expressed his concern over the unemployment situation and urged enactment of legislation for Federal assistance to economically depressed areas. p. 4587
5. POSTAL RATES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials (H. Rept. 252). p. 4591

SENATE

6. SCHOOL MILK. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5247, to increase by \$3,000,000 the authorized maximum expenditure for the fiscal year 1959 under the special milk program (S. Rept. 143). p. 4496
7. ELECTRIFICATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 144, to amend Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 so as to exempt REA from the plan. (S. Rept. 142). p. 4496
8. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 48, establishing a committee to study the matter of the development and coordination of water resources (S. Rept. 145). p. 4496
9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Humphrey urged support of S. 910 which would establish a 5-year program of payments in lieu of taxes to local governments who have suffered losses because of immunity of Federal property, and inserted a statement favoring the bill. pp. 4502-4
10. BUDGET. Sen. Bush inserted an editorial criticizing the Democrats for playing "bookkeeping games" and "politics" with the President's budget. pp. 4515-6
11. ECONOMIC POLICY. Sen. Bennett criticized a speech by Sen. Gore for not mentioning the preservation of the free enterprise system, for proposing "restrictions on the economy" and for accusing Republicans of using "high interest rates to injure ... Democrats." pp. 4519-29
12. GOVERNMENT ETHICS. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 15, providing for the printing of the "Code of Ethics for Government Service" as a House document. p. 4536
13. ADMINISTRATION; PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 900, to extend the authority of GSA to pay direct expenses in connection with the utilization of excess real property. (S. Rept. 138). p. 4496
The Government Operations Committee reported S. 901, ^{without amendment} to authorize GSA to make contracts for cleaning and custodial services for periods not exceed 5 years (S. Rept. 139). p. 4496

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
Rev. Charles W. Holland, Jr., Fountain Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

The Psalmist has said, Psalms 55: 22: *Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee: He shall never suffer the righteous to be moved.*

Gracious, eternal, and merciful God, our Father, we thank Thee for the promise we have just read from Thy Holy Guide, the Bible. We know that this promise is made on the premise that men have experienced regeneration.

We realize, dear Heavenly Father, that sometimes we become so engrossed about our own spiritual poverty that we forget that our Representatives have anxieties, personal problems in the home, and spiritual needs.

Help each person in this great body to place himself in position to receive the promise made in the Psalm we read.

This we ask in Thy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 722. An act to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 23]

Aspinall	Flood	Polk
Bass, Tenn.	Flynt	Porter
Breeding	Frelinghuysen	Powell
Broyhill	Hall	Riley
Buckley	Hosmer	St. George
Carnahan	Johnson, Colo.	Short
Carter	Keith	Taylor
Celler	Lafore	Vinson
Clark	McDonough	Weiss
Coffin	Martin	Willis
Dawson	Multer	Withrow
Dingell	Osmer	
Filio	Philbin	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 386 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on rollcall No. 22 I voted "yea." I am recorded as having voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours, one-half of that time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. JENSEN, and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5916, with Mr. Boggs in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe there will be a war over the pending Berlin controversy, but no one can be certain about it. Khrushchev has issued an ultimatum. He has given us until May 27 to get out of Berlin and to stand not on the order of our going. President Eisenhower has told the American public and the world that we will not yield an inch on the fundamental principles involved. There we are.

This impasse is tempered, perhaps, by the prospect of a summit conference,

but conference or no conference, back of it all is the implacable situation in which Khrushchev finds himself in East Berlin and East Germany.

The humiliating contrast between the economies of East and West Berlin and East and West Germany is graphically and mercilessly demonstrating the failure of communism in actual practice and is weakening the hold of the Kremlin on the other Russian satellites.

The rapidly growing divergence between the free economy of West Berlin and the communistic paralysis of East Berlin is now becoming so obvious that it can no longer be concealed or explained, and Khrushchev is under the desperate necessity of bringing it to an end at almost any cost, even at the cost of war or the risk of war.

On the other hand, West Berlin has become a symbol of freedom all over the world and cannot be abandoned by the allies without conceding utter defeat. And the President has announced unequivocally that we have no intention of deserting a free people.

Even a summit conference will prove futile to Khrushchev unless he succeeds in getting West Germany out of NATO and unless he gets American troops off the European Continent. He must get rid of the American troops or he must concede before the world the utter failure and defeat of communism. So eventually it comes back where it started.

Always we have stood irrevocably for a united Germany; always we have insisted that all Russian satellites must be free. And as late as last November the Department of State resolutely resisted overtures for basic negotiation.

The President himself has been opposing a summit conference and the recognition which such a meeting implies. Much of this we may relinquish if we grant Khrushchev the summit conference he has so long coveted and with them we grant recognition establishing him in the eyes of the world as the recognized head of a world power of the first magnitude.

Mr. Chairman, what has brought to this humiliating position the great American Nation which in 1945 dictated terms of peace to the world and compelled Germany and Japan, the greatest military powers of all time, to sign on the dotted line without the change of a single word in the terms of surrender? From the commanding position we have dropped to where we may have to compromise with the demands of the dictator. We are in a position strikingly similar to that of the British Government when Prime Minister Chamberlain was compelled to sign the disgraceful treaty of Munich because Hitler had de-

veloped modern weapons—while England slept.

Russia likewise has developed modern weapons, while we were preparing to fight the next war with the weapons of the last war. Russia is now conceded by witnesses appearing before our committees to be 2 or 3 years ahead of us, especially in missiles, just as Hitler was ahead of England in air power.

It comes as a shock to the American people to suddenly awake to the fact that after we originated the submarine, the airplane, the atomic bomb, nuclear power, and nuclear warheads; after we originated them Russia has taken them out of our hands and is now holding them over our heads with brusque orders to us to get out of Berlin and abandon every principle for which our Nation has stood for nearly 200 years. If this conference brings war as the conference of Munich brought war, there is also a shock in store for the Members of Congress. Attack would come suddenly from the air as it came to Rotterdam and as it came to Hiroshima.

Washington would be in the first list of cities to be bombed. With possibly a 15-minute alert, or less, every Member of this House would die. Not at some disputed barricade, or on some scarred slope of battered hill, but here at midnight in this flaming town; each of us has a rendezvous with death.

Some time ago the Navy printed a secret report, excerpts from which were published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the last Congress. It stated that enemy submarines firing missiles at the comparatively short range of 250 miles—and they now have missiles with a range of 5,000 miles—Russian submarines firing missiles at the comparatively short range of 250 miles could devastate most of the major cities of the United States. And up to this time no defense has yet been devised that is effective against the ballistic missile. Last week the magazines carried a statement by Rear Admiral Thach to the effect that 12 submarines deployed off coast could decimate 70 percent of the Nation's economy at one blow. And Russia has over 600 submarines. And of course, bases in Northern Russia would supplement the attack with planes over the North Pole. In fact, so complete is the potential coverage that military authorities have questioned whether our policy of massive retaliation after the first blow is now practical.

To help meet this attack the Generals prescribe an army of 900,000 men. Last year the President tried to make a slight reduction in that number. He urged that the force be reduced to 870,000 men. He said he had no use for more than 870,000 men. He said he actually had no place to put them, but the Pentagon was adamant and, of course, the House and the Senate stood by the generals. I ask you frankly and in utmost sincerity, my friends, if we had an army of 1 million men what help would it be when these missiles come from the sea and the sky? If we had not 1 million but 10 million men—what could they do? What help could they render? What defense could they offer?

Modern warfare no longer needs masses of troops or trenches or Maginot lines. There is no longer a no man's land. The remotest village is subject to attack. War today is a matter of machinery and chemistry. It requires small forces made up of technicians and expert mechanics who make a life career of the service, and should be paid accordingly. And yet, this House, at the behest of the generals, demands that we draft every boy in the land, bring them in from the fields and the shops. And the generals drill them. "Hayfoot, strawfoot; hayfoot, strawfoot."

Effort has been made to leave the impression that "when the nuclear war is over" the surviving ground forces can take over. How absurd. When we lose control of the air we are through. That is the end—the end of everything.

During the Second World War when the German Army of occupation was moving into France—and you will recall that at that time that the French had one of the top armies of the world—the French Army repeatedly held the line and launched counterattacks which drove the enemy back. But in each instance, a German plane would drift down and drop a bomb at the head of the French column, and the victorious German offense would surge forward again. The French commanders telegraphed back frantically to Paris: "Send us planes, for God's sake, send us planes!" But there were no planes to send. Modern equipment overwhelmed the great French Army.

And under like circumstances we also may have occasion to feel the same need of modern defense measures which overwhelmed France.

We will never again send an American expeditionary force to Europe, or anywhere else. Russia's 175 divisions will sweep to the English Channel practically without interruption anytime the Kremlin issues the order.

Khrushchev tells us the next war will be fought in the United States. And General White said the other day it would require only 2 to 4 days to conclude the decisive phase of a nuclear war. The war would be over in less than a week.

So what would we do with our foot-sloggers?

Why has America dropped behind the Russians? We invented and built the first submarines, the first atomic reactors, and we first applied nuclear propulsion to naval vessels.

We have the finest scientists, the best electronic engineers, and the most expert technicians in the world. By every rule of reason we should have maintained the undisputed lead in missiles, nuclear-propelled submarines, and all the war material with which Russia today threatens us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON. But the admirals, and the committees of the Congress which they persuasively influence, concentrated attention on carriers. Russia has copied everything we have produced that was

worth while, but they have never been silly enough to waste either time or money on carriers.

The admirals have devoted every resource to carriers. They have monopolized the time and service of our best engineers, scientists and skilled workmen, and the most valuable of our strategic materials and a few Saturdays ago they launched a carrier that is the most intricate and most expensive single piece of machinery ever built. It travels at a snail's pace, in this age of supersonic speed, surrounded by fleets of service ships, destroyers, and submarines. It is vulnerable from below and above. It could not be hidden in the widest ocean on the darkest night. Into it and its sister carriers have gone the time and attention and work that should have gone into missiles and submarines. And the loss of America's leadership and destiny of a free world.

The one redeeming feature of the whole dismaying debacle is Admiral Rickover. But for him the Navy would today lie naked to the enemy.

Admiral Rickover was the Billy Mitchell of the Navy. Despite every obstacle the naval hierarchy could throw in his way, he built the Nautilus, and to that extent redeemed the Navy's otherwise barren record.

But it had to be carried to the President himself and not until the President said, "Let him try it" did he have the opportunity to develop the one weapon which can take the place of the SAC—the Strategic Air Command—when that great organization, in the inevitable processes of time is eventually outmoded.

Too much cannot be said in recognition of President Eisenhower's knowledge and understanding of the situation. He is by training, capacity, and experience the most eminent military authority in the world today. He ranked high at West Point, commanded the Allied forces in the Second World War and has served for 6 years as Commander in Chief. He cannot and would not succeed himself. There is no public position to which he could or would aspire. He is in the last stages of his administration. He can have no possible motive except to serve his country.

The President insists that national defense involves not only military defense but economic defense.

Efforts have been made to leave the impression that he is willing to sacrifice security for a balanced budget. Nothing could be further from the facts. And he has repeatedly made that plain to the Congress, to the press, and to the Nation.

He emphasized the importance of living within our means. And here again a mistaken impression is being disseminated. There are those who would have us believe that the excessive spending which is throwing the budget out of balance, is for defense. The spending which is unbalancing the budget is for nondefense purposes, as is evidenced by the table at the close of remarks following the receipt of the President's budget message on January 19, 1959.

It is nondefense expenses which are throwing national estimates out of balance and not defense expenditures.

Under excessive spending the cost of government has risen out of all proportion to our increase in wealth. The current year deficit of over \$12 billion exceeds, in time of peace, the entire expenditure of the Federal Government two decades ago.

We have had 23 deficit years out of the last 28 years. Although the 6 or 7 years have produced the largest national revenues ever enjoyed by any nation in any period of time, we have in that period added some \$19 billion to the national debt and for the first time since World War I, we have raised the debt ceiling twice in 1 year.

We are collecting the highest taxes ever exacted from the American citizen. Interest on the public debt is taking approximately one-tenth of all taxes collected.

So heavy have been the appropriations urged by the President and passed by Congress that the Treasury faces a crisis today in refunding Government bonds, and rates of interest paid by Government have risen above anything recorded since the Civil War.

Hardly anybody wants Government bonds. People are turning away from Government securities and inflation is the result.

The dollar is now worth 48 cents in terms of what it was worth in 1939 and the cost of food at the corner grocery has tripled in that time.

And again the Russians are waiting just around the corner. You will recall that Lenin, the progenitor of modern Russia said: "Germany will arm herself out of existence; England will expand herself out of existence; and the United States will spend herself out of existence." The first two predictions have at times come close to consummation and the third is awaiting the decision of this Congress.

There are men here in Congress who consciously or unconsciously are waging a determined battle against a stable dollar.

They are urging the expenditure of money we do not have for things we can get along without. Lenin could not do a better job of it if he were on the floor. If they dictate Federal expenditures it is only a question of time until instead of a 48-cent dollar we will have a 10-cent dollar.

May I add my voice to those who are now earnestly urging that we listen to the President and secure a balanced budget. Cut the waste out of the Army and the Navy; reduce nondefense expenditures. This we must do because under the best of circumstances defense outlays will necessarily continue to be heavy and burdensome.

There is not too much basis for hope about what is going to come out of the summit conference. Khrushchev must have Berlin, and we cannot surrender it. We must be prepared for what may come by maintaining our economic defenses as well as our military defenses.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, whenever we read or listen to these self-styled military experts and military strategists such as we have just listened to, as to how ill-prepared the United States of America is today, we could become greatly alarmed and, in fact, really scared were it not for the fact that like almost every Member of Congress and every well-informed American, I know, as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, the committee that initiates appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission and all its activities, that we are well prepared in every field of our military defenses to meet any enemy on land, sea, or air. Of course, part of their justifications are classified, which means highly secret. But without divulging any secrets I must say that never do I leave that hearing room after listening to our great scientists, engineers, and nuclear experts, that I do not feel a wonderful sense of security. The members of that committee who listen to those experts, those able devoted patriotic Americans, cannot help but feel, after we know all the facts relative to our atomic energy and nuclear science development and abilities, that we should be truly thankful for those great men.

Mr. Chairman, there is another fact that always gives me a further sense of security. Recorded history proves that the forces of the devil have never been the ultimate victors over the soldiers of the cross. And they never will be so long as God is in his heaven. And He will be there a long, long time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the distinguished chairman of our committee concluded his remarks and withdrew from the well of the chamber before I had an opportunity to ask him a question. I wanted to associate myself with his remarks and to congratulate him on what I consider to be a very important and significant statement.

Then I wanted to ask him to confirm the fact that in this bill we are considering today there is provided \$2.4 billions in supplemental appropriations, but we do not have a dime of that money. The Federal Treasury is already empty, and we face a prospective deficit at the end of this fiscal year of perhaps \$12 billions.

I am answering some of the telegrams I have received from people in all walks of life asking me to vote to increase appropriations by saying to them, "Where do you expect to get the money? Where do you propose that taxes be increased? Is there not a limit to the amount of money we ought to appropriate? How long can we continue a policy of appropriating more money than we have and stay solvent?"

I am concerned about the situation. Other members of this committee are concerned about it. The chairman is concerned, and he and the ranking

minority member have repeatedly come to this well and urged the members of this committee to be prudent in the voting of more appropriations.

I remember a great man once said when he was running for the presidency for the first time that a government is like an individual or a business, it can spend more money than it takes in for a few years, but if it continues that policy indefinitely it ultimately means the poorhouse or bankruptcy.

Of course, the Federal Government cannot go bankrupt as long as we own printing presses. But what is the difference between being bankrupt and utterly destroying the value of our money? I am sure there is not a Member of this body who would like to see us relegated to the position Germany was in a few years ago when a housewife had to take a wheelbarrow to carry enough money downtown to buy a loaf of bread.

We on this committee are going to be subjected to a lot of criticism for the bill presented to you for your consideration here today. I already have a stack of telegrams and letters in my office more than a foot high. They come from Governors, mayors, doctors, lawyers, welfare workers, school superintendents, school boards, Indians, members of the armed services—they come from people of every walk of life, all urging that I vote to increase appropriations. Not a single message that I have received since this bill came under consideration has indicated where we might find the money to pay the bills. I have not had a single communication this year urging that taxes be increased. I have not had a telegram from a constituent or from any other person in the United States urging that taxes be increased or that spending be curtailed. They all are insisting, urging, and pressing for increased appropriations.

Those of us who feel that a government ought to be run prudently or run the way a prudent businessman runs his affairs are going to be subject to a lot of criticism on this floor, as has already been the case in the press, and elsewhere, because we have made some cuts in this bill.

I did not volunteer for service on this committee. Frankly, I was a little surprised when I was assigned to it. I do not know yet why I was assigned to it. But from the experience I have had in serving on this committee, I frankly state that I would not recommend it as a place to win friends or develop popularity. This bill runs the entire gamut of government operations, from every agency in the Department of Agriculture to every office and agency in the Department of State. It extends from the White House to the legislative branch—and as you are all aware since last Friday, it includes the District of Columbia. Every sensitive program in government is included in this bill.

Do you know this bill covers more than 300 separate appropriation items? Our hearings began in the middle of Febru-

ary and were concluded only a few days ago. They are incorporated in a volume containing more than 900 pages, and we heard more than 250 witnesses—all asking for more money. Now you can become brainwashed after you listen to so much of that. It is all very one sided. I wish some time we would have a request come from a Member of Congress or from a taxpayer or a citizen for the privilege of being heard to request that we live within our means and stop spending money that we do not have for current expenses. That would be an interesting and novel experience.

Now I do not intend to stand here today and argue that everything the committee did was right. Who knows? But what I do say is that the committee seriously and earnestly considered all of these proposals for additional spending against the background of the money that is available. We made some cuts all along the way—not because we are not in favor of children having an education—not because we are indifferent to the need for improving our educational system in the United States—not because we are not in favor of better health conditions—not because we want to deprive the Capital City of the United States or any other community of essential services—but, simply because we are, to my way of thinking at least, trustees of the tax revenues of this Government. I think the time has long passed when Members of the Congress ought to seriously consider the financial condition of our country and discontinue the fatal habit of spending year after year more money than we have.

I anticipate that some of the programs financed in this bill will be increased. I do not pretend that the committee has the last word on this subject or with respect to any of them; all I ask is that in the course of the debate those of us who will resist some of the efforts to increase the bill be credited with being motivated by good faith. We have taken the position that there is a limit to the amount of money we can appropriate.

I would like to close these few minutes of general discussion by repeating what I said at the beginning, and that is that every dollar we finally include in the bill here today will be money we will have to borrow. Uncle Sam simply does not have any of this money to spend. Just remember this—every dollar you vote to appropriate in this bill will have to be borrowed and some future generation will have to repay it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, this bill that is before the Committee of the Whole today is the second supplemental bill making appropriations for 1959. It is based on recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget totaling \$2,844,954,526. This committee has reduced that amount by \$385,432,032.

Just as the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina mentioned a moment ago, this is an opportunity for the

Congress itself to work its will. As he indicated, this is the kind of committee that makes no friends; it is the kind of committee, however, that is necessary if we are to meet the obligations and responsibilities that fall on the Congress with regard to the financing of various departments and agencies.

Let me by way of diversion try to answer the question the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina asked when he said he did not know why he was placed on this committee. I think his very wonderful statement a few moments ago indicates quite clearly why the minority placed him on the full Appropriations Committee, and why his services were sought on this deficiency and supplemental Committee on Appropriations.

I take the time also to commend the distinguished gentleman from Texas who is chairman of this committee. I serve on another subcommittee, that of Independent Offices, of which he is chairman. This is my fifth year under his wing, and I say without reservation that there is no man in the Congress who devotes himself as thoroughly to the job than he does with reference to appropriation bills. He, indeed, is a very great Member of this Congress; he is a great asset to the United States of America.

This committee over the past couple of days has been subjected to a considerable bit of criticism. That is to be expected, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] indicated. We are dealing with 300 agencies; you cannot satisfy them all. As a matter of fact, a long time ago I learned one of the great axioms of politics; that no one satisfies everyone, and that if you try to you do not survive. This committee has been subjected to pressures, people coming into our offices, telegrams, telephone calls, employees of about every department of the Government of the United States, but that is all well and good, it is as it should be; it is the way to learn things even though sometimes we make mistakes.

The reduction of \$385 million was accomplished by specific reductions in some programs.

It was met by the elimination of some programs. It was also done by reducing, which to my mind was one of the most controversial of the issues which faced the committee, expenditures which were necessitated by the increase caused by the pay raise of last year. All that we did in respect to that particular item was to try to apply a yardstick to the number of vacancies which occur in each department. We determined that there was a department that had a specific number of vacancies, unfilled jobs, as of the date this bill was heard, and we determined the amount of money for which appropriations had been made for fiscal 1959. So we reduced in many instances the amount of requests that the specific department made for the particular pay increase occasioned by the law of last year.

I do not agree with all of the recommendations of this committee. I so stated within the subcommittee and I so

stated with the full Appropriations Committee. I dissent from some of the actions of that subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee. I think that some of the cuts went too deep and some of the programs that were eliminated ought to be restored.

Many amendments will be offered to this bill today. I intend to support some of those motions to amend the bill. Specifically, I favored within the subcommittee and within the full committee, efforts to appropriate sufficient funds to keep the National Defense Education Act alive for the remainder of the fiscal year in most of the programs for which the Office of Education asked for funds.

The National Defense Education Act imposed upon the Office of Education a number of obligations. I take this opportunity to commend the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Derthick, and his staff for the manner in which they have worked to get this vast program under way. It has been a difficult task and it has required long hours of study, planning and programing. The employees have worked night and day, and sometimes 7 days a week, to get the program started with a minimum of delay and friction. The testimony indicates that this has been done but its full realization cannot be accomplished without giving the funds—at least some of the funds anyway—requested by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, any effort to implement the other activities of the Office of Education under the National Defense Education law by appropriating the funds requested will have my support.

The Office of Education requested money to implement six defense educational activities in an amount totaling \$75,300,000. The committee has approved the full amount for Activity No. 1, \$25 million for student loans, but it disallowed \$50 million for the remaining five activities. I disagreed with some parts of the committee's action and indicated that I could not support it with reference to the activities embracing, first, science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction; second, national defense fellowships; third, advanced training in foreign areas and languages; fourth, educational media research; and fifth, grants to States for statistical services.

The remaining program, listed as Activity No. 5, guidance, counseling and testing, requesting \$2 million for grants to States and \$1 million for institutes for counseling personnel is a program that I have little stomach for. I joined with the committee in eliminating all funds for this activity. I am convinced that this burden ought to be carried by the States and the local communities. As a matter of fact, a great number of local school departments and school districts have been engaged in this kind of program for a good number of years. This is a field that the Federal Government ought to stay out of, and the most effective way to guarantee this is to eliminate the money.

I am not impressed by the argument that these grants will stimulate all school areas to get into the guidance and testing business. Commonsense and community pride in their students ought to jog these areas, lacking this kind of a program, to insure that the boys and girls of their school districts are entitled to the great advantages that this program offers. But it ought to be done on their own and with their own money.

I am deeply concerned over the action of the full Appropriations Committee in striking out of the supplemental bill the entire amount of \$225 million requested under the mutual security program and approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The subcommittee recommended \$100 million, and this approval came after wrestling with this problem for many hours, many times, and many days. The \$100 million figure was a compromise. I asked consideration for and I personally preferred a larger amount. An amendment to restore the amount of \$100 million that the full committee eliminated will be offered a little later. I sincerely believe that it would be little short of tragedy not to restore at least this amount. The chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations in this well a few moments ago indicated that Khrushchev said that when we fight the next war, it will be fought in the United States. The elimination of this program, cutting this particular program back, or scuttling the program entirely—and this is what we will do if we fail to appropriate some money for the Development Loan Fund—will guarantee the fact that the next war might well be fought in the United States. For we will have no friends anywhere to help us carry the burden.

I disagree to some extent with the way in which funds were handled for the District of Columbia, and I specifically disagree with reference to the Federal payment for the District of Columbia. Federal payments in varying amounts have been made to the District of Columbia ever since the Nation's Capital was established here. In 1921 the Congress discontinued the practice of picking up the tab for 50 percent of the cost of operating the District of Columbia, and since that time the percentage has fluctuated markedly, 39.5 in 1924 down to some 12 percent in 1954 and recently about 16 percent. When the officials of the District of Columbia appeared before our committee they indicated that there were a number of unfilled jobs in all of the departments in the District of Columbia. There are 24,000 employees in the District of Columbia. There are some 900 or 1,000 vacancies, so with respect to the pay increase which was occasioned by the legislation last year we reduced that amount by considering vacancies. I think when we reduced the request for Federal payment of \$9 million to \$2.5 million, we made a serious mistake, and this is the area in which I hope that the committee will accept an amendment which will grant a substantial number of millions more dollars so that the cost of the pay increases, the cost of running the fire, police, health, and a

myriad of other agencies that are in this great city will not be impaired.

I know that this has been a difficult job for the chairman and the other members of the committee. And, just as our colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], indicated, I hope that the Members will give very deep and careful consideration and attention to the amendment which will be offered here. I trust, in most instances, the action of the committee will be supported by the great majority of the members of this committee.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to speak primarily, in fact exclusively, to the reduction which was made in the President's program as far as the Development Loan Fund is concerned. As has been stated here before, the President recommended in the supplement \$225 million. The Deficiency Subcommittee proposed \$100 million, and in the full committee last Friday the \$100 million amount was stricken from the bill. It is my understanding that a proposal will be forthcoming during the consideration of the bill for a restoration of the \$100 million.

I think it would be helpful to the Members if a bit of history was recalled concerning this item in the last session of the Congress. I speak now as a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations. This is my seventh year on that subcommittee and, of course, in the last session of the Congress, I participated in the consideration of the bill from its inception.

The House of Representatives in the appropriation bill last year for the Development Loan Corporation recommended \$300 million for the program. This was in contrast to the \$625 million that the President recommended. The bill went to the Senate, and the Senate restored the amount up to \$580 million. In conference we had the difference between \$300 million and \$580 million.

As I recall, that was one of five or six items that were before the Conference Committee. Actually there was a difference of about \$420 million in total between the House version and the Senate version overall. The House had approved a total of \$3,078,092,500. The proposal as it passed the other body was in the amount of \$3,518 million. There were about five items in disagreement. The conference report was finally approved by the 85th Congress on the last day of the session. It was agreed by the conferees we should take approximately \$200 million of the difference and distribute it in about four areas. This meant we would not be anywhere near the full Senate figure in the Development Loan Fund area. As far as the Development Loan Fund this statement appeared in the Conference Committee report on page 4:

The amounts contained in the bill agreed to by the conferees were too small in the view of some of the conferees, especially in

the Development Loan Fund. It is understood that if additional funds are needed next January for the purposes contained in this bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining our friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings.

This conference report was signed by all members of the House conference committee. The chairman, of course, was our distinguished friend from Louisiana, OTTO E. PASSMAN. His name heads the list of those who signed this conference report.

As a result of that statement the President submitted to the Congress this supplemental or deficiency request for \$225 million. The Deficiency Subcommittee held hearings on the President's recommendations for the \$225 million, and after due deliberation recommended to the full Committee on Appropriations \$100 million. They did—and when I say "they" I mean the Deficiency Subcommittee—consider the President's views and their official recommendation to the full Committee on Appropriations was \$100 million. It is my hope that an amendment will be offered to restore the \$100 million, and I, for one, intend to support it.

I am not so sure that it is adequate, but it is in accord with the views of the members of the Deficiency Subcommittee for whom I have great respect, and consequently I shall abide by their initial views or recommendations.

Now, what is the story as to the Development Loan Fund in and of itself? If it has not already been said, I am sure it will be said that the program has too much money. What are the facts? The program was initiated in the fiscal year 1958 at which time the Congress made available \$300 million.

In fiscal year 1959 President Eisenhower recommended \$700 million for DLF. The Congress made available \$400 million. The House had recommended in its version of the bill \$300 million, and the Senate \$580 million. We struck a balance of \$400 million in the final version of the bill. So in the 2 fiscal years 1958 and 1959 the Development Loan Fund has had \$700 million available for the various projects that have come before it.

What is the obligation picture? As of March 20, 1959, this is the exact situation: Loan and guarantee agreements signed—those are firm obligations of this Government with those who are seeking to benefit from this program—\$474.3 million. Loans approved on the basis of letters of advice pending, \$18.4 million. Project commitments on letters of advice already issued, \$159 million. Other project commitments, and these are limited to the Philippines and Turkey, \$46.2 million. This makes a total of \$697.9 million either obligated or committed by letters of advice, leaving a balance of \$844,000 for the remainder of this current fiscal year, slightly over 3 months until June 30.

Some people are bound to raise the question, and I think it is a legitimate one, that these letters of advice are not really obligations. I like to use this

analogy, and I think it is apropos. I guess all of us during our lifetimes have gone to a bank to borrow money on a house or a business. We submit a proposal. We tell the bank that we will do this. The bank looks over our project and normally writes us back that "If you meet these conditions, we will lend the money for your home or for your business."

When I have that letter from the bank, the lending institution, I have the personal feeling that if I meet their stipulations I have a firm commitment from the bank to get money for my home or for my project. Believe me, if I meet those criteria and then they, the bank, back out, I do not feel very sympathetic to the lending institution, and my attitude toward bankers goes down correspondingly.

The situation here is quite similar as far as the letters of advice are concerned. The individual group in a certain country submit to the Development Loan Fund a project. The Development Loan Fund Board of Directors look over the project. They determine that it is either feasible or not feasible. If they think it is sound, they issue a letter of advice. When the prospective borrower receives that letter of advice he has the feeling, and it is a legitimate feeling, that if he meets the established criteria, in effect the Development Loan Fund has made a commitment by the letter of advice.

Let me read to you a letter of advice. This is one dated February 20, 1959.

This letter is written to Fred H. Sherwood, secretary, Productos de Kenaf, Guatemala. This is a Guatemala project. The letter is as follows:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to inform you that on the basis of the proposal previously submitted by your firm and the discussions between our respective representatives related thereto, the board of directors of the Development Loan Fund has authorized the establishment of a loan to this particular project in the amount not to exceed \$400,000 or its equivalent to assist in financing the foreign exchange cost of machinery, materials and services in the Kenaf bag manufacturing factory.

The loan will be established by and expended under the terms and conditions specified in a loan agreement which we shall transmit to you at an early date for consideration and execution. The loan agreement will describe more fully the purpose and method and the utilization of the loan and will include the following terms, some of which have already been discussed informally with your representatives.

1. Interest shall accrue, from the dates of the respective disbursements under the loan, at the rate of 5¼ percent per annum.

Then it describes the manner of payment of interest:

2. The principal amount of the loan shall be repayable in 10 successive semiannual installments, the first of which shall be due and payable on a date, to be specified in the loan agreement, no later than 1 year from the date of the first disbursement under the loan agreement.

Then there are some other terms set forth in this particular paragraph.

3. Provision shall be made for repayment of principal and payment of interest in U.S. dollars.

4. The applicant shall furnish evidence of paid-in capital equaling or exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000.

5. The loan shall be subject to other terms and conditions set out in the loan agreement.

The final paragraph:

The DLF expects to make a public announcement of this loan on March 2.

Then there is a final sentence or two that I do not think is particularly pertinent. This letter is signed by the Acting Managing Director of that particular Development Loan Fund.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Michigan did not wholly read the last paragraph of the letter. In that paragraph appears what I consider to be one of the most important aspects of this discussion. It refers to the public announcement of the letter of intent in the press and in various news media not only in the United States but in the borrowing country. As soon as that announcement is made, the negotiations constitute a firm loan. Would the gentleman not agree?

Mr. FORD. I would wholeheartedly agree and we are trying to indicate the reasons this is a firm commitment even though it may not qualify as an unequivocal obligation according to our established rules and regulations.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further at this point in order to keep the discussion of this matter in proper sequence?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to announce that I have an amendment at the clerk's desk which I intend to offer when the bill is read for amendment under the 5 minute rule which would restore the \$100 million approved by the subcommittee which heard the testimony with regard to the Development Loan Fund. I concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan here this afternoon.

Mr. FORD. I am glad to hear that the gentleman from New York is sponsoring that amendment. I will support it. He is on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations with me. We went through this difficult process last year when the mutual security program appropriation bill was before the Congress. I am sure the gentleman would agree with me that the President was carrying out our suggestion by his recommendations to the Congress of this amount of \$225 million for this fiscal year supplemental.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I certainly agree with the gentleman that when a letter of advice is issued, the loan is actually committed and the money is not available for any other loan. That is clear, but now I think the record ought to show that we do not have any outstanding letters of advice that will exceed the actual appropriations. The money requested in the gentleman's amendment, the \$100

million, is simply additional capital to go into the fund for future use, but is not needed to take care of any outstanding commitments.

Mr. FORD. That is right. Of the obligational authority previously made available they have committed, according to law, all but \$844,000. They have not gone above the \$700 million made available in the 2 fiscal years.

Mr. JONAS. I agree, but if they were to carry out all the letters of advice it would not exceed the money they have in hand.

Mr. FORD. Is it not also true, however, to say that they have obligations pending for loans far in excess of \$100 million?

Mr. JONAS. Yes; at least \$1½ billion.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. SCHERER. Do I understand that our Government will have to borrow money with which to make these loans? Did I understand the gentleman from North Carolina, a member of the committee, to make that statement?

Mr. FORD. This is obligational authority which will generate spending in future fiscal years; depending on the status of the Federal Treasury when the loan by DLF is made and expenditures generated, our Government may or may not have to borrow.

Mr. SCHERER. Is it not a fact that we would have to borrow money to make these loans?

Mr. FORD. At the present time, yes; but it is the hope that in fiscal year 1960 we will be in the black rather than in the red.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I personally believe that we should appropriate \$225 million which would bring the amount of the program up to the \$625 million authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1959.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that the foreign nations who receive these loans under the Loan Development Act may pay the loans in their own currency?

Mr. FORD. I think the practice is that it can be paid back either in their own currency or in U.S. dollars. However, I must be perfectly frank about this. I believe the record to date is that the vast majority of the loans will be repaid in local currency. I cannot give the precise breakdown, but I think it is around 75 or 80 percent in local currencies and the remainder in U.S. dollars.

Mr. JENSEN. And the value of the local currency is a very small percentage of the value of the American dollar.

Mr. FORD. Let me just say this, regardless of how soft or hard the loans by DLF are undoubtedly the development loan program is infinitely superior to the

former program of grants, where we simply gave the money and expected no return either in dollars or in soft currency.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I say to the gentleman from Michigan regarding the percentage of these loans to be paid back, the testimony before the deficiency subcommittee was that 19 percent of these loans are paid back to the Treasury in hard dollars.

Mr. FORD. Then my guess of 75 or 80 percent was not far wrong.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is about right when he says 19 percent is paid back in hard dollars. The balance of the payments in soft currency may be reinvested in those countries which would necessitate other dollars going to them at a later date.

Mr. FORD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Regardless of how much is paid back in hard currency, this program is, on the whole, greatly superior to the grants program which we have had over the years, consequently I think it was beneficial to the United States to break away from grants for economic assistance and initiate this loan program.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. It is also better from this standpoint, is it not? We have had a lot of concern about how people around the world look upon outright gifts. They think it is something strange for a country to make an outright gift.

Since this is a loan, it should remove some of that suspicion.

Mr. FORD. It is no doubt true we have better country to country relations when we make loans. In addition to that, may I point out we are charging an interest rate on this particular loan I mentioned of 5¾ percent. It is repayable in hard money.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Can the gentleman state that as this loan fund has gone along we have been cutting back on the grants?

Mr. FORD. We have. The overall program for fiscal 1959 is about \$3,098,000,000. Compare that, if you will, with programs of 4 or 5 years ago when it was five or six billion dollars annually. I think in fiscal year 1952 it was something like \$7 billion. Now it is about half of what it was before.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the major part of all loans which can be handed out as a gift have practically been eliminated?

Mr. FORD. I think that is true, outside of the straight military assistance items.

Mr. TABER. The gift of those things and to support them, and the materiel that goes into them; but as far as giving them money or anything like that is concerned, there is nothing in the way of economic aid at all in here. Is that true?

Mr. FORD. That is correct. The Development Loan Fund is practically taking the place of the outright grants for economic aid and assistance.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What leads the gentleman to think we are going to collect on these loans? The gentleman talked about private banking operations. Does he find in this country any bank with two windows in it, one for hard loans and one for soft loans?

Mr. FORD. We make some loans ourselves as a Government through the Small Business Administration.

Mr. GROSS. I am talking about private banks.

Mr. FORD. Some people say Small Business Administration loans are in effect soft loans because the prospective borrower cannot get a commitment from a regular lending institution. My experience has been that most of those small business loans have been repaid. I think it is a good program. Nevertheless, they are not hard loans in the banking fraternity or they would have been made by a regular lending institution.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Did the gentleman agree with the gentleman from North Carolina when he said this is \$100 million worth of new money?

Mr. FORD. One hundred million dollars in new funds for the Development Loan Corporation for the remainder of fiscal 1959.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. The gentleman was just beginning to state a moment ago that the reason for this is that the backlog of requests are getting so great that there is additional money necessary.

Mr. FORD. As I understand the situation, there are over a billion dollars in prospective loans on file with the Development Loan Fund. Of course some of these would not qualify, but there are bound to be those which are eligible for whatever money Congress makes available.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. With due respect to the gentleman, recently we had another instance where the GI's in this country have a backlog of requests in rural areas for funds that have far exceeded anything we have made available to take care of them. Has the gentleman come before the Congress with a request for funds to take care of this tremendous backlog of requests for GI housing loans?

Mr. FORD. I may say that in my congressional district the Veterans' Administration has never seen fit to make my

district eligible for direct loans, so it is academic as far as my district is concerned. We tried hard, but the Veterans' Administration thought our lending institutions were doing an adequate job. In some areas in the two counties I believe there is a need but the VA feels otherwise.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. We were told that we did not have the money.

Mr. GROSS. Are there any foreign areas in the gentleman's district?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I never thought in my 23 years that I would come down in the well here twice in succession. I would not have come down here yesterday and presented a bill if I was not a member of that committee.

Mr. Chairman, first I would like to say this: During my 20 years it was my privilege to sit in a room twice—I mean, sit in it twice—and hear two great men testify. The first to testify was a man by the name of Dwight Eisenhower. It was his first appearance on Capitol Hill after the Second World War. I happened to be on the Military Appropriations Committee at the time he was testifying. Judge Kerr was chairman of the committee. And, I remember the questions that he asked. And, if ever a thing came to pass, it came to pass like he said that morning in the room. Three months after the Second World War was over he told us what was going to happen to us and where we were going. It was my privilege 2 years after that to sit in a room with 13 members of 2 House committees, the military and the naval. We unified the forces. In 1946 we voted to unify them, and it took place in 1947. There were four speakers that day. And, they gave a luncheon. The first speaker was Jimmy Forrestal, the first Secretary of Defense. The next was a great admiral, Nimitz, who was commander in chief in all of the Pacific when we only had eight airplanes the day after Pearl Harbor. The next was Vandegrift, who led the Marines. And, the scientists of the Navy said on that day, which was shortly after the war, that unless you do this, we are so sure of our ground that 10 years from today—which would be 1957—it will cost you \$300 billion and God knows how many lives. It cost us \$400 billion and we lost 30,000 kids in Korea and wounded 100,000. Now, only three of us stayed in the room that day. The other 10 walked out. What I am trying to tell you today is facts.

I told you yesterday that we are hooked up with six allies, the largest, over in Europe. They all led the world at one time, like we lead at this time, and we are supposed to be the leader since World War I. The first was Greece. Take a look at Greece today. I visited that country some years ago. It is now one of the poorest. The next is Rome; very poor. Then came the wealthiest nation of them all, Spain, when they

were carrying gold from South and Central American countries, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Sure, she was wealthy because the gold was carried there by the boatload. But, she became careless. Then came France, England, and Germany, and now the United States. Now I cannot tell you what was said on that occasion, but Ike did say that we are going down that road twice faster than any other nation. Some of those nations led the world for 200 years. We are only leading it 14 years. And, look where we are. We owe more money than all the world put together.

I remember a few years ago—and I am old; I am one of the oldest here—I remember a few years ago I was tossing stones at youngsters because they could not speak the English language. And, excuse the expression, we called them hunkies and called them something else, too, and told these kids, "If you can't speak English, get out of this country." Now we are going down the road to spend money to teach these kids various languages. Why, there are more people that can speak two or three or four foreign languages in New York and other cities than in all the rest of the world. There are millions of kids in New York that can speak half a dozen languages. But, we have to rush in there and give them money so that they can speak another language. I want to congratulate the gentleman from North Carolina for the way he spoke about this bill, and when he told about the great chairman there, he never told anything wrong. But, this is the time and place to take stock and give a good report of our stewardship. I mean that, because those that do not believe in history better be prepared to face it. And, we are not prepared, and one reason why we are not prepared is the way we have been dumping money out like no humans on the face of the earth ever dumped it out.

One of the things they are going to ask you today probably is why do we set out the recreation plans. My God, we have a war on one side, and we want to find out how we can go and play on the other. That is going to be the question they are going to ask here today. I hope you will back up the chairman today.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the members of his subcommittee for the outstanding job they have done with this very disasteful subject of deficiency appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I rise here today as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Foreign Operations. I rise in opposition to the cut in the supplemental appropriation for the Development Loan Fund. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that it is vital to our Nation's security and the future of the free world that we carry on this important foreign aid program.

Mr. Chairman, able criticism of the foreign aid program of the United States

was made yesterday, and many other times, by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN]. Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect and I have the greatest admiration for the gentleman from Louisiana. When he speaks, Mr. Chairman, I listen closely. He has long years of experience in appropriations work. He has saved this Nation of ours millions and millions of dollars of wasteful spending. And when he tells us today that there have been abuses in our foreign aid program I am compelled to agree with him. There are abuses in all governmental agencies. There are abuses in the veterans' program. There are abuses in farm subsidies. There are abuses in the Federal regulatory agencies. Yet we continue these services trying to find ways to correct the abuses. There are also abuses, Mr. Chairman, in the congressional staffs here in Congress, but that does not mean, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress will abolish its staffs or will abolish itself.

We need to maintain a sense of balance in these matters, eliminating inefficiency, waste, and other types of abuses, but still protecting and nurturing programs so essential to our entire future. It is for this reason that I favor a supplemental appropriation of at least \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund for the remainder of the fiscal year 1959, which amendment I understand will be offered here this afternoon. I feel that we would be making a grave error if we failed to vote this supplemental appropriation. I do not maintain that the \$100 million is adequate. It is my own feeling that the administration was justified in asking \$225 million for the remainder of this fiscal year, but the barest minimum is \$100 million unless the entire foreign aid program is to encounter the most serious difficulties in the months ahead.

At the close of business March 20, Mr. Chairman, the Development Loan Fund had only \$844,000 left in uncommitted funds. If the Congress now fails to make a supplemental appropriation for this fund it will be impossible for the fund to go ahead making loan commitments between now and the beginning of the fiscal year 1960. What will the world say if we refuse now to appropriate these vitally needed funds? I think it is clear what the global reaction will be. America has shown, in the midst of one of the most serious world crises since World War II, that she shrinks back from her free world responsibilities. She is afraid to wear the mantle of leadership which history has given her. America has lost her self-confidence, her courage. Now in the moment of decision she turns her back on the world and seeks to withdraw into herself.

Let us recognize clearly what are the funds the administration asks for today. These are not funds for military assistance to our allies or for bolstering up their economies on an immediate basis. These funds go only to the so-called underdeveloped countries. They are on a loan basis exclusively. They are for projects of long-term economic development. They supplement existing public and private lending institutions and in-

vestors. These loans will stimulate private investment and enterprise. About 19 percent of the loans are repayable in dollars or other hard currencies, the remainder in local currencies.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this program is an absolutely essential part of our national effort to maintain peace and security for our country and the entire free world. In the long tier of nations stretching along the underbelly of the Sino-Soviet Empire, in Africa, and in Latin America, a new age is dawning. The underdeveloped nations are awakening to their potentialities in this modern world. The question is, Will they develop into stable, mature, democratic nations, or will they be sucked up into the slave system of the Communist empire?

It has sometimes been charged that programs of this nature are giveaways. I would point out that the Development Loan Fund is based on the best principles of free enterprise as it seeks to stimulate economic progress through sound loans. I would point out further that if we weaken now in our determination and slacken our pace in helping these underdeveloped nations to prepare for a new era of prosperity and freedom, we will indeed give away to communism, within the next few years, the control of countless nations with enough people and resources to change the balance of power irretrievably against the United States.

It has sometimes been charged that our foreign aid is expensive. Surely these programs are expensive, and they will continue to be expensive just as long as the threat of international communism exists. But they are not nearly as expensive as war. We must keep the expense in its proper perspective. Let us remember that the initial cost of World War II to the United States was \$350 billion, with battle dead and wounded of 961,000 Americans. The Korean war cost us \$18 billions, with 143,000 American casualties.

I freely admit that the Development Loan Fund may be expensive, but I consider its cost insignificant when compared to the staggering cost of wars in terms of dollars and the cost of wars in the most tragic equation of all, in terms of human life.

If these foreign-aid funds help even in small part to create stable, healthy economic conditions which will help to prevent future wars, they are surely a sound investment in terms of dollars. If they save the life of even a single American boy who might otherwise fall in battle, they are the most precious investment, in human terms, that our Nation could possibly make.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LINDSAY. I should like to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], on the strength of his remarks in support of a supplemental appropriation, which I understand will be offered by my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to the extent of \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund.

May I ask just one question: A question was asked earlier as to whether or not any of these loans have been paid back in the short period of time this program has been functioning. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not some or any of these loans have been paid back with interest?

Mr. CONTE. The Development Loan Fund Board estimated by the end of fiscal year 1959, they are expected to receive \$2.4 million in interest and principal.

Mr. LINDSAY. I thank the gentleman. Now the statement has also been made that we are, in fact, loaned out. Do you support the statement made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] that we are loaned out at this point and that this supplemental appropriation is needed at this point?

Mr. CONTE. Definitely. We have about \$884,000, as I said in my discussion here today, that is uncommitted. There is about \$1,500 million asked for by many countries throughout the world.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, with reference to putting this matter into proper perspective, I think it is well that another point of view be stated with reference to putting the foreign aid program in an overall proper perspective. This program has been going on for 12 years. I was here when it was initiated in the 80th Congress. It was started at that time as a measure to assist our allies and some six countries who were then supposed to be going Communist unless we provided some aid and assistance to those countries. Today, it is spread over some 59 nations all over the world. I think as one who has supported this program in the past that there are other matters that we should consider with reference to the growth and extent of the full implications of foreign aid.

Mr. Chairman, a great hue and cry is being raised that the failure of this House to make an appropriation for the Development Loan Fund will somehow endanger our relations with and our reputation with the rest of the world. Mr. Chairman, the fact is that there already are five agencies which are supplying money in whole or in part for economic development abroad. Let me list these.

First. There is Mutual Security which, since we began to make appropriations for this purpose, has had appropriations of more than \$75 billion.

Second. There is the Export-Import Bank which has made loans in excess of \$5 billion and a good portion of these funds has been used for development abroad.

Third. There is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Our Government has committed more than \$3 billion to this Bank and has actually paid in some \$650 million.

The World Bank is actively making economic development loans. It has made such loans totaling almost \$3 billion—of which the United States has contributed as I said some \$650 million.

Fourth. There is the International Monetary Fund to which we have contributed to date \$2,000,750,000.

Fifth. There is the International Finance Corporation into which we have put \$35 million.

Altogether the United States has put into all of these agencies a total of \$82 billions since the war ended.

Mr. Chairman, it certainly does not seem that the world will come to an end if we now refuse to appropriate funds for this latest of a series of agencies to develop other countries.

Mr. Chairman, it seems that any other country in the world can obtain funds to create or expand economic enterprises but not the United States. We make loans to foreign governments, to foreign corporations and to foreign nationals to help them build businesses in some 59 different countries of the world. We also make loans to U.S. corporations or their foreign subsidiaries to help them expand their businesses in these other countries abroad.

We can make loans for a steel mill in Argentina, a fertilizer plant in Egypt, a cement plant in Mexico, a coal-washing plant in Turkey, a railroad in Indonesia, or a dam or canal system in Afghanistan. In fact there appears to be no limit to the kind of economic enterprise for which the dollars of the American taxpayer can be lent in 59 foreign countries. But, Mr. Chairman, there is no agency authorized to make such loans for economic enterprises within the United States. We can make loans to somebody just across the line in Canada or in Mexico for a new business, or a business of almost any kind but not the United States.

Mr. Chairman, it appears that when these agencies loan money abroad there is very little appraisal of the soundness of these projects or of the benefit ratios. Furthermore, many of these transactions are hidden in secrecy and the Congress not provided with full information.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the people of this Nation have in the past demonstrated their willingness to assist all nations, but Mr. Chairman there is a limit. A time comes when we should stop and examine both the value and the effectiveness of these expenditures. That time I believe is now. We have heard stories of waste and corruption in the disposition of these various funds. Before we throw additional billions into this field I believe it is pertinent that we stop and inquire whether we are using them wisely and efficiently. I think also that when we are asked not to spend funds for the development of our own Nation, we have every right also to ask whether we should continue to appropriate billions blindly for further foreign expenditures. The requests that have come in are for soft loans. These can wait and be considered later. The regular appropriation bill asks for \$700 million beginning July 1 next.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman see any difference in this loan provision of our economic aid program and the revolving fund in the distressed area legislation which the President vetoed except, that this money goes outside the United

States instead of being used for the benefit of our own citizens?

Mr. EVINS. I believe I pointed out that there is no cost-benefit ratio study with respect to projects overseas, but very close scrutiny with respect to cost in this country. The President vetoed the bill for guaranteed loans for our own country. These would be repaid by the municipalities and cities in this country.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS]. I want to bring to the attention of the Members of the House that I think the remarks of the previous speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], should be corrected at this point with reference to the amount to be repaid under the Development Loan Fund. The testimony this morning showed it has only been \$225,000 to date and might possibly reach a million by the end of this year. According to testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs this money, the Honorable Dempster McIntosh, who is Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund, made the following statement on this very point. I quote:

Loan repayments and guarantee fees are now beginning to accrue. To date these total the equivalent of \$241,000 in both dollars and local currency. By the end of fiscal year 1960 we estimate, based on our assumptions of disbursements, that collections of interest will total about \$9 million and principal repayments under \$1 million. These dollar and local currency funds become a part of the Development Loan Fund's capital available for relending for economic development. In addition, as Secretary Dillon has mentioned, authority is being requested to make available to the Development Loan Fund, after the administrative needs of other agencies are met, the local currency repayments under mutual security loans concluded since 1954. It is now estimated that in fiscal year 1960 such repayments will total about \$10 million. Being local currency proceeds, however, these accruals and our own earnings, also mostly in local currency, cannot be used as a substitute for foreign exchange loans. For such loans we must rely on additions by the Congress to our capital. Fiscal year 1960, however, should see us well on the road to effective utilization of the earnings from our earlier loans and the initiation of the first phase of the Development Loan Fund becoming a revolving loan fund.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentlewoman for her usual fine contribution.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it seems passing strange to me that there were no cuts in the hospital program of Health, Education, and Welfare, and no cuts in the program for the health of Indians, but there was a very substantial cut for the veterans being cared for under the Veterans' Administration.

I understand the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, will offer an amendment to restore the cuts

in the Veterans' Administration to provide that aid to veterans. I will do so if he does not. The veterans cannot get adequate or at time really decent care when cuts are made in their appropriations.

I wish to read a list of some of the things the Veterans' Administration tells me will be cut out if the item goes through as it presently is contained in the bill:

The reductions made by the House Appropriations Committee from the supplemental request will have their greatest impact in the following areas:

First. General operating expenses: Reduction made, \$1,258,000. This appropriation finances the activities of the regional offices under the Department of Veterans Benefits, the insurance offices under the Department of Insurance, and all the staff offices in the central office.

Second. In-patient care: Reduction made, \$4,306,500. This appropriation finances the operations of all VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

Third. Out-patient care: Reduction made, \$554,000. This appropriation finances the operations of all out-patient clinics which render medical and dental services to service-connected veterans.

In order to bring the financial obligations of the VA into line with the funds being made available, the following action is being directed to all affected offices:

First. Freeze all employment. No vacancies that arise will be filled unless there will be a showing of dire need for the position. This will have the effect of reducing the employment in regional offices, insurance offices, hospitals, and clinics.

Second. Defer equipment purchases. This will delay the purchase, installation and use of new equipment until after the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1.

Third. Defer maintenance and repair projects in our hospitals. This action will serve to delay the necessary normal maintenance projects until after July 1. Such action will have the effect of increasing the backlog of maintenance work that needs to be done in our hospitals.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that no vacancies will be filled in the hospitals or elsewhere if these cuts go through, and I defy any person on the floor of the Congress to take care of sick people without nurses and doctors, other medical personnel and proper medicines. We should not allow this cut.

Mr. Omar Ketchum of the Veterans of Foreign Wars told me over the telephone of the organization's anxiety to have the hospital appropriation restored.

I include the following statement sent to me from the DAV and telegram from the American Legion and telegram from the VFW:

STATEMENT OF DAV NATIONAL COMMANDER
DAVID B. WILLIAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS RE
VA CUTS

The Congress has just dealt the veterans of America one of the severest blows that has struck the hospital system of the Nation in recent years.

Over four and one-half million dollars have been meatcleaved out of the impatient fund. It is too late to fire employees: the terminal leave pay necessary upon such dismissal would more than eat up any savings that have to be made in this last quarter of the fiscal year, even if there were any sense to firing such people, and there is not.

Indeed, we had begun to feel that the additional staffing so essential in our hospitals was just beginning to be permitted and now again the freeze is on * * * a severe restriction on the employment of essential doctors and nurses.

The cut cannot be made up by cutting staff. It will have to be made up by cutting medicines and drugs. It will be made up by lowering the amount of steaks and meats on the menus in the hospitals.

These are the service-connected veterans as well as the nonservice connected who are being affected—the paraplegic, the tubercular, the mental patients, the general medical and surgical. Is this the answer of Congress to the Nation's promise to its fighting men that they would have the finest medical care in the world?

No new equipment can be purchased in in the hospitals as a result of this heavy slash. Yet it has been just this area where the cuts have been made repeatedly until the hospitals and their managers from one end of America to the other desperately need good equipment. Is this the finest medical care in the world? Or are we to treat our hospitalized service-connected as second-class citizens.

I appeared just last week requesting more money for hospital maintenance and repair. I pointed out clearly and emphatically that in this area above all others funds had been handed out on too stringent a scale, that buildings were in need of repair, that it was penny wise and pound foolish not to make repairs when they were essential, that in the long run the cost would be far greater, that many of the VA hospitals were ancient and I cannot understand a kind of economy that saves pennies at the expense of veterans service connected in the hospital beds of VA institutions. It is neither logical nor sympathetic. Indeed it is cruel and illogical. This is the most unkind cut of all. A cut at the expense of America's disabled veterans.

But outpatient clinics where there has already been a starving of funds now take another slash. Congress cut \$400,000 from outpatient clinics a year ago and caused great distress. The DAV in Detroit protested bitterly and its spokesmen recently met with the congressional delegation—the answer to our protest has been a greater cut. I want to point out that this cut is all on the service-connected disabled veterans, for they are the only ones entitled to care in the outpatient clinics.

If the blow at the hospital system was a heavy one over one and a quarter millions has been taken in addition from the veterans services department, insurance, and the medical staff at the Washington office.

Just a year ago a congressional cut nearly eliminated the blind program in central office. Only the intercession of Father Carroll, the dedicated priest from Massachusetts saved that program. Now again the ax has fallen on the doctors who run the program. What portions of the medical program will be removed in Washington this time?

How will the cuts in all the other programs affect the service to veterans? Does it mean that checks for service-connected compensation recipients will be delayed? Does it mean a delay in insurance amounts paid to beneficiaries? These are questions in which the Disabled American Veterans takes a deep interest when Congress begins recklessly wielding the economy scythe upon the disabled, the hospitalized, and the needy.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 24, 1959.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building:

The American Legion is concerned over severe cuts in H.R. 5916 as they apply to Veterans' Administration supplemental funds for 1959. The \$6 million reduction may seem small but it is important to the efficient operation of VA hospital and medical program. We urge you and your colleagues to restore funds to equal VA's request.

MILES D. KENNEDY,
Director, National Legislative Committee.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 24, 1959.

HON. EDITH N. ROGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Veterans of Foreign Wars greatly disturbed over proposed cuts in second supplemental appropriations which will vitally affect important services to veterans through the Veterans' Administration, the Veterans' Employment Service, and the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. May I strongly urge through you that the House of Representatives approve an amendment to the second supplemental which will restore these proposed cuts involving services to veterans.

OMAR B. KETCHUM,
VFW Legislative and Rehabilitation
Director.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes also to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am going to the record in order to present a substantial case. As I said before, you only make one mistake on the floor of this House and you are finished. I am going to try now not to make that mistake.

I can understand why some of our Members act in this matter as they do, because I know something about the type of pressure that the White House and the President's aides can exert in their efforts to get what they want.

Let me cite to you a mild sample of the type of pressure and misrepresentation that is brought to bear. On February 2 for some reason unknown to me, a story was leaked to the great New York Times and published on February 3. This erroneous news story follows:

FOREIGN AID UNIT BLOCKED ON FUNDS—HOUSE
FOE OF HELP OVERSEAS DELAYS HEARING ON
LOAN AGENCY'S PLEA FOR CASH

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The administration has run into a serious congressional roadblock in its effort to get an emergency \$225 million appropriation for the Development Loan Fund.

The Fund, now down to its \$20 million, is the Government's chief agency for lending to underdeveloped countries.

The roadblock to the emergency appropriation lies in the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee that handles foreign aid funds. This group is headed by Representative OTTO E. PASSMAN, Democrat of Louisiana, long an opponent of foreign aid.

The immediate issue is the superficially unimportant one of when hearings can be scheduled on the administration's request for a supplemental appropriation. However, if the hearings are postponed long enough—until consideration of the regular foreign aid bill, with its \$700 million request for the Fund—Congress may presume that the need

for the supplemental appropriation no longer existed.

DECLINES TO SET HEARING

Up to now Mr. PASSMAN has declined to schedule a hearing on the request for a \$225 million supplemental appropriation. It is understood that he contends that the members of his subcommittee, many of whom are chairmen of other subcommittees, are too busy handling emergency supplemental requests from other departments.

The administration asked for hearings by February 11. Mr. PASSMAN has indicated he may not be able to get around to this matter until May or June. By that time it may well have been academic.

A request for a supplemental appropriation in the foreign aid field is highly unusual. Normally the administration gets along as best it can with the amount voted in each session of Congress.

The special foreign aid request arose this year because of a development in the last day of Congress last year. The House had cut the request for the Fund from \$625 million to \$400 million. The Senate insisted on the full \$625 million.

In a last-minute compromise, the Senate accepted the House figure but won a concession from Mr. PASSMAN. The concession, embodied in the conference report on the bill, invited the President to apply for a supplemental bill to make up the difference if the need arose.

The administration's position is that the need has arisen. Demands on the Fund have been very large and loans approved have almost exhausted available funds.

Activity of the Fund now will come to a near stop, pending action on the supplemental request. If action on the request continues to be delayed, the Fund may have to await passage of the regular aid bill, which usually does not happen until July.

It is understood that the administration will appeal to Representative CLARENCE CANNON, Democrat of Missouri, chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, in an effort to get an early hearing.

It was after this story was leaked that they found out the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had not even organized his committees. They did not know, and had not seen fit to inquire, before making such an unfounded charge, that there was a Deficiency Subcommittee to handle the supplemental requests. But I must say that Secretary Dillon was nice enough to write me a letter of apology. I will read only the closing paragraph:

The article was, to say the least, untimely since the President had not at that time officially transmitted his request for the funds involved. It is my sincere hope that there will be no repetition of such an occurrence.

That gives a mild idea as to how far they will go to exert pressure.

It has been indicated here today that this huge development loan program has taken over all of the other grants, which, of course, is not a fact. I want to say to you that in addition to the Development Loan Fund, the mutual security program had in excess of \$1 billion in last year's bill floating around for complete and outright grants. There is, for example, the defense support category, which is economic support, \$750 million. Then, special assistance, \$200 million. Also, the President's contingency fund, \$155 million. And to practically all of the cate-

gories, add the carryovers. There are actually 28 different items in the MSA funds bill; and the Development Loan is largely another device by which they start another program, under a different name. I challenge anyone to successfully disprove what I have just said.

Mr. Chairman, therefore, I rise in opposition to the anticipated amendment. I hope the Members fully understand that the Development Loan Fund is just one of many parts of this mammoth foreign aid program. There are other funds in the program from which both loans and grants are abundantly available.

Those who have had an opportunity to analyze the foreign aid bill, and the ever-changing names of items in the bill, recognize that the Development Loan item is actually very little more than an actual grant. This is true because a great majority of the loans are made to countries which, if they repay at all, repay the loans with their local currencies, for which this Nation has very little use and cannot spend. In fact, we have more than \$2 billion in such currencies on hand or to our credit at the present time.

And, many of the recipients of these so-called loans are the nations who have already received hundreds of millions of dollars out of other funds in the foreign aid program.

Many Members have been forewarned of the type of pressure to which they would be subjected on requests for foreign aid. I addressed the Members of the House to that effect last year, and now you painfully experience my prediction coming true.

It has been my privilege to serve as chairman of the subcommittee handling the foreign-aid funds for 4 years; and without exception, when the committee attempted to reduce the bill because of lack of justification for funds, then the protests from Pennsylvania Avenue, and elsewhere, were enough to frighten those without information as to what was behind the pressure.

In fact, during the past 4 years, the Congress, in its wisdom, has lowered the President's requests by approximately \$3 billion; and finally, last year, Mr. Sprague, one of the Assistant Secretaries of Defense, said, and I quote:

"The reductions that the Congress has effectuated in the program have assisted the executive branch in administering the program in a more efficient manner. There is no question about that."

You understand, of course, that the foreign-aid program is the only sacred spending program that will come before the Congress so far as Pennsylvania Avenue is concerned. In fact, the Director of the Budget allows the full request for foreign aid. How many other programs do you know of in which a situation as this exists?

Furthermore, you can cut every program and every department in Government, including the military, and there is no howl from downtown; but reduce any item in the foreign-aid program, and you are accused of being almost a traitor.

Last year, the House, in its wisdom, passed a bill providing new funds for MSA in the amount of \$3,078,092,500. This bill went to the other body and was increased by \$440 million. For reasons that time will not now permit me to discuss, the other body did not grant the House a conference to resolve the differences on the bill until the night we adjourned sine die.

They almost established a record for holding a committee off until just a few hours before we were ready to sound the gavel.

Upon our arrival at the conference, we were told to accept the Senate bill or there would be no bill. We did, however, finally agree to split the difference in the amount added by the other body, and the House was rolled for \$220 million. The Senate was permitted to apply the amount on which the House receded to any section of the bill. What a trap we walked into. They increased the Development Loan Fund out of the House's concession by \$100 million, so that the bill the Congress finally approved was \$100 million more than the sum to which the House agreed originally for that particular Fund.

It was suggested in the conference that we also agree to consider a possible supplemental request this year, not necessarily to the Development Loan Fund, but to the mutual security program as such. The committee handling the bill has not had an opportunity to consider the supplemental; but the Deficiency Subcommittee considered the item and, according to press reports, allowed \$150 million of the request. Later they voted again and reduced the amount to \$50 million; then on even another vote, they moved it to \$100 million. The full Committee on Appropriations disallowed the supplemental request altogether. The distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] had a rather remarkable report on what transpired in the subcommittee.

I hope he repeats it today for the enlightenment of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, the International Cooperation Administration is the sponsor and coordinator of the entire mutual security program. As I have indicated before, in my candid opinion, based upon on-the-spot checks and other information and reports, there is more dishonesty and payoffs in this program than in any other program which this country has ever undertaken, involving, of course, individuals of recipient nations. But now it is beginning to leak out that some of our own personnel have enriched their fortunes out of this program, which is presently operating without an Administrator.

On yesterday, a former official of the ICA admitted under oath that he accepted \$25,000 from U.S. contractors in Laos. On March 14, Mr. Robert F. Keller, GAO General Counsel, said, and I quote:

"The International Cooperation Administration has refused to let the GAO see the evaluation reports by ICA officials in eight programs to China, Laos, Pakistan, India, Bolivia, Brazil, and Guatemala."

These revelations are not intended as an indictment of our own public officials; but certainly they indicate what can happen when an administration blindly applies the pressure for an amount of money for a complex foreign aid program that is out from under control, operating all over the world in 70 nations with 42,000 personnel.

Please understand that the item we are considering today is for a supplemental appropriation; and the main reason for the request at this time is that the authorization under which this money can be obtained will expire on June 30, and the giveaway boys just hate to see it go. Thus, the present fight.

Furthermore, there is a request now before the Congress for new funds approximating \$4 billion, and \$700 million of this total is for the very program now under discussion.

Mr. Chairman, in practically all agencies of the Government there are two types of funds on hand—obligated and unobligated. But this practice is not applied to the, shall we say, sacred foreign aid program. In the military phase of the program in fact, for good reason, in part, if they cannot spend the funds, they reserve them and such is respected as an obligation.

The Development Loan phase of the program has a similar catchall. If they cannot obligate the funds, then they say they have issued letters of intent or letters of commitment; but my experience with these people has demonstrated that you have to get up early every morning in order to match wits with them. It is a part of their business to endeavor to think ahead and stay ahead of the Congress. And they have met with some success. However, the searching questions being asked by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, and other important committees of the Congress, are becoming very painful to them.

It is not unusual for this agency to enter into obligations, then deobligate, or amend the obligation so as to keep alive large unrealistic obligations year after year.

One example would be in the case of grain storage elevators for Pakistan. For this, \$500,000 of 1952 funds was obligated; sufficient 1953 funds were obligated to bring the total to \$1,480,000; and an obligation of this magnitude was carried on the books until 1958.

On yesterday, I spoke to the Controller of the ICA and asked that he verify a statement made to me earlier that he would not obligate, and had not contemplated obligating, any of the funds in the supplemental request. And it is now a question of only a few weeks until new funds will be approved for this program. I should like to point out here that on February 28 a total of \$290 million was unobligated in the Development Loan Fund, and that figure cannot be disproved. Therefore, this supplemental request could be denied completely, and, in my opinion, should be denied, without any damage to the fund, especially when it is taken into account hundreds of millions of dollars are available in other funds, under different names, but in the

same program, through which they can make either loans or grants.

I wonder how many spenders and how many savers we have in this body, and just how far we will go in mismanaging the country's business. The Treasury statement as of March 18 shows that we have collected more revenue thus far in fiscal 1959 than we did for the same period in fiscal 1958. But the same Treasury statement reveals that we have already spent during this fiscal year \$8 billion more than we had spent during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Our deficit now stands at about \$14 billion. Not one dollar in the bill before you can be paid out of current revenues; it is money that we will have to borrow. Furthermore, the total requests for supplemental funds, applicable to the present fiscal year, will amount to \$8,700 million. How many of you know that they are pulling out of fiscal 1958 something like \$9 billion and putting it over into fiscal 1959?

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down so that the regular subcommittee handling the money requests for the mutual security program, including the Development Loan Fund, can establish, with your cooperation, the actual needs. I say respectfully that we are fortified with 4 years of active experience with this committee, and we have not yet misled you, and we will not do so in the future if you will give us the opportunity to function.

We assure you that our record will be just as sound this year, if you will defer action and permit the regular committee to consider the request that will be before it for this same item within just a matter of weeks.

In all the many different, complex categories of foreign aid, there was available during the present fiscal year \$15,600,000,000. Undoubtedly, you will agree that with such a vast sum available it would indicate wisdom on our part to deny this supplemental request; and maybe before we report the regular bill to the House we can ascertain, among our other findings, why the ICA is denying the General Accounting Office access to its evaluation reports. It may be that the Hardy committee will have more information such as that revealed in the press this morning.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I say without fear of successful contradiction that no valid and substantial case can be made for this supplemental appropriation on the basis of the record, and not according to a lot of bureaucratic recent facts and figures presented from downtown. I hope that if the amendment is offered you will vote it down.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield.

Mr. CONTE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Louisiana if he was a member of the conference committee on August 23, 1958, and whether or not he was chairman of that conference committee which signed this report which reads as follows:

The amounts contained in the bill agreed by the conferees were too small in the view

of some of the conferees, especially in the Development Loan Fund. It is understood that if additional funds are needed next January for the purposes contained in this bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining our friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. PASSMAN. I should like the opportunity to answer the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. PASSMAN. What would you do if you were chairman of a committee and had passed your bill, and then for the next 53 days action on the bill was delayed by the other body, with a conference to resolve the differences not possible until right before adjourning sine die? Along about midnight, or just before midnight, the pressure was on the leaders on either side, and by that I mean on either side of the Hill, not only on either side of the aisle. The pressure was on to get a decision and the conference report completed. I imagine that you, too, might have agreed in these circumstances. What we said was that we would give consideration to a supplemental request, and that has now been done. The case presented for additional funds for fiscal 1959 was a very weak one.

Mr. CONTE. If I had the gentleman's fortitude and backbone, I would have stood pat and firm at that point.

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman is going to make a good member of our subcommittee.

Mr. CONTE. As Al Smith would say, "Let us look at the record." You said on the record that you were for more funds come January 1959 if additional funds were needed for this program.

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman is going to make a fine member of our subcommittee; and when he gets out from under this pressure, I think he will vote as he should on such matters as the one here in question.

Mr. CONTE. I can guarantee the gentleman from Louisiana that certainly I know of no pressure placed on me in regards to this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, my good friend the gentleman from Louisiana said that he has never misled anybody. I know he has never misled anybody intentionally, but people might conceivably be misled by the figures he has given if they do not have some additional information on some of the points that have been discussed.

I would like to say, first of all, that I am not under any pressure and I do not know where all this talk of pressure comes from. Once in a while I have had lobbyists coming in to urge me to vote against this program because of the alleged waste in what they usually call the giveaway foreign-aid program. Nobody has ever pressured me in favor of

it, from Pennsylvania Avenue or elsewhere. I do not know of, where, or by whom the rest of you may have been subjected to any such irresistible pressure. My decision is based on the total picture—not part of it. And I believe that is true of most other Members also.

Mr. PASSMAN. Just so the gentleman will not get the impression that I was the only one.

I will be very happy to make that information available.

Mr. JUDD. I have not had any pressure.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. BOLAND. I served on the subcommittee that originally recommended \$100 million. I know of no particular pressure. When the bill came up, I thought they made a fine case. There was no pressure and no influence. This was our best judgment.

Mr. JUDD. When I present some facts now, it is not because I am being pressured; it is simply to present some considerations that the gentleman has not mentioned.

I have supported this program since its beginning, and I am proud of its accomplishments. The gentleman stressed how much the foreign aid program has cost. How many billions did it cost to fight and win World War II? Would you say it was a waste to spend \$300 billion or \$400 billion to save the United States? This mutual security program has saved country after country whose loss would have been disastrous to the United States and its security.

Now, let me talk about the record on foreign loans. It has been charged that these loans are worthless, wasteful, not being repaid, and so on. Under the mutual security program since its beginning in 1948, we have made foreign loan disbursements, under various lending programs before we concentrated them in the Development Loan Fund, to a total of \$2,158 million. We have already received in loan repayments \$44.9 million and interest collections of \$225.4 million. But this is the most important point: Not a single loan is in arrears today. Payments of interest and repayments of principal are on schedule. At one time one country, Turkey, was in severe economic difficulty and in arrears, but it has resumed payments according to schedule. So when it is said that this is a wasteful, irresponsible and unsuccessful program—what do they mean? Do we ask or expect borrowers to pay ahead of the schedule laid down in the contracts they have signed? They are on schedule. I do not know what more could be asked.

The question of corruption has been brought up. The gentleman from Louisiana has told you that ICA has 42,000 employees scattered around the world. There is only one case thus far of demonstrated corruption, so far as I am aware. I am sure there has been a lot more corruption than that. I am sure quite a few people in the recipient countries and some Americans also have gotten some of the funds improperly; but the fact is that out of

42,000 persons working all around the world under the most difficult circumstances imaginable, with frequently a minimum of tight controls as is almost unavoidably the case in primitive situations, there is only one proved American case of corruption as yet. The man confessed; that record is extraordinary, in fact, too good to be true. Doubtless there will be further instances, some indictments, probably some convictions. But in my judgment that is no reason for closing out a program. I have never yet operated on a patient without his losing some blood; neither has any other surgeon. But do you mean to tell me we should not operate because the patient is going to lose blood, if thereby we can save the patient's life? We use every care to keep the loss to the minimum, but the main objective is to save the patient's life. It is just as simple as that in dealing with this program of aid to threatened countries all around the world.

Unquestionably there has also been waste in parts of this program, but the answer is essentially the same as above. Probably the single most wasteful program we have had anywhere has been the new country of Laos, yet it is probably the single most successful program we have had anywhere. At the time we started that program only 4 years ago, the country did not have a currency of its own. It did not have a bank. It did not have a solid government. It did not have a school above the sixth grade. There was only one qualified doctor in the whole country, about as large as my State of Minnesota. Laos did not even have a national budget, or a taxation system, or funds to pay for its armed forces. All these had been handled by France. It had a civil war in addition. Two northern provinces were occupied by Communist forces, supported and supplied across the border from Red China on the north, and Communist North Vietnam on the east. Yet the strategic location of Laos was such that unless it was kept out of the Communists' control, Vietnam, on the one side, and Cambodia and Thailand, on the other, would go down the drain. The rest of southeast Asia would be practically helpless, with its tin, oil, rubber, and rice surpluses, a matchless prize whose control would put most of the billion-plus people in Asia at the disposal of our enemies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Minnesota 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JUDD. We discussed in committee whether ICA ought to start a program in Laos under such almost hopeless handicaps. We decided we ought to make the effort. So we spent a lot of money even though there was at least a 50-percent chance of failure and bound to be some mistakes and a lot of waste. The stakes were so great we had to do it. We could not allow the whole area to go by default.

Today the Government of Laos is stronger than anybody dared believe possible. The two Provinces in rebellion and under the control of the Communists have been brought back under the Government of Laos. The Communist battalions are under its control. The Government has strong leadership which has stood up against the Communist pressures and kicked out the pro-Communists in the previous coalition government, undermining the security of the country from within. What has happened there is nothing short of a miracle. You will hear about the things that went wrong; but look also at the things that went right. I do not condone waste or corruption; we have to work against them all the time. But we need to keep our eyes on the main objective, too. Laos is free and friendly today.

Like a patient recovered from one illness, it may have a recurrence of the same difficulty, or a different and new illness tomorrow; but that is something for the future. The program has succeeded remarkably well thus far.

We need to remember that what we are trying to do is to help countries remain free that want to remain free. We are trying to increase their capacity to defend themselves. We are not trying to buy friends—you cannot buy friends. We are trying to give them the capacity to do what they want most to do, namely, defend their own independence. In many cases it is newly won and very precious to them. But their strength is very limited. It is in their interest and ours to keep them and their resources out of Communist hands. To the extent that we and they do that, we are succeeding.

Now, let me say something more directly about the Development Loan Fund. In earlier years the bill contained provisions for grants or for miscellaneous loans on a year-to-year basis. There were regularly two main criticisms from the gentleman from Louisiana, and his subcommittee, and to some extent they were justified. The agencies could not adequately screen and evaluate applications from countries all over the world in one fiscal year. If the agency did not allocate its funds to a bunch of inadequately considered projects just prior to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, it would not have all its funds obligated and it would be charged here that ICA had asked for more money than was needed; it did not need all the money we had appropriated.

On the other hand, if ICA did allocate the full amount before June 30, it would be accused of carelessness in screening projects or recklessly approving applications in order not to have its funds revert to the Treasury. It was in part to meet these criticisms that we started the Development Loan Fund 2 years ago. If plans and examinations had not been completed for a project by the end of the fiscal year, the Fund managers are not under pressure to decide until their picture is complete. It gives continuity to the program. It permits orderly, intelligent planning and careful use of the funds. They do not have to

go through a mad race during each April, May, and June, trying to get the loans made before the end of the fiscal year or else lose funds for projects that are needed and basically sound. The Fund managers can operate in a businesslike way. They can study any proposed project the same way the Army Engineers study projects here at home. They can examine the feasibility, the cost, the probable benefits, and so on. They do not have to meet a definite deadline. Only when they are convinced it is sound do they make the commitment. Surely we prefer loans to grants; and we want loans to be made on the sound basis the Development Loan Fund arrangement permits.

Again the loans, instead of being given to governments where the money might go to some allegedly corrupt official's relative, are given for specific projects, just as we authorize funds to the Army engineers for a particular dam on the Mississippi River or a conservation project in some State here at home. The projects are analyzed to determine whether they are important for the political survival of the given country, whether they are economically necessary and sound.

Another reason for this particular Fund is that sometimes we need to make loans to countries that are not eligible for loans from other agencies. For instance, the loans of the Export-Import Bank must be used for purchase of goods grown or manufactured in America to ship abroad. But sometimes what a country needs is materials that we don't have in surplus or that can be bought more cheaply by the borrowing country closer home. Export-Import Bank cannot meet that situation.

The World Bank can make only loans that will be repaid in dollars or convertible currencies. Many of these countries do not have the capacity to generate enough dollars to repay. So we need the Development Loan Fund to permit aid to be given in crucial areas where they cannot repay in dollars, or for projects that do not earn money. Capital put into a road or an irrigation project does not earn dividends. Capital put into a cement plant or a fertilizer plant should be able to pay off, at least in the country's own currency. A higher interest rate is charged on such loans.

These are some of the reasons why we set up the Development Loan Fund in addition to the other lending agencies, not to duplicate them but to fill a gap. We need it especially for those countries which are the weakest, which need this kind of assistance most urgently and which cannot get the capital from any other private or public source.

The Development Loan Fund is the most constructive forward step in assisting the economic development of the less developed countries that we have taken since we started this program 12 years ago, not as an act of benevolence, but as a means of helping insure the security and well-being of the United States and all free peoples.

Some say, "This is do-goodism." It, of course, is supposed to do good for other

people. But that is not the primary reason why we are doing it. It does good for us. Should we refuse to do good for ourselves if in the process we help other people?

Some say that charity begins at home. Of course, charity begins at home. But who will stand up and suggest that this is charity? This is for the survival of our own country.

This amendment to keep the Development Loan Fund in business for the next 5 months should be adopted as a matter of good commonsense.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO].

(Mr. ANFUSO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the amendment to be offered today by my distinguished colleague from New York, the Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY.

This is no time to be talking from both sides of our mouth. We cannot say to our allies in one breath, "We want your help. We want you to be partners with us in stemming the tide of communism, which is a threat to us all." Then from the other side of our mouth nullify this pronouncement by saying, "We will not honor any commitments which we have made to you. You must fight starvation and make all necessary improvements in your own way by yourselves, in order to prevent communism from subjugating your countries. We will not help you."

Such a one-sided partnership is doomed to failure. If those among us who are so blind as not to realize the danger involved, if those who lack the vision to foresee the consequences fail to understand the implications of such action on our part—then it will not be very long before we shall discover that we have been left alone. By then it may be too late to retrieve our steps. In such event we may suddenly find that we have neither the funds nor the resources to alone resist the onslaught of the Communist forces, whose principal target is the annihilation of the United States.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Soviet Union is constantly stepping up its economic aid and technical assistance programs. Although the Soviet foreign economic program is relatively recent, having been started only in 1955, during the last year alone Soviet Russia signed such aid agreements with 18 underdeveloped countries for an amount totaling about \$1 billion. Last Sunday, March 22, the New York Times reported that 2,809 Russian technicians spent at least a month in 1 or more of 19 countries during the last 6 months of 1958 under the Soviet technical assistance arrangements with those countries.

While Russia is capitalizing on every moment and every opportunity to further its ends in all parts of the world, we are quibbling and losing precious time. In 1957 we set up the Development Loan Fund to take over the main economic aid functions of the mutual security program. Instead of outright aid which the recipient nations did not have to repay in the past, we now grant them loans at low interest rates in order

to stimulate their economic growth and the improvement of their standard of living. In many of these underdeveloped lands economic stagnation leads to unemployment, poverty and starvation, which breeds unrest and paves the way for Communist infiltration.

One of the countries which is looking to us for aid is India. Informally encouraged by our own Government, India has recently made an urgent request for additional credits to enable it to realize its 5-year development plan which would help build up the economy of that country and maintain its freedom and independence. Have any of us given thought as to what might happen if India fails in its task? Do any of us even dare to think of the consequences in all of Asia if India should be swallowed up by communism? Do you suppose for a single moment that any other nation in Asia could long hold out, even under the best circumstances with China and India in the Communist camp?

Take the situation in the critical Middle East area where Russia has been making such tremendous headway by extending economic aid, first to Egypt, and now to Iraq. Our friends and allies, such as Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Israel, who are with us in their resistance to Communist aggression, are deeply concerned over these Russian moves in the Middle East. They fully understand that Russian economic aid is merely a weapon of Communist penetration into the area. Can we afford to let these underdeveloped lands go by economic default?

Aside from the humanitarian aspects of our economic program in helping the underdeveloped nations fight poverty and seek to improve their conditions, let us not overlook the very important aspect of our own security. By this time it should be quite clear to us that the millions of people in these so-called backward lands of today may hold the balance of power and the key to freedom tomorrow. Shall we ignore them and drive them into the arms of the Communists?

There is also another very important aspect of which we should not lose sight. In extending these loans we not only help to build up the economy of each of these countries, but we are also creating potential customers. As the economies of these nations expand and their standard of living improves, these peoples are bound to buy more of our products. Thus, in the long run our country stands to gain economically for the outlay in financial help now.

It is my prayer, as it must be the prayer of everyone in this Congress, that should a showdown come about, we shall not find ourselves in a situation of having to send forth our boys alone against the whole world. That would be like sending them forth to a certain doom.

The catastrophe of another world war can, to a very large extent, be avoided if we succeed in strengthening our allies. If we allow ourselves to be divided, if we vacillate in our support of them, the Russian bear will pluck our friends one by one without a battle—and then leave us helpless for a similar fate.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, in the 17 years, which is my tenure in the Congress, I have learned one thing quite effectively, and that is that anybody who opposes this foreign aid program is usually termed a demagogue, an isolationist, and just a plain bum, and anybody who supports the program is, of course, always a liberal and a statesman. Now, that is the connotation, folks, make no mistake about it. In spite of that fact, I am going to go risk being called a demagogue, a bum, and an isolationist, because I think that every statement that has been made here by the proponents of this bill, or this amendment, is based on hope and hope alone. It has no basis on fact or result whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman, we have spent in excess of \$75 billion on this program since World War II ended. The Russians have spent a measly \$2 billion, and yet they have succeeded in taking over 800 million people and we have succeeded in taking over nothing. And, yet they say the program is successful; it has to be continued.

As a matter of fact, if it were not for our foreign aid program, we would not be here today wrestling with our brains and our energies on how to stop communism. It is our liberal foreign aid program that got us into this jam. Who made the Soviet Union and the Communist threat what it is today? We did it under our foreign aid program. It started under lend-lease during the war, \$13 billion. They will not even talk to us about paying it back. When Mikoyan was over here recently, the question was not even raised, because if it were he might get angry and go back home. Then immediately after the war, while the pipeline of lend-lease was still going, 2 years after the war, we started a program called UNRRA. The people who were getting all these goods from the United States of America thought that UNRRA was a city in the Soviet Union from where they were getting all this fantastic aid. And, what did we do with UNRRA? We helped the Communists in taking over all of China. Half of the UNRRA aid, under the foreign aid program, that we gave to China, went to the Red Chinese. Every satellite country taken over by Russia in central Europe and in the Balkan countries was given UNRRA aid with the stamp of the Russians on it. The Russian Communists were handing it out. In Yugoslavia or any of the Balkan countries or central European countries, if you wanted a loaf of bread, you had to sign up that you were a Communist in order to get it, our bread, that we gave them under UNRRA.

We made the Russians what they are today. We helped them entrench themselves in central and eastern Balkan countries with UNRRA money under the foreign aid program.

Then, in 1947 we started the Marshall plan, and there are those here, newcomers, who will say, sure, the Marshall plan was all right, because that was a program that was started to stop communism. Nothing is further from the

truth. If you want to find out what the Marshall plan originally was, read General Marshall's speech made at Princeton University in June 1947.

You will find that it was not a program to stop communism at all. As a matter of fact, the Marshall plan was an invitation to all the countries of the world, including Soviet Russia, to come over to the United States of America and get aid in order to rebuild their country. We invited Russia, in the original Marshall plan proposal. We invited every one of the Communist satellite countries. We invited Red China. We invited every Communist country in the world to come over and get money under the foreign aid program, as well as the countries that were not Communist.

So what happened? The Russians said, No, there might be something attached to this; the Russians said, No, they would not participate in the Marshall plan, and they gave the word to the Communist satellite countries not to take any money from the United States of America under the Marshall plan. What stupid fools they were, because if they had come in under the original Marshall plan, they could have bled the United States of America for billions of dollars more in order to finance communism in the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries.

Mr. Chairman, just think of this. Instead of the \$75 billion that we scattered to all parts of the world, just think what a wonderful position our country would be in today if we had used \$10 billion of that money, one-seventh of it, and put more emphasis on the conquest of outer space. Or if we had built more submarines to combat the 600 submarines the Russians now have.

Believe it or not while we have been throwing our dollars all over the world to 59 different nations, the Communists have been building up their military might. As a result we have substituted flexibility for appeasement which in reality means the same thing. In condescending to meet Khrushchev at another summit the Communists have scored another major victory.

The Russians put all of their energies into military might while we scattered our resources to the four corners of the world. What good did the foreign aid program do? For example, what good did it do in Cuba? We have spent millions of dollars in Cuba under the foreign aid program. Where are they today? We spent millions of dollars in Venezuela. Does anybody know whether they are on our side or not? Look at the millions of dollars we spent in Iraq. As a matter of fact, they propitiously waited until we sent them the last shipment of arms before the Communists took over that country. They are closer to communism today than they ever were, in spite of the millions of dollars that we poured into that country.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman knows of my high affection for him.

I would like to say to him on my responsibility that in recent days and weeks I have had the opportunity to talk not only with the President of the United States, whom I respect and admire, but also the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Macmillan. And I cannot sit here and let go unchallenged his statement that these men are going over there to appease Mr. Khrushchev. I know that that is not true. As a matter of fact, the policy of firmness that has been demonstrated is going to win through in this crisis as it has in others.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I pray the Lord they will. I hope the gentleman from Indiana is right, and I will back him and our leaders in standing firm with all that is in me. I pray they will not become flexible—which is just another term for appeasement.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inform the Members of the House, several of whom have inquired of me concerning it, what has happened to the request for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas and the construction of schools in federally impacted areas. We were able in the full committee last Friday to have included in the bill before us \$20 million for the maintenance and operation of these schools and \$24,600,000 for the construction of the schools in federally impacted areas. These amounts, if they stay in the bill, will allow the school districts to receive 100 percent of what they are entitled to under the law. You will recall that we passed legislation last year by a unanimous vote to extend this act for another 2 years.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Is it not true that the budget request last year was for the amount that is now to be included in this deficiency bill reported by the committee? In other words, the Congress for the federally impacted areas and for the construction and operation cut the request some \$45 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. They cut it 15 percent, because it was in the closing days of the session and it was a compromise between the House and the Senate. Because we had passed a new law creating new responsibilities under the act, we thought that was a fair compromise at the time.

Some of us who are interested in these programs thought we would have a chance to come back after the Office of Education had firmer applications on hand and give them 100 percent of what they are entitled to, because that is certainly what we voted for in this law.

Another amendment, which will be offered at the appropriate time, is to restore to the Defense Education Act the amount of money that has been requested by the Bureau of the Budget. The request was for \$75,300,000. The committee has allowed \$25 million for the student loan program. I intend to

offer an amendment that will bring that up to \$75 million, when we get to that paragraph of the bill. This is something that the President, as you know, asked for last year in an effort to get that bill through. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare made a strong plea for the inclusion of these funds on yesterday, and I understand the Commissioner of Education himself has also made a strong plea.

So, I do hope that the Members who are interested in these federally impacted areas and who want to see this Federal Education Act carried on as we expect it to be carried on will be on the floor when the bill is being read for amendment so that they will be able to support these amendments.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to bring up the small figure which I propose to discuss in view of the billions I have heard tossed around here in connection with our mutual security program, but it is my understanding, as I read the bill, that there are other things of importance in this bill.

First, I desire to commend the committee on the very excellent job they did. I realize the problems and the pressures they were under in an attempt to bring to this floor a bill concerning every agency and every department of the Government.

I am particularly concerned with reference to an item which involves only \$200,000. Last year we created the new State of Alaska, our 49th State. All of us, as Members of Congress, are vitally concerned with the well-being, the welfare, and the progress, economically and otherwise, of that great new State in the north.

Some 2 years ago there was created a Presidential Commission called the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. It was given responsibilities for a study regarding new transportation facilities that would be needed in the at that time proposed new State. That State has arrived, and I feel it is important that the Commission be permitted to complete its study and to make such recommendations as it is able to make.

May I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the language in the report near the bottom of page 8 that—

The committee has not allowed \$200,000 at this time to expand the operations of this Commission until its program can be reappraised and plans for the future more firmly developed.

Then in the concluding sentence of that paragraph it is stated:

It can be considered later as a part of the 1960 budget program.

I would like to ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas, to comment on that because, as I recall, there were several of us who are members of that Commission who appeared before his committee with our request for the money in this case, and we are con-

cerned about what further information his Committee on Independent Offices would require in order to feel justified in making the money available in order that we may complete our work. I ask the gentleman to comment on that because I am led to believe by the report that he feels further information is desirable.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from California, that on this subcommittee we had the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Iowa, the ranking two members of the subcommittee on the Interior appropriations that had regular jurisdiction over it. So what this particular group did was to say that we thought it should be transferred to them because they were going to have the program permanently in their jurisdiction. That is all that this subcommittee did.

Mr. SISK. Is it my understanding then that the statement of the gentleman from Texas is that this appropriation will come up in the Department of the Interior appropriation rather than under the independent offices appropriation?

Mr. THOMAS. We cannot guarantee that. This committee said that we are not going to take jurisdiction. We are not going to turn it down. We are not denying it. We are not taking jurisdiction. We are sending it to the other group and, I assume, that they will. Of course, that is an assumption on my part.

Mr. SISK. Then may I direct a question to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. As the chairman of the committee explained, when this came before the deficiency committee, it was decided—why set it up here in the supplemental appropriation? Send it back to the regular committee. That is one of the troubles with the supplemental appropriation. Right off the bat, they come up with the idea to rush it into the deficiency or the supplemental appropriation and they rush up here to Capitol Hill. Let it come through the proper channels. I said then and I say now, we have 7,000 engineers in the Department of the Interior and, yet, we have to go out and hire a private engineer to go up and make a survey in Alaska. Canada refused to do it. Until they find out the answer, let them go to the regular committee.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I have directed these questions because this Congress has given the Alaska Rail and Highway Commission a responsibility, to be carried out in conjunction with our sister country to the north, Canada, and we need a comparatively small sum to accomplish the job given us. I may add that the potential value of the highways and rail lines which may be built as a consequence of this engineering and economic study are astronomically greater than its cost. And perhaps more important is the vital need for forging the closest possible land links with our new State of Alaska so that both it and the Nation may receive to the fullest the tremendous benefits of this new union. I have risen here today to emphasize the importance of this

study and the need for this \$200,000, which I trust will not get lost in our anxiety over much larger sums.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY].

(Mr. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak for a few moments on the question of the Development Loan Fund because I think it is particularly interesting that before the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning we had two witnesses, Under Secretary Douglas Dillon and Mr. Dempster McIntosh, Administrator of the Development Loan Fund, who spent the entire morning before our committee on testimony regarding the Fund. I think, Mr. Chairman, there may be a little misunderstanding on the part of some of the Members about some of the facts and figures regarding this particular fund. We were told that as of this morning, there remains available for loans under the Fund, loans which have in no wise been committed, obligated, promised, or anything else, a total of \$800,000. Now that is true. That means that if the action of the committee in taking out this entire supplemental appropriation is upheld by the Committee of the Whole the Development Loan Fund, in effect, stops operations until it gets new money which would probably not be before next August. There is also, it seems to me, some confusion with respect to the amount of money available for the Fund's operation, and I think possibly that confusion has been occasioned by the people who are at least partially responsible for it, who are defending the Development Loan Fund with respect to their use of the word "obligations." As I understand it, when the Development Loan Fund gets an application for a loan from a foreign government or a foreign individual, it goes before the Board of Directors for the Fund for approval.

If that is approved by the Board of Directors, it then goes to the National Advisory Council, and in about 2 weeks' time if the National Advisory Council also agrees in approving the loan, then the Development Loan Fund issues a letter of commitment. The Development Loan Fund regards that letter of commitment as an obligation for the Fund, and the Fund in effect is earmarked for that particular loan.

Then there is the question of working out with the prospective borrower, a matter which takes sometimes as long as 2 or 3 months, the terms of the loan itself; and finally, when the loan obligation is officially signed then the formal terms of obligation are realized and then it becomes an obligation both on the lender, which is the Development Loan Fund, and on the borrower, whoever the borrower may be; yet, as I say, there has been some confusion as to just when the Development Loan Fund has been obligated.

The administrators of the Development Loan Fund regard the obligation as existing at the time the letter of commitment has been issued and not necessarily only when the loan agreement itself has been signed. That is why they came to our committee this morning and told us that there were only remaining available funds for a total of \$800,000 to be used until the fiscal 1960 funds would be available, and it is obvious that if the supplemental request is not approved, then, of course, the Development Loan Fund goes out of business until that time which would probably be another 4 or 5 months.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTLEY. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Of course, it would go out of business insofar as making payments for loans may be concerned, but the small staff that handles this fund will be very busy processing the obligations that have already been approved. It does not necessarily mean that they will have to close the door, lock it, and go off and do something else for the next 2 or 3 months.

Mr. BENTLEY. The gentleman is entirely right. It means, of course, that there would be no money available for new loans, no negotiations for new commitments or obligations. It is obvious that there would be a great many loans in the mill in process, and that, of course, the Development Loan Fund could be or would be, I imagine, relatively busy during that time.

I think the members of the committee are entitled to know that there could be in all probability no new applications accepted for the Development Loan Fund until, as I say, fiscal 1960 funds are available.

There is another thing there has been some argument about, and that is with respect to the area expenditures under the obligations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado, [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, the situation today reminds me of a moment in history in this House some 9 years ago there was before the House a request from the President for \$100 million for relief and rehabilitation of the country of Korea. On that day, by an exactly tie vote, the House presumably saved the taxpayers \$100 million. But in the next 2 years it cost the taxpayers \$100 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote for the \$100 million today in the hope that it may save us from the necessity of again spending \$100 billion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time on this side.

Mr. Chairman, the funds provided for the Development Loan Fund are practically exhausted. What is left is so small that not very much activity could take place.

There are no funds which could be transferred by Executive order or by the President in any other way into the Development Loan Fund. The funds that are left in the mutual security program

today are for military assistance, non-military assistance, and a lot of other items in which the unobligated amounts run to approximately \$2 billion. The total amount of funds that could be transferred into the Development Loan Fund or transferred out of the Development Loan Fund is absolutely nothing. That is, there are not any other funds that could be transferred into it.

So, either these people have got to be put on a shelf until along about the 1st of September when a foreign relief bill could be passed which would have these items in it or appropriate the amount now. We would have to wait for the committee to report and have the bill go through before they would have anything to operate with. On the 1st of July the whole of the authorization that is not obligated and appropriated for expires, and unless new language is carried in the authorization bill that is now under consideration in the Foreign Affairs Committee there can be no more operations of this sort. Frankly, I do not believe we can get anywhere by putting them out of business at this time.

I feel we should go ahead and adopt the amendment we have been told will be offered, which will make available \$100 million to be expended in the period from now until the 1st of July.

Section 501 does not apply to this particular fund. The provisions of section 202(b) of the Mutual Security Act absolutely prohibit transfers in or out of that particular fund. We must approach the matter with a clear sense of our responsibility, and we must try to see that our responsibilities are met. For my own part, I do not like to waste dollars. But I do feel that these particular loans, if they are made with great care—and I hope that they will be—will be of great assistance, because I have been after the management of the outfit to change it and step it up so that it will be of the highest caliber. I hope that they will. I hope that all of these things will be worked out in a proper way. Now, it is true that there were some UNRRA funds that were diverted to the Communists, but it is also true that from the time the foreign relief program was started Russian has not had any benefit out of the funds. It is also true that out of the Development Loan Fund no money has been passed and no negotiations have been had whereby there would be loans made to Iraq. Anything that has happened with respect to Iraq happened before the Development Loan Fund was set up, and in the last 2 years there has been nothing going in that direction, especially since they have shown a tendency to communistic reaction.

Now, there are a lot of other items in this bill. It is a deficiency bill, and a deficiency bill always carries a great mess of them. The departments always come back for the funds that they have been denied during the previous session in the first deficiency bill and a lot of those items that have been submitted here have been thrown out by the committee. And, it is a very good thing that they have been, because otherwise there would be no bottom left in the Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Where is it proposed to get the \$100 million for this Development Loan Fund? Are we taking that now out of the 97—no, we did not save \$97 million the other day, did we?

Mr. TABER. No; we cannot take it out of that.

Mr. GROSS. No. But where is it proposed to get the \$100 million?

Mr. TABER. Where are we going to get the \$97 million?

Mr. GROSS. Where are we going to get the \$100 million?

Mr. TABER. Where are we going to get the \$97 million? That is the thing I want to know.

Mr. GROSS. I voted against appropriating \$97 million the other day, and I will vote against this foreign handout. Tell me where you are going to get the \$100 million.

Mr. TABER. I do not know. It will have to be borrowed, I expect. I do not know that there is any other way of getting money these days. But, I do not think we can afford to turn this down just the same. I feel that we ought to go ahead and pass it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service
Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

"Research", \$3,666,700, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,180,700, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and "Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that the observations I have to make, even though they might not pertain to the minute particulars with which we are concerned, are of vital importance to our consideration of this great problem of foreign aid as it might be used to stay the Communist menace. And, my observations deal largely with the thought that it strikes me that with one hand we are trying to stay a conflagration whereas with the other hand we are beckoning for the fires to spread upon our shores. I have reference, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that we have as yet taken no specific action to counteract some of the decisions of the Supreme Court which have made it easy for the Communist menace to spread within our shores.

I suggest to you that this afternoon we might be spending our time even in a more valuable way by taking some concrete action to stay this particular menace. I would remind you, for example, that in the Nelson case the Su-

preme Court held that the States could not act against a Communist seeking the overthrow of the Republic because that was a field which the Federal Government had preempted. The Supreme Court held that despite the fact, as I understand, that the author of the Federal legislation stated specifically that it was not his idea at all that the Federal Government would preempt the field of sedition.

May I remind you, Mr. Chairman, that in the Yates case the Supreme Court held that the Federal Government's own anti-subversive laws did not apply to organizing a cell or a unit of the Communist Party, because only participation in organizing the original Communist Party ran afoul of the law. This means that we cannot even prosecute a Communist who is organizing a new Communist cell even though today we are talking about spending hundreds of millions of dollars of our Treasury to combat the Communist menace.

In the Kent case may I remind you, Mr. Chairman, that the Supreme Court held that the Federal Government cannot prevent even known Communists from leaving and returning to the country at will. On the floor of the House last year I called the attention of the House to this grave problem. What right does a man have, who is a traitor to this country, to travel in other lands? And today while we deal in semantics over a million dollars here or a million dollars there, what about these traitors who are scattering false propaganda, and, yes, I tell you, Communist propaganda, all over the United States of America?

I know that the appropriate committees of Congress are considering these matters, and I congratulate my colleagues who have introduced legislation to correct these matters. But, Mr. Chairman, I tell you it seems to me that with one hand we are throwing the treasure of America to the four corners of the world in an effort to stop communism, and with the other hand, because of inactivity on our part, we are beckoning to the traitors and to the subversives within our own shores to grow and to make their efforts all the more deadly.

I read recently excerpts from a speech by one of this country's greatest orators, Daniel Webster. He described the great misfortunes we could overcome: war, the destruction of our commerce, the desolation of our fields, even the crumbling of our Capitol—all these might be replenished, recultivated, or rebuilt, "But who," he continued, "shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with States rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, if these columns fall they will not be raised again."

I sincerely hope in our discussion this afternoon that we shall not forget what in my opinion is even the more important part of this fight against communism, and that is to demand immediate

action that will enable us to fight successfully the subversion that is within our own shores.

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest Service

Forest Protection and Utilization

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization," as follows:

"Forest land management," \$12,282,800, of which \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program," fiscal year 1959;

"Forest research," \$1,003,400; and

"State and private forestry cooperation," \$102,800.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 6, after line 22, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Mutual security

"Development Loan Fund

"For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$100,000,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on some limitation of time on this amendment. We are all familiar with what is involved here and have had a pretty full debate on it heretofore during general debate. I wonder if we can wind up debate on this amendment in 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the paragraph close in 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment now pending, which would provide an additional \$100 million in the present fiscal year 1959 for the Development Loan Fund, is offered in behalf of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, my colleague on the deficiency subcommittee, Mr. BOLAND, and myself.

I have served on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations since its inception following the start of the Marshall plan about a dozen years ago. As a member of that subcommittee and a conferee on the part of the House on the 1959 fiscal year mutual security appropriations bill last summer, on the day the 85th Congress adjourned sine die, I was present when the conferees on that mutual security appropriations bill met with the conferees on the part of the other body. It was agreed and subscribed to by all the conferees as follows: that the amounts contained in the bill agreed to by the conferees were too small in the view of some of the conferees, especially in the Development Loan Fund; that it was understood that if additional funds were needed this past January for the purposes contained in the bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate would

give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining our friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings.

Now, that did not mean that the conferees who sat at the table and signed that conference report agreed that they would approve an application for additional funds in any particular amount. But it was definitely an invitation, if the administration felt it needed additional moneys for the Development Loan Fund, to come up to Capitol Hill and seek and justify any additional moneys needed when the 86th Congress convened.

I do not need to go into the Fund figures all over again. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] gave them accurately in his presentation. We know there has been appropriated to date \$700 million. I think it has been proved beyond question here on the floor of the House that there is but about \$800,000 left of those moneys. It may be said that all the \$700 million has not been obligated—that is a legal term. But this agency, this development fund is in the loan business. In their loan business, immediately upon their issuance of a letter of advice or intent, the loan becomes firmed up and at that time there instantly occurs a very important step in our international relations. This country issues publicity describing the loan and its approval for country A, and country A announces to all its peoples that the United States has agreed through the Development Loan Fund to lend a certain amount of money or credit to help that country.

I again accentuate the fact that whether legally obligated or committed, there remains out of the \$700 million fund but \$800,000 for its operations. What does this mean? This means that this organization, the Development Loan Fund, with 60-plus people working and employed by the Congress and the taxpayers on a payroll which is considerable in amount will have to sit these people down to twiddle their thumbs in the event this amendment does not carry, until along or about the 1st or 15th of August next because it will be along about that time that the regular 1960 mutual security appropriations bill will finally become law. While this halt in its operations is taking place and while these employees and the U.S. Government are twiddling their thumbs, we find this situation pictured in the New York Times of March 22, 1958:

Reds' foreign aid to 18 countries up \$1 billion in 1958. The Communist bloc signed aid agreements with 18 underdeveloped countries last year totaling \$1 billion.

And here we are indecisive about one-tenth of that amount, or \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund.

Mr. Chairman, I trust the pending amendment will be adopted in the interest of our national security.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. GROSS) the time allotted to him was granted to Mr. PASSMAN.)

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) the time allotted to him was granted to Mr. PASSMAN).

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. This Development Loan Fund is simply a subterfuge for the foreign giveaway program and I am opposed to it. As the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] and others have stated the U.S. Treasury is already busted and borrowing money for the going expenses of the Government. The time is long past due for a drastic curtailment of so-called foreign aid and the uncollectible loans provided through this Development Loan Fund. How much further will this Congress go in loading impossible mortgages on the children of today and tomorrow—debt that they cannot possibly pay? Approval of this \$100 million will be another act of irresponsibility and I want the record to show that I refuse to be a party to it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Just how much can we expect to get back in repayment on any of these funds under this development loan program?

Mr. PASSMAN. My guess would be, if you should check the record 10 years from now, repayments might be, perhaps, 6 or 7 percent of the total.

Mr. JENSEN. And they have the right to pay these loans back in foreign currencies; do they not?

Mr. PASSMAN. That is provided in the program. They scatter a few dollars around to mislead the people of America into thinking this is a bona fide loan, when, in fact, it is a soft-currency transaction that amounts to but little, if anything at all, more than a grant.

Mr. Chairman, this is not my fight; this is the fight of the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee, but it is for a program that is handled before our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Appropriations. However, I should like to direct one more time the attention of the Committee of the Whole to the fact there are about 28 different items in the mutual security program. Practically every one is related to the other. They frequently change the names, mutual security, development loan, development assistance, special assistance, the President's Asian fund, the President's contingency fund, and so on, until it is thoroughly confusing to endeavor to determine the ultimate situation. Remember, however, that we are considering in excess of \$1,100,000,000 available to lending in other categories before you get into the military; and when you get into the military the amount is \$5 billion.

Time will not permit me to go through this list of items which are in excess of \$6½ billion, and much of this money can be used as a grant or loan.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana yield very briefly?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that under the law no part of the mutual security program funds may be transferred to the Development Loan Fund?

Mr. PASSMAN. I might say to the gentleman that you can make the same loan to the same nation, in the same amount, on the same terms, from one of the many other categories that you do out of the Development Loan Fund. The Development Loan could take it over later and ultimately make the loan. On military matters this is not a loan, it is a grant. This loan is a kind of grant that will never be paid back to any large extent.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman further yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes, I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact and was there not testimony to the effect that these loan funds may be used four and five times over a period of years to make additional needed loans to the same country?

Mr. PASSMAN. Oh, yes; and they could be used 50 times if they could be collected.

You and I heard the statement made that we had collected a million dollars from this fund. Then a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee took the floor and said: "I am sorry, but you are just about 300 percent wrong; the amount paid back was \$225,000." So this is a matter about which there is a great deal of misunderstanding. The fund is in such a state of confusion that statements are made about it that cannot be verified by the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have never voted for foreign aid or foreign-aid funds. Today I shall vote for this amendment.

I shall vote for this amendment for this reason: This House last year authorized this legislation, served notice on the executive department and on the world that this fund would be available. I believe that to be responsible we must appropriate sufficient funds to carry it until such time as the regular committee can report its bill; so I will support this amendment, as I say, the first time I have supported such an amendment since I have been a Member of Congress.

If this were a vote to authorize the fund, I would oppose it. I shall oppose it in the future. But I do not feel the Appropriations Committee can or should repeal by implication the action taken last year.

May I say I have made this decision without pressure from any source.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my word of support for this amendment. We all know that in re-

cent months the free world has been much troubled by developments around the world, notably what many people call the Berlin crisis. In my opinion, we are going to win out in this crisis as we have in many others, and for one simple reason: That we in the United States with our free friends in the free world are operating from a position of strength. We have got that position not only because of our own strength here at home, but because of the strength of peoples friendly to us and the strength of our offshore operations, all of which are here involved.

The development loan proposition is better than the grant proposition, and I hope this amendment is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine [Mr. COFFIN].

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, we are under some illusion in this body if we think we can do several things that have been held out to us as bait.

For one thing, we cannot declare a recess in this cold war, and if we do not vote for the pending amendment we are not so much putting the staff of the Development Loan Fund out to pasture as we are getting out of the process of encouraging our friends and allies throughout the world. We cannot recess this cold war for the next several months until we vote some money in the regular big bill. Neither can we save any money if we wait for the next 2 months and terminate our operations in the meantime. We will not save a dime by that action.

What the gentleman from Louisiana is suggesting to us, and I am surprised, is that despite the mechanisms we have devised to make loans, which ought to be contrasted with technical assistance, in defense support, and military aid, we ought to discard all of these tools and their legislative criteria and use these other funds for purposes for which they were not intended.

Let us use the tools we have devised in the way we planned to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY].

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I find myself somewhat in the position of my friend from Ohio who just proceeded me. I do not recall when I voted for mutual security, foreign aid, foreign relief, or any other type of program since I have been in Congress. I may very well vote against the foreign aid authorization bill again this year and against the appropriation bill, as I have done in the past. But at this particular time I am not willing to take out from our foreign policy, our foreign program, a part of this bill which I think is the very best part of the foreign aid program. I think that the idea of making loans to these people is a sound one, and I think it is much more appreciated and wins more friendship than is the idea of grants anyway, particularly at this time, Mr. Chairman, when we are facing a crisis, as the minority leader has just said, when we are facing negotiations with our Communist enemies in the near future. I see no

reason at all why the Committee of the Whole House, or anybody else, should take any action at this time which would in any way tend to give the impression to the Communist world that we are weakening in our attitude on this situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. BLITCH].

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Chairman, 4 years ago I stood on the floor of this House for the first time and expressed my opposition to the idea of any program of foreign aid. I have heard nothing thus far in this debate which has in any way changed my mind. I believe that the Members of this House overwhelmingly in their hearts realize that we have a bear by the tail and that we should turn it loose. We should turn it loose now.

We have just seen the Prime Minister of Britain coming over here and our own President indicating there will be a summit meeting. That summit meeting is to get Mr. Khrushchev off the hot seat in his own country and his satellite countries, and we know that Mr. Macmillan needs the prestige of the arrangement to help him in the coming elections. And here we are in the House of Representatives today backing it up with more money.

All of these things are not contributing to the peace and stability of the world.

(Mrs. BLITCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Chairman, the supplemental appropriation of \$225 million for the Development Loan Fund, which the administration is asking the Congress to approve, is needed to keep a vital instrument in operation. The Development Loan Fund is one of the best ways we have to meet the challenge of the Communist threat in the economic field. In the Near East alone Soviet and Soviet-bloc aid to the Arab countries has exceeded a billion dollars. I do not have to spell out the political effect this Communist aid has had. We cannot permit our own program to be stalled for the next 5 months—and that is what will happen if we do not approve this appropriation—at a time when the Soviet economic offensive is going ahead at full speed. We must have the funds to strengthen our friends and provide them with the means to resist domination and to stay free.

The underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa, and the Near East must have our help in order to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic growth. They must have our help to maintain their stability and independence. The loans made so far by the Development Loan Fund cover a wide variety of improvements: railways, highways, dams, irrigation, industrial development, telecom-

munications, and so on. They furnish the funds with which people can develop their own resources, raise living standards and reduce illiteracy. They contribute to the establishment of a sense of security and independence that enables these new governments to steer clear of Communist lures. Throughout the world the United States has been fostering progress and helping people to develop their economies. We have been making friends for freedom and showing people how they can help themselves without sacrificing their rights and their liberty.

Since it began operations, the Development Loan Fund has approved loans in 31 countries; it has committed all the money voted by Congress last year, and it now has a backlog of more than \$1.5 billion of screened applications. The Development Loan Fund was a sound approach to our responsibility in aiding underdeveloped countries when it was authorized in 1957. It was encouraged to go ahead last year when it received an appropriation of \$400 million with the understanding that a request for a supplemental appropriation would be considered if it should become necessary. That need has been amply demonstrated.

Unless we grant the supplemental appropriation, which is requested, we will be helpless to meet the Soviet economic offensive now being waged with great intensity in Africa and the Near East. At a time when the need is greatest and the tension is mounting, we shall be compelled to sit by with hands folded unless we give the Development Loan Fund the money it needs to operate. We do these things in our own selfish interests and for our own security, but in the larger sense we also have a moral imperative to help those who are willing to help themselves to become free, independent, and strong nations.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and I are cosponsors of this amendment. Both of us served on the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations that recommended \$100 million to the full committee. Both voted against the successful effort of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] to strike this amount from the bill when the full committee met last Friday.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that it would be a tragic mistake on the part of this Congress if it failed to provide sufficient funds for the Development Loan Fund to operate for the next 5 months before any additional moneys are voted for it in the fiscal 1960 budget.

This Nation is being challenged by Russia in all areas. But the success with which the Kremlin has entered the economic field should cause us deep concern. This is the place of the real cold war and if we fail to implement our efforts in the field of economic assistance to the less developed areas of the world, we, indeed, are asking for trouble. All over the world we will lose friends and we will be standing alone with few allies. We just cannot afford to get

into this position. A commonsense aid program that is envisaged by the Development Loan Fund is the answer to a wasteful, extravagant effort. This agency is now moving into the economic assistance arena with a program that promises to produce real results and give needed aid to the underdeveloped friendly countries throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the majority of the Members of this House recognize the fact that this program is a program that is going to be with us for a long period of time, the mutual assistance program. The House recognized this a couple of years ago, when it authorized and created the Development Loan Fund. This is a fund which puts mutual security on a businesslike and on a sound basis. Now, all of the abuses that the gentleman from Louisiana complained about, and with some justification, have not occurred in this program we are now discussing. A great deal of them did occur in the Mutual Security Agency. There is no waste, no extravagance, no corruption in this particular development, and I challenge the gentleman from Louisiana to deny that fact.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. This is a brand new baby.

Mr. BOLAND. Of course, it is a brand new baby. I recognize the fact that it is a brand new baby, and that is the reason we developed it. We created it to get away from the waste and corruption and graft that you so justifiably complain of. Here it is on a sound businesslike basis, and you continue to oppose it. The fact of the matter is that this is the best program that we have developed for mutual assistance ever since the program started.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. MEYER].

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEYER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment offered to restore \$100 million Development Loan Fund to the second supplemental appropriations bill. This program is charged with carrying forward a vital aspect of foreign policy in many critical areas of the world. If disallowed the program would be threatened with a virtual shutdown for half a year or more—and a probable loss of momentum that would take much longer to regain.

The Development Loan Fund concentrates in accelerating growth in the less developed economies of the world. It is the principal instrument of the U.S. Government charged with this objective. The Development Loan Fund supplements, and does not compete with, other sources of capital in the free world.

If this program is discontinued at this time it will be a great boon to the Soviet

Union. Communist leaders recognize the profound urge for economic progress in the less developed areas and they see the opportunity to woo uncommitted governments with substantial offers of aid. They support development for their own particular purposes. The success of U.S. aid to less developed countries has been underlined by the decision of the Soviets in recent years to extend an increasing volume of credits to selected countries for development purposes. Recent Soviet announcements predict increased economic competition with the free world and a stepped-up foreign aid program.

It is in the long-range interest of the United States that the less developed countries not lack alternatives to acceptance of Soviet offers. The long-range interests of the United States require that it become identified with reasonable economic aspirations of developing peoples.

Much has been made of the fact that the Development Loan Fund has not actually expended much of its present \$700 million Fund and that a third of it is not even technically obligated. Many Federal programs are set up like this with a long leadtime built into them. Virtually every penny of the Fund's money is now firmly committed and applications, carefully screened, are on hand for many times the \$100 million in new authority sought for the current year.

Because of the vital importance to our foreign economic objectives a supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1959 of \$100 million is now desperately needed for the continuance of the Development Loan Fund. Having assumed the leadership of the free world, it is now no time to relinquish the responsibilities of leadership at the very moment the Soviet Union makes it challenges on the economic front. This program is fiscally sound, in the interest of the free world. It is wholly within the precept that the United States leads the free world with conscience, responsibility and farsightedness. It is a vote for our national interest and the continued security of the free world.

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Chairman, in our desire to economize we are always out looking for dragons. I think sometimes projects such as this Development Loan Fund are more nearly small lizards or small rabbits, and I think it might be well to consider that the entire business of our Defense Establishment is the large dragon. I am not suggesting that we kill dragons or lizards, but I suggest we keep them all under control and well regulated. Therefore, I rise in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, right now I have a report before me showing what the Soviet has done along this particular line: \$626 million to Egypt; \$120 million to Iraq; \$323 million to Syria; \$304 million to India; \$364 million to Indonesia.

Unless we adopt this amendment we are going to fade out of the picture in our race to maintain the free world and

keep things right side up. Now, let us vote the amendment through and go on doing our job.

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, since the Development Loan Fund was launched in mid-1957, commitments totaling nearly \$700 million have been made. The supplemental appropriation under the Rooney amendment would add \$100 million to the Fund for the current fiscal year. Then, in turn, \$700 million is being sought for fiscal 1960.

I do not think that I can agree with those who are confident the taxpayers' money loaned under this Development Fund program constitutes bankable transactions in the ordinary sense. Or at least I have read that such is not the case.

However, the point I want to make is that for its 30-year credits to foreign governments, I understand the Fund has been asking no more than 3½ percent. In contrast, the U.S. Treasury has had to pay 4 percent on \$500 million of 10-year bonds in the past few days and for 30-year bonds I would guess the current legal ceiling of 4¼ percent would hardly be high enough to attract investors.

I will support the amendment to add \$100 million, but I would like to limit loans to the rate of interest which the Treasury finds it necessary to pay. I would put in an amendment to this effect except under the rules I realize a point of order would be raised against it as being legislation on an appropriation bill. Recently on the domestic scene the Rural Electrification representatives meeting here in Washington were unhappy when it was suggested they should borrow from the Treasury at no less than the rate the Federal Government pays. I do not blame them for being unhappy when others are doing the same thing. I am for a requirement that in all cases the Federal Government obtains the same rate that it pays for a comparable borrowing.

Yesterday, it was pointed out in this House that under the new so-called community facilities proposal the Federal Government would be called upon to make \$1 billion of long-term loans to municipalities at an interest rate of 2⅞ percent. The Government would borrow at 4 percent and lend at 2⅞ percent. As I see it, each situation like this is forcing the United States to increase its debt and the more the Government borrows the higher the rate of interest it must pay. The annual budgetary \$8 billion interest will soon be \$9 billion, and that means, or should mean, more taxes. As long as there is available a premium or subsidy by way of a special discriminatory low interest rate, there will be a demand for Federal loans. I believe this special treatment should be removed and the only way to remove it is to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury establish a schedule of interest rates from time to time which the Government finds it necessary to pay on new issues and to charge those same rates to others. All current loans made

by the Treasury should be in accordance with what the Treasury has to pay.

However, I would not raise the rate to our own domestic borrowers, or agencies, if we did not likewise treat foreign governments the same way. If we must discriminate, we should do it in our own favor.

(Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY] appropriating \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund. A continuation of the Fund's operation is absolutely essential to the success of our foreign policy. The President and the Secretary of State, plus the leaders of the Congress from both sides of the aisle have said this emphatically. Can there be any doubt about it in this day and age when the struggle for freedom in so many countries of the world hangs in such delicate balance?

The underdeveloped countries of the world cry out for our help and the least we can do is to be their banker to encourage them to help themselves. This is not a grant program but a loan program and it strikes me as strange that it should be argued that this is a continuing drain, with no return, on our resources. In the whole package of foreign assistance programs this is the most sensible, witness the fact that several Members of this body who have continually voted against all foreign aid measures in the past rise in support of this one.

Let us support the President and do right by ourselves and our friends abroad by voting for the amendment.

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, my time largely occupied with the international problems that vex us, I feel that this is a time for frank talking. As the chairman of the African Subcommittee I am deeply concerned by the stepped-up program of the Soviet in offering loans on very easy terms to any of the African countries that will accept them. We operate under the great disadvantage of not being in position promptly to offer loans to countries that have immediate requirement for development funds and which if they cannot turn to us can be expected ultimately to accept what the Soviet has placed within its reach.

In the last year the Communists, worldwide, have made in excess of \$1 billion in such loans. I am certainly no alarmist, but I am gravely concerned that we will lose the awakening continent of Africa if the development loan fund is stopped cold in its tracks by failure to include at least \$100 million, which is a pitiful amount to meet the \$1 billion challenge of the Soviet.

I am convinced that when the development loan fund is better understood by the American public it will have the enthusiastic approval of all thinking persons. The trouble is it is confused

with the grants and aids in the period prior to the establishment of the development loan fund just 14 months ago.

In the 14 months of its operation the Development Loan Fund has justified my prediction in the 85th Congress that it would prove as sound as the program that started with the establishment of the Export-Import Bank. In the 85th Congress I stated that one of the great merits of the Development Loan Fund was the prospect that it ultimately would take in large measure the burden of foreign economic aid from the shoulders of the American taxpayer. This I said would be accomplished by revolving funds of local currency in the various areas of the world where it operated.

It is just this simple: A loan is made, we will say to Nicaragua. The loan is made in American money and the repayment of the loan may be in local currency. The local currency received in the repayments on the loan will go into a revolving fund for further loans in Nicaragua. These new loans will be made in local currency from the revolving fund and they will go into developments in which there is no requirement for American money because all the labor and materials are obtainable in that country. Thus, little by little the demand upon the American Treasury will be reduced and ultimately almost entirely removed. To me it is so simple and its logic so understandable that I was surprised that some of my colleagues made statements implying that everything that I had said along this line was not exactly the fact.

Mr. Chairman, this morning the Honorable C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, appeared at an open session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I asked him to make it crystal clear whether the development loan fund in the 14 months of its existence had proceeded with this objective in mind. He stated positively that revolving funds of local currency in the various countries of the world was the objective and that he was satisfied from the progress already made that that objective would be reached. When today's hearing is printed I hope that my colleagues will turn to the page in the report where Mr. Secretary Dillon makes this statement. Secretary Dillon is no visionary. His experience as a banker certainly qualifies him to speak with authority on banking matters.

The fact is that the loans from the development loan fund are as sound as the loans made by the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank. They have to pass the same rigid banking tests. The only difference is that they may have longer terms and may be made repayable in local currency. In all other respects they are as sound as the loans of the Export-Import Bank and those of the World Bank. Now it follows that if the local currencies received in the repayments are put into revolving funds in the countries where those local currencies are generated there will be a continuing supply of credit for further developments of a sound nature in that country.

All we are doing is following in a general way the pattern of our own banking system in having available in local funds a source of credit for local businesses and needs.

The defeat of the Rooney amendment would be a disastrous blow. Being especially alert to the situation in Africa, where there is a dynamic urge to go forward rapidly, I would be most fearful of the repercussions on that continent that would follow the abrupt halting of the Development Loan Fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me be yielded to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] simply carries out the action taken by the subcommittee that considered this matter. When the subcommittee reported to the full committee the bill carried \$100 million. The subcommittee report included that, stating the reasons for it. The committee print carried the \$100 million item. It was when this bill got to the full committee that the item was stricken out. So, the subcommittee that considered the evidence, that heard the witnesses, recommended the item being carried in the appropriation bill in the sum of \$100 million, and all we are doing is supporting the subcommittee. And, I think the judgment of the subcommittee is wise. I think the judgment of the subcommittee is sound. The thing for you and me to do, whether Democrat or Republican in these trying days, but over and above that, as Americans, is to vote in the manner that we consider to be in the national interest of our country. And at a time when things are picking up in Indonesia, at a time when other countries recently emerged from colonialism are commencing to realize the danger of Communist colonialism and ruthlessness, for us to refuse to approve this amendment today providing \$100 million would, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the best interests, the national interests, of our country. As the leader of my party I urge the Members on my side to vote for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. THOMAS.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 191, noes 85.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SHIPS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ships and facilities", \$18,000,000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order to the bill? If not, the Chair will recognize Members to offer amendments.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 14, line 10, insert after the comma and before "\$25,000,000", "\$75,300,000, of which"; strike out the comma after "\$25,000,000" and insert the words "shall be".

On line 13, strike out the period and insert the following: "; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling."

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the gentleman's amendment restore the entire budget estimate of \$75 million for the program?

Mr. FOGARTY. This is exactly the language that was presented to the committee by the Bureau of the Budget and by the Department of Education. Last year the Defense Education Act was passed after months of hearings and due deliberations. If there ever was a non-partisan effort which was more successful in the last Congress I am not aware of it. I do not know what act had that kind of cooperation. I think the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT], the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN], and all those who spoke on both sides of the aisle last year to get the Defense Education Act passed deserve a tremendous amount of credit for the wonderful work they did, working together and making compromises and coming out with a bill to meet the President's request. The President signed the Defense Education Act. So what happened? The President made a firm statement a year ago as to this act. Mr. Folsom was then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He spent months on it. Thirty or 40 national organizations, teachers and parent-teachers and all the groups of that kind came in and endorsed the legislation. The bill was passed and signed into law. The initial request for funds to operate in this fiscal year, 1959, did not come to our committee because we

were too close to adjournment. As a result, the request was made to the other body. Then the committee, which, incidentally did not handle these original requests, met with the other body and came out with a compromise. We were so close to the adjournment that the request went to the other body. The matter was not given extensive hearings in that body. They came back with a conference report, and after a conference was held, \$40 million was agreed upon for 1959 with the understanding that if this was not enough, the Department was to come back and ask for more. We had authorized \$183 million to be expended in this year, 1959, and only \$40 million was appropriated at that time with the understanding that they come back and ask for more. So the Department of Education came to this new deficiency committee and made a request that had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President asking for \$75,300,000 which is still only about two-thirds of what was authorized. But, the Committee on Deficiencies cut this request of \$75,300,000 down to \$25 million for the loan provisions. I think that is good in itself but it does not go far enough. I do not believe the administration asked for enough for loans. I think they should have asked for more. They have more applications for loans now than the administration is asking for and than this committee has allowed. So all my amendment does is to restore the amount that has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and by the administration to run this program until June 30 of this fiscal year before the fiscal year 1960 starts.

When the facts are known I am confident that the Members of the House will refuse to accept these recommendations and will show their determination to give this vital program a strong vote of confidence which is urgently needed if we are to carry out our commitments under the National Defense Education Act. It is inconceivable to me as a member of the committee and as chairman of the subcommittee which regularly handles the vital programs that the Congress would want to cripple this program just as it needs to get off the ground and to accomplish the purposes which the Congress recognized and authorized last year. The President recommended a supplemental sum of \$75 million for this fiscal year to be added to \$40 million previously made available by the Congress as a stopgap appropriation on the last day of the session last year. In recognizing the urgent need for additional funds this year the President has indeed exercised due deliberation called for by the committee in requesting only the amounts actually needed to complete the program for the first year. The Congress provided time for this deliberation by appropriating last September only enough to begin operation this first year.

I call to your attention the fact that the Congress authorized appropriations in the National Defense Education Act for the current fiscal year amounting to \$183 million. The funds requested by the administration will provide a total

for the year of \$115 million or 63 percent of the total amount authorized. The Department has testified that the amounts recommended for completion of the first year's program in many cases are considerably less than the States and institutions can effectively use to initiate the program this year. Therefore, the administration has submitted very conservative estimates of requirements. However, these requests of the President would be sufficient in every instance to make an effective start on all phases of the National Defense Education Act this year. By sharp contrast the action of the committee in allowing only one-third of the total amounts authorized by the law would starve the programs before they get going and would provide for effective operation of only one of the titles of the National Defense Education Act, that dealing with student loan programs. It must be obvious to the members of the committee that if we are to encourage able and needy students to borrow funds to go to college we must strengthen the supporting school programs to be sure that the students are ready and able to do good college work.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations which I head, when conducting hearings on the Department's programs for fiscal year 1960, gave considerable attention to the National Defense Education Act and to the requirements for the programs for fiscal year 1959. It was brought out in this hearing that the budget request for this program has been carefully evaluated and pruned at all levels of approval in the administration and that in no instance has the administration requested funds which are not needed to provide effective operation of the defense education program. I can assure the Members of the House that in my own opinion after careful review of these programs and extensive questioning of witnesses from the Department that the budget requests of the administration are conservative and well below the program levels authorized by Congress. This minimum request deserves strong bipartisan support to show the Nation and our teachers and students that we support this program and that Congress can be relied upon to live up to its obligations. State education agencies—and 45 of the State legislatures—have been working hard to get State plans ready for these programs. They have been fired with enthusiasm which we will either encourage or reject by our action today.

An example of the adverse action which the committee has recommended is found on title III of the National Defense Education Act which provides for the strengthening of instruction in our schools in the fields of science, mathematics, and foreign languages, which are the subjects recognized by all authorities to be most critical in our national defense and security. The Congress authorized \$70 million to be appropriated for this purpose this year. The initial appropriation of \$19 million was sufficient only to enable the States to make a very meager start for the purchase of vitally needed equipment to provide

school laboratories with the materials essential to effective teaching. For example, it was reported to the committee that only 60 high schools in the Nation are adequately equipped to teach foreign languages through the use of new recording devices; and only one out of five classrooms is adequately equipped for the teaching of modern science. Funds requested by the administration would have provided for an additional \$37 million for this purpose and the committee disapproved this request in its entirety. There is no excuse for further delay in appropriation of these funds. As a matter of fact, the States are guaranteed 2 years in which to submit plans to use the funds appropriated this year, and the denial of this supplemental request will cripple this program in every State. I urge each and every Member to become familiar with the amounts to be denied to his State and the children of his State if these funds are not restored.

Another example of the drastic effect of the committee's recommendations is seen in the elimination of all funds requested for national defense fellowships. The act clearly authorizes 1,000 fellowships to be awarded in fiscal year 1959, and 1,500 in each of the 3 succeeding years to strengthen the teaching staffs of our colleges and universities. Available funds will cover only 150 of these fellowships this year. The effect of the committee therefore is to limit this program in the first year to 15 percent of its effectiveness. The Office of Education has ready to release, as of this moment, the awards of 850 fellowships which have been carefully screened from 6,000 applications submitted for consideration. I have here a list of the institutions which would receive these awards. This program must not be crippled at this critical time when the country desperately needs more able and qualified teachers in our colleges and universities.

Likewise, the funds eliminated from the programs authorized under title V for the improvement of counseling and guidance services will seriously retard the States and educational institutions in achieving results mandated by the Congress. Some 200,000 bright and able students discontinue their education each year and this drain on our resources will not be stopped until we take action to identify their abilities and encourage them to continue their schooling. The Congress authorized \$15 million to be appropriated for grants to States and an additional \$6,250,000 for training institutes to be approved this coming year. The budget request of the administration would provide for less than half of the funds authorized for grants to States and for counseling and guidance institutes. The Office of Education has received applications from 300 institutions to run summer and fall institutes and only a small fraction of these can be approved. Clearly the action of the committee in eliminating all supplemental funds will restrict this activity at a time when the States and institutions have every reason to expect the Congress and the Federal Government to give the support promised in the National Defense Education Act.

Title VI of the National Defense Education Act authorizes \$15,250,000 for the development of language teaching in our schools by establishing training centers and institutes for teachers and research in new materials and methods. The Office of Education now has available only \$800,000 to initiate this extensive program. The supplemental funds would have provided for a total appropriation this year of only \$5 million—or one-third of the authorization—to get this vital program initiated. For example, the funds available now will cover the operation of only four summer institutes in language instruction, whereas the Office of Education has received applications from 270 institutions who are ready to initiate institutes for improving the instruction of languages in their States. We know that the Nation is desperately in need of more adequate instruction in foreign languages so that we can work for the friendship and co-operation of billions of people who are now the target of Communist domination. The Commissioner of Education has found that 50 languages each spoken by some 2 million or more native peoples are not taught anywhere in the United States.

Title VII of the National Defense Education Act authorizes \$3 million for research in new educational media such as educational television. The administration request for a supplemental budget of \$1 million together with funds available would have provided only half of this amount. The Office of Education now has ready for approval 20 vital projects which have been carefully screened by an advisory group which reviewed over 200 project proposals to improve our knowledge of educational methods in the field of television and related media. It would be short-sighted and damaging to education to deny these funds now.

The action of the committee in rejecting funds for the improvement of State statistical services is merely a denial of interest in improving the ability of the States to report the basic facts about education. We in the Congress have, time and again, criticised the Office of Education for the inadequacies of its information about the conditions of education in this country. If we deny these

funds, we must be ready to accept the blame for continuation of these deficiencies.

In conclusion, I believe the Members of the House will agree with me that this committee recommendation strikes a blow at the confidence of the States and institutions in this program which we as Members of Congress voted in overwhelming numbers last year. In enacting the Defense Education Act we expressed a far-reaching national interest and concern about the deficiencies in our educational system which weaken our national defense. If we now turn our backs on our schools and the school-children of this country we will have undermined the confidence and respect which we have encouraged and invited through passage of the National Defense Education Act. I do not believe the Congress wishes to repudiate itself in this way.

Therefore, I am offering this amendment to restore to the bill the \$50.3 million requested by the President and eliminated by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I insert in the RECORD at this point a tabulation showing the amounts of funds which would be denied to the States should my amendment not carry. Conversely, should my amendment carry these are the amounts which they will receive:

Funds to be allotted to the States under proposed amendment by Mr. Fogarty

State or Territory	Title III		Title V
	Financial assistance for strengthening science, mathematics, and modern foreign-language instruction	For acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling	Part A Guidance, counseling, and testing; identification and encouragement of able students
Aggregate United States	\$32,560,000	\$4,440,000	\$2,000,000
Continental United States	31,820,000	4,364,122	1,960,000
Alabama	942,815	22,834	43,524
Arizona	280,613	19,924	14,286
Arkansas	519,100	8,628	23,964
California	1,605,000	242,700	148,189
Colorado	328,780	29,774	19,407
Connecticut	261,213	68,798	24,118

Funds to be allotted to the States under proposed amendment by Mr. Fogarty—Con.

State or Territory	Title III		Title V
	Financial assistance for strengthening science, mathematics, and modern foreign-language instruction	For acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling	Part A Guidance, counseling, and testing; identification and encouragement of able students
Delaware	50,443	14,040	
Florida	723,063	41,275	42,910
Georgia	1,093,653	14,512	50,489
Idaho	177,542	5,541	8,449
Illinois	1,148,574	408,809	103,999
Indiana	848,021	96,886	52,844
Iowa	592,805	69,336	32,515
Kansas	419,323	37,030	24,272
Kentucky	872,937	63,219	40,299
Louisiana	881,804	106,254	40,709
Maine	214,678	30,405	11,163
Maryland	492,063	94,338	33,335
Massachusetts	636,662	204,502	51,564
Michigan	1,308,964	235,648	91,352
Minnesota	713,297	116,290	39,633
Mississippi	668,840	16,458	30,877
Missouri	724,793	116,884	46,444
Montana	145,930	14,827	8,244
Nebraska	296,070	37,531	16,386
Nevada	31,063	3,206	
New Hampshire	109,128	28,478	3,365
New Jersey	639,441	232,294	59,040
New Mexico	255,108	21,351	11,777
New York	1,811,859	665,604	167,289
North Carolina	1,299,962	12,492	60,013
North Dakota	181,901	14,577	8,398
Ohio	1,448,521	276,237	104,921
Oklahoma	557,800	14,781	27,703
Oregon	331,758	24,205	20,483
Pennsylvania	1,830,126	453,549	122,075
Rhode Island	120,973	41,266	8,909
South Carolina	739,833	7,571	34,154
South Dakota	187,459	12,353	8,654
Tennessee	963,878	23,612	44,498
Texas	2,164,347	105,754	113,574
Utah	240,749	3,874	11,470
Vermont	90,260	14,698	
Virginia	908,175	36,650	46,086
Washington	469,868	38,115	31,492
West Virginia	582,323	12,511	26,883
Wisconsin	764,873	179,973	45,010
Wyoming	68,714	3,391	
District of Columbia	74,870	21,137	5,234
Outlying parts of the United States	740,000	75,878	40,000
Alaska	30,000	1,696	5,000
Canal Zone	30,000	417	5,000
Guam	30,000	2,067	5,000
Hawaii	94,925	24,779	4,589
Puerto Rico	525,075	44,769	15,411
Virgin Islands	30,000	2,150	5,000

Also I will insert in the RECORD at this point a statement of the fellowship awards to be made under title IV if my amendment is accepted:

Proposed graduate fellowships, Title IV, National Defense Education Act of 1958—1959-60

State and institution	Authorized (under present funds)	Total number of fellowships (under present and supplemental funds)	State and institution	Authorized (under present funds)	Total number of fellowships (under present and supplemental funds)
Alabama:			Connecticut: University of Connecticut		14
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	4	8	Delaware: University of Delaware	3	5
University of Alabama		11	District of Columbia:		
Arizona: University of Arizona	4	16	American University		5
Arkansas: University of Arkansas	3	12	Catholic University	2	2
California:			Howard University	3	3
California Institute of Technology		2	Georgetown University		5
University of California (Berkeley)	2	13	George Washington University		8
University of California (Davis)		2	Florida:		
University of California (Los Angeles)		15	Florida State University	6	20
Claremont Graduate School		9	University of Florida		7
Occidental College		9	University of Miami		4
University of Southern California		8	Georgia:		
Stanford University	3	18	Emory University	3	7
Colorado:			Georgia Institute of Technology		9
University of Colorado	5	12	University of Georgia		6
Colorado State University	3	7	Hawaii: University of Hawaii	3	8
University of Denver		5	Idaho: University of Idaho	2	15

¹ 10 additional fellowships have been authorized to allow for nonacceptance.

Proposed graduate fellowships, Title IV, National Defense Education Act of 1958—1959-60—Continued

State and institution	Au- thorized (under present funds)	Total number of fellowships (under pres- ent and sup- plemental funds)	State and institution	Au- thorized (under present funds)	Total number of fellowships (under pres- ent and sup- plemental funds)
Illinois:			New York—Continued		
University of Chicago.....		8	University of Rochester.....		8
Illinois Institute of Technology.....		3	Union Theological Seminary.....		5
University of Illinois.....		13	North Carolina:		
Loyola University.....		4	Duke University.....	3	15
Northwestern University.....	2	8	North Carolina State University.....		15
Southern Illinois University.....		4	University of North Carolina.....	2	13
Indiana:			North Dakota:		
University of Indiana.....	5	20	University of North Dakota.....		4
Notre Dame University.....		6	North Dakota Agricultural College.....	4	4
Purdue University.....		7	Ohio:		
Iowa:			University of Cincinnati.....		4
State University of Iowa.....	2	8	Ohio University.....		10
Iowa State College.....		2	Western Reserve University.....		3
Kansas:			Oklahoma:		
Kansas State College.....	2	9	Oklahoma State University.....		15
University of Kansas.....		14	University of Oklahoma.....	3	12
Kentucky:			Oregon:		
University of Kentucky.....	2	13	Oregon State College.....		6
University of Louisville.....		2	Oregon State College and Linfield College.....		3
Louisiana:			University of Oregon.....	4	18
Louisiana State University.....		8	Pennsylvania:		
Tulane University.....	4	19	Bryn Mawr.....		3
Maine: University of Maine.....		10	Carnegie Institute of Technology.....		5
Maryland:			Dropsie College.....		3
Johns Hopkins University.....	3	9	Lehigh University.....		1
University of Maryland.....		5	Pennsylvania State University.....	3	8
Massachusetts:			University of Pennsylvania.....		11
Boston University.....		7	University of Pittsburgh.....	3	3
Brandeis University.....		3	Rhode Island:		
University of Massachusetts.....		10	University of Rhode Island.....	4	4
Tufts University.....		3	Brown University.....		8
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....		1	South Carolina:		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....		4	Clemson Agricultural & Mechanical College.....		8
Michigan:			University of South Carolina.....	3	3
University of Michigan.....	4	8	South Dakota: South Dakota State University.....		4
Michigan State University.....		8	Tennessee:		
Wayne State University.....		3	George Peabody Teachers College.....	3	7
Minnesota: University of Minnesota.....		17	University of Tennessee.....		12
Mississippi:			Vanderbilt University.....	4	16
Mississippi State College.....		11	Texas:		
University of Mississippi.....	4	11	Baylor University.....		4
Missouri:			Rice Institute.....		5
University of Missouri.....	8	10	University of Texas.....	3	10
St. Louis University.....	5	9	Texas Agricultural & Mechanical.....	4	12
Washington University.....		12	University of Houston.....		4
Montana: Montana State University.....	3	12	Texas Technical College.....		3
Nebraska: University of Nebraska.....		8	Utah:		
Nevada.....	None	None	Brigham Young University.....		1
New Hampshire.....	None	None	University of Utah.....		14
New Jersey:			Utah State University.....	4	4
Rutgers University.....		9	Vermont: University of Vermont.....	2	5
Stevens Institute of Technology.....		3	Virginia:		
New Mexico:			Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....		9
New Mexico State University.....	5	5	University of Virginia.....	3	17
University of New Mexico.....		7	Washington:		
New York:			State College of Washington.....		7
Alfred University.....		4	University of Washington.....	2	20
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.....		8	West Virginia: West Virginia University.....	2	4
University of Buffalo.....		3	Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin.....	3	6
Columbia University.....		3	Wyoming: University of Wyoming.....	3	9
Cornell University.....		11			
New School for Social Research.....		4	Total fellowships.....	160	1,000
New York University.....	3	3			
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....		5			

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. Is it not true that since this particular program was authorized our subcommittee has never had an opportunity to include any part of this Defense Education Act funding in a regular appropriation bill. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently, in appearances before our subcommittee, not only fully justified their request for funds in this supplemental or deficiency bill, but also the funds requested in their regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960. It is regrettable that our subcommittee has not had full opportunity to report on this program.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; we have not, except in this way, that when the Department of Education appeared before our committee a few weeks ago for the 1960 appropriation request they were asked to detail what they needed to operate with in 1959. A great many of the questions

that were asked by the Deficiency Committee were also asked in our committee, and we received the same answers; and that is why I am here today as chairman of that committee making this request for the full \$75 million.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. As long as the gentleman is at this point, how much is needed for this program for the fiscal year 1960?

Mr. FOGARTY. \$150 million is being asked for 1960.

Mr. JONAS. For the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1959?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. Everyone should understand that this is only a 4-year program—\$183 million is authorized for fiscal year 1960, and \$222 million is authorized for appropriation in fiscal year 1960.

Mr. JONAS. It is \$160 million.

Mr. FOGARTY. And of the \$183 million authorized for 1959 we appropriated

\$40 million. The budget request was for an additional \$75 million. This made a total of \$115 million out of \$183 million authorized.

But this committee which is reporting to the House now with \$40 million plus \$25 million, makes only \$65 million or about one-third of what Congress authorized to be expended in this fiscal year, 1959, and that is the request that we have before us now, one-third of what the administration has asked for to run this particular program.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Does this provide funds for the employment of this American Institute for Research in the so-called testing program?

Mr. FOGARTY. This provides funds for counseling and testing services to be performed under supervision of the States as well as for institutes to be conducted by higher education institutions.

One of the main reasons the act provides funds for counseling and testing is that when Secretary Folsom was in office he formulated this plan and one of the strongest points he had to make was based on the fact that about 200,000 school children drop out of school every year in this country because they do not have the advantage of the counseling service that is carried on in some areas, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], mentioned.

Mr. GROSS. Having had some experience with this American Institute for Research is one of the strongest reasons why I would not vote for an amendment of this kind.

Mr. FOGARTY. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa, that these funds are going to be administered by the State. The criteria are set by the local school committees; the Federal Government had no control of any kind over the criteria set up or the standards developed or the tests administered within the State, the city, or the school district.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to my chairman, certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we have heard about this program a great deal. It is brand new. It started out last year and we gave it just enough funds to get started. I happened to sit on the conference that started the program off. We gave it a bare minimum.

There are eight programs wrapped up in one. There is one for grants to schools for scientific equipment. It is the biggest item in this paragraph, about \$32 million.

The gentleman mentioned the testing program. That is something else.

There is an item of \$4,500,000 for scholarships.

As far as I am concerned, I recognize the temper of the House when I see it.

If there is no objection on the part of the committee, we will accept the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, it seems incomprehensible to me that in 1959 there is a possibility that we shall start to undo what we recognized was so important to do in 1958 through the passage of the National Defense Education Act. And undo it we shall if we allow to stand the suggested cut in the supplemental funds request. Since the administration's request for an additional \$75 million is a minimum request, certainly cutting it by \$50 million would be highly unfortunate, to put it mildly.

When the National Defense Education Act of 1958 became law, we were, in effect, telling the American people, educators and our able and deserving young college students: "Here, we have at least given you a minimum program geared to improving instruction and student opportunity. We do this because we recognize the need to improve our educational programs in order to have additional and qualified mathematicians, scientists, and foreign-lan-

guage experts. We, like you, recognize the educational and international challenges facing our Nation."

Are we now to tell them: "You have accepted this program; so much so, that its very success in its initial stages has resulted in the need for additional funds that will help do the job of continuing an effective and stable program. Therefore, to offset this success we now say to you that we shall cut off needed funds."

Mr. Chairman, this to me is illogical.

Certainly, it cannot be chalked up to mere fiction that additional funds—in a reasonably realistic amount—are needed. This is a matter of recorded fact. I bring to your attention, for example, that in my State of California, the program, because of its success, is in need of supplemental funds as specified by Roy E. Simpson, State superintendent of public instruction.

Mr. Simpson, an elective official, holds a nonpartisan office. His concern with this problem of additional funds can in no way be charged to partisanship. His concern is as an administrator who must meet the demands of a program assigned to his office. I wish at this time to read his March 23 telegram directed to my office:

Fifty percent of school districts representing 80 percent of schoolchildren enrolled have filed with the State department of education applications meeting requirements Public Law 864 and California State plans, totaling in excess of \$3 million of Federal funds for fiscal 1959 for title III, \$590,000 for title V.

Supplementary appropriations now before Congress essential to enable California school districts to finance programs developed under Public Law 864. Present allocations to California from initial congressional appropriation are \$2,296,000 short title III and \$198,000 short title V.

Urge your active support full amount supplementary budget requested.

I further offer as additional evidence of the concern by those involved in the program, a telegram from Mr. Lionel De Silva, executive secretary of the California Teachers Association, southern section, in which he states:

We urge you to support the restoration of the full amount of the President's request for the Defense Education Act. President's request was a minimum and should be used for all titles of act.

Mr. Chairman, the matter before us is a national issue in its truest sense; it is a nonpartisan issue; it is a major issue.

I therefore urge my colleagues to support the amendment restoring the minimum request of the administration.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with those of my colleagues today who are asking Congress to restore the \$50,300,000 supplemental appropriation for the National Defense Education Act.

In the report of the Appropriations Committee I note that the committee felt that Congress should proceed with "due deliberation before embarking on large scale support" of the fellowships, guidance, counseling and testing, languages and educational research.

While I acknowledge the advisability of studying thoroughly, I wish to point out that the National Defense Educa-

tion Act was passed last August only after extensive hearings and debates in both Houses. I believe adequate study has been given to the implications and need for this act.

I also wish to remind the House that the reason for the passage of the National Defense Education Act, as its title implies, was to meet an emergency—the Russian challenge to our educational system. I hope that since sputnik we have not forgotten that education has become the balance point between the free world and communism.

If we fail to meet the challenge now, we may never get another chance. Emergencies demand fast and decisive action. We can lose the battle for educational know-how while studying and studying the best method of attack.

In approving only the \$25 million supplemental appropriation for the student loan section of the act the committee has hit hard at the other vital emergency programs for which plans have already been completed in anticipation of the additional funds.

At the time critics of American education were demanding that the Nation do something about the challenge of sputnik, it was science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction which were deemed crucial areas needing greater emphasis.

Since Congress provided the first appropriation of \$19 million for this area, over 31 States have submitted plans to the Office of Education for participation in the equipment grant program in these areas. The denial of the supplemental request of \$37 million will cripple a program which I am confident could result in improved facilities and teaching quality of these subjects for many thousands of students.

Under the National Defense Act provision was also made for the establishment of language institutes, language centers and research to improve the skills and effectiveness of teachers. The initial appropriation of \$800,000 will hardly launch the program if the additional \$4,200,000 is not approved.

At the present time 232 applications have been received by the Office of Education for the establishment of language institutes, and 56 institutions expressed an interest in establishing language centers. At a time when America is linguistically backward I do not think we can in good conscience refuse the supplemental funds.

Nor do I see how we can justify refusing to appropriate \$4,500,000 for the other 850 fellowships of the 1,000 which were to be authorized for this year or the refusal to appropriate \$1,600,000 for desperately needed experimentation in educational uses of TV, movies, radio, and other media and the gathering of statistics which will serve as a valuable guide to our future efforts in the education.

One way of identifying some of our country's best talent and developing it to its fullest is through testing, guidance, and counseling programs. The Office of Education states that 33 States have submitted plans to participate. The initial appropriation, plus the supple-

mental request of \$2 million, would provide only about one-half of the authorized funds for this year.

A major difficulty of such a vast Federal program is to put it into effect quickly. At this time I would like to commend the Office of Education for its efforts in getting the benefits of this program through with such efficiency to the local level.

Students in my State of Utah have already received \$60,460 under the student loan section of the bill and four fellowships, and \$40,000 has been provided the University of Utah for a guidance and counseling institute this summer. Research in challenging the superior student by making the study of Russian available in the elementary school curriculum via television in the Salt Lake City schools has also been approved.

As a result of the Appropriations Committee's OK of the additional \$25 million for student loans, an additional \$246,879 will be available to needy Utah students.

Other funds under the initial appropriation which are available to Utah are: equipment to improve teaching of science, math, and modern languages for public schools, \$123,628; loan for equipment to improve teaching of science, math, and modern language for private schools, \$1,989; supervision and administration of science, math, and modern language program in the State, \$20,000; general guidance and counseling, \$30,400; vocational program, \$17,094.

If the supplementary appropriation is restored, Utah would also be eligible for \$240,749 for the science, math, and foreign language area for public schools and \$3,874 would be available for loans for this purpose to private schools; general guidance and counseling, \$11,470; 15 fellowships.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the Committee has included funds in this bill for grants to schools of public health, as authorized under legislation which I sponsored in the last Congress.

Mr. Chairman, never before has public health had such an important role to play in the protection of our citizens. We are concerned over problems of radioactive fallout, the presence of strontium 90 in milk, radiation hazards in industry, air and water pollution, accident prevention, health problems of the aged, mental illness, rehabilitation of the disabled, and chronic killers such as cancer and heart disease. Public health workers at all levels of government are daily engaged in efforts to solve these and other health problems of our modern civilization.

Public Law 85-544 was an attempt to provide an urgently needed expansion of our public health training facilities. It authorized an appropriation of \$1 million for fiscal year 1959 and an equal amount for fiscal year 1960 to assist the 11 schools of public health in providing specialized training to public health doctors, nurses, engineers, and other preventive health personnel.

Mr. Chairman, these graduate schools of public health are located at the Universities of California, Columbia, Har-

vard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pittsburgh, Puerto Rico, Tulane, and Yale. They train public health personnel for the entire Nation and for many foreign countries.

The purpose of this appropriation is covered in detail at pages 598-609 of the hearings on the second supplemental bill by the special subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, headed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

As was pointed out in these hearings and in the hearings and debate on this legislation last year, the 11 private and State-supported institutions are now incurring an annual deficit of more than \$3 million. They are, in effect, subsidizing the training of public health personnel for Federal, State, and local governmental bodies.

Of the total enrollment of 1,200 graduate students at these schools during the last year, about two-thirds are trained for some agency of the Federal Government. However, tuition fees cover only 11 percent of the actual cost to the institutions for training these students. Over the years, more than 90 percent of the graduates of public health schools have gone into the public service at some level of government or in voluntary health agencies.

The authorization bill was passed in the last session without a dissenting voice. Unfortunately, the measure was not signed into law until it was too late to be considered by the House in the 1959 supplemental appropriation bill acted on last year. The \$1 million authorized for the first year of the program was subsequently inserted by the Senate but was eliminated in conference.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare requested \$500,000 in the second supplemental to operate the program for the remainder of the present fiscal year. They have also requested the full amount authorized in their fiscal 1960 budget. The committee has reduced the Department's request in this bill by \$50,000.

Mr. Chairman, let me point out that the full amount authorized under this program, if appropriated, would meet less than one-third of the current annual deficits incurred by these schools in training public health personnel for the Nation.

This program is of vital importance because of its long-range impact on the training of public health personnel for all levels of government. The National Conference on Public Health Training, which met last summer pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 911, endorsed this act and recommend that it be fully implemented by Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the committee for its recognition of the importance of this program to the health of the Nation and trust that the \$450,000 recommended by the committee will be approved by the House.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], which would restore the appropriation necessary to the continuation of the educational program au-

thorized by the National Defense Education Act. It is inconceivable to me that this Congress would establish a worthwhile and necessary program and then leave it high and dry. The action of the Appropriations Committee would render meaningless the action of the 85th Congress which was endorsed by the President.

The Office of Education, imbued with the sense of urgency implied by the Congress in passing the National Defense Education Act, has worked very hard during the 6 months since it was enacted into law to get these several programs going. They are now ready to carry out the intent of the Congress and lack only the funds.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, one of the most valuable legislative programs enacted by the 85th Congress was the National Defense Education Act. I am proud of the fact that I was a member of the subcommittee that hammered out the basic outline of this program.

It is my conviction that the minds of our young people constitute our most precious national resource. The program under consideration seeks to improve the quality and the educational opportunity of our students and teachers. It seeks, in short, greater excellence in American education.

I strongly support the amendment to provide \$75 million as a supplement to the national defense education appropriation for this fiscal year. There is an urgent need for these funds to carry out even a minimum part of the program authorized by the Congress for this fiscal year.

In my own State, for example, three fine institutions of higher learning, South Dakota State College, the University of South Dakota, and Northern State Teachers College, have all sought funds with which to establish guidance and counseling institutes as provided for in the legislation of last year. But, because of a critical shortage of funds, it does not now appear that any one of these outstanding universities will be able to secure funds for such a program.

I have learned, too, that whereas the Congress has authorized 1,000 graduate fellowships for this year, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has only enough funds to grant 160 such fellowships.

Other parts of the program are similarly short of funds to execute the educational assistance which Congress provided last summer.

The program which we are discussing is not one of Federal control of education. It is rather a program which preserves the local direction of our schools and colleges, but which supplements badly strained local school and college budgets with Federal encouragement and support.

High-quality education is not only good for the soul and the mind of man; it has become an essential ingredient in our national defense. I urge approval of this amendment.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the

distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. Chairman, the State of Indiana has had in the last 2 or 3 years the undeserved reputation of being opposed to education. This unhappy reputation is in very large part due to the militant opposition of a U.S. Senator from Indiana last year, a Republican, to the use by Hoosier taxpayers of funds made available in the National Defense Education Act of 1958, one of the finest pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress in the field of education.

The present Governor of Indiana, along with the former State superintendent of public instruction—and I feel in good conscience compelled to point out that both are Republicans—have also been in the forefront of those who would prevent the taxpayers of our State from seeing their own Federal income taxes used in Indiana. These men have apparently, by their opposition to the use of funds under the National Defense Education Act in Indiana, been willing to see Hoosier taxes go to all of the other 48 States of the Union but not to Indiana.

But, Mr. Chairman, we had an election in Indiana last year. The Senator to whom I refer no longer sits in the other body. The Governor whom I mentioned was defeated in his bid for the U.S. Senate by the largest margin of votes ever recorded in a statewide contest in Indiana and the State superintendent of public instruction was also defeated last fall.

Today, Mr. Chairman, we have representing Indiana in the House of Representatives and the Senate men who believe in education.

I am therefore pleased, as one of the new Members of Congress from Indiana, as one of those who is confident that the people of our State believe in education, and as the only Indiana member of the Committee on Education and Labor, to urge support of the entire request made by the administration for a supplemental appropriation for the National Defense Education Act.

The restoration of these funds will make it possible for us in Indiana as well as for citizens of every other State of our country to press ahead with the important programs set forth in this act to strengthen the national defense and to improve the educational programs of America. Among other sections, these funds will provide for loans to students in colleges and universities, assistance for strengthening the teaching of science, mathematics and modern foreign languages, graduate fellowships for the purpose of improving our college and university teachers, funds for the establishment of centers for the teaching of foreign languages and institutes for improving their teaching as well as for a number of other programs designed to strengthen education in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, as evidence of the support of some of the most distinguished leaders in the field of education in the State of Indiana for the restoration of these funds, I am pleased to insert the following telegrams:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1959.

Hon. JOHN BRADEMAs,
U.S. House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:
National Defense Education Act extremely vital. Fight for adequate appropriations.
W. E. WILSON,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Statehouse.

NOTRE DAME, IND., March 23, 1959.

Hon. JOHN BRADEMAs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:
Earnestly urge your support of National Defense Act graduate fellowship section.
Regards,

THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C.S.C.,
President, University of Notre Dame.

NOTRE DAME, IND., March 23, 1959.

Hon. JOHN BRADEMAs,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:
We urge your support of National Defense Act, title IV, graduate fellowships.
Rev. PAUL E. BEICHNER, C.S.C.,
Dean, the Graduate School, University of Notre Dame.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1959.

Hon. JOHN BRADEMAs,
Floor of House of Representatives,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.:
Restore cut in President's budget for National Education Defense Act. Funds badly needed to put Indiana plan into operation.
Mrs. DON HERRIN,
First Vice President, Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to report that Indiana believes in education. The people of our State are back in the Union once more.

I hope the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island to provide for ample funds under the National Defense Education Act will be overwhelmingly supported by Members of this body.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. In speaking on this bill, in general debate, I pointed out that I did not approve of the striking of \$50,300,000 from the activities of the Office of Education. Money for science, mathematics and laboratory equipment is essential if we are to back up the national defense education bill passed in the last session of the 85th Congress. We need good teachers in these fields and we can help to secure them by the national defense fellowships. There is a special need to increase the graduates to meet the critical shortage of teachers in the colleges and the universities today. The number of persons being graduated with doctoral degrees, all too few to meet the demand for them, is eroded away and drained off into fields of work other than teaching. The national defense fellowships will supply the incentive to correct this condition.

The activity labeled "Advanced Training in Foreign Languages and Areas" will strengthen our Nation in a field where we are weak. It is well known that as a Nation we are deplorably unprepared linguistically, either to defend ourselves in the case of war, or to exercise the full force of our leadership in the building of a peaceful world. Some

3 million Americans including members of the Armed Forces, are reported to be living, traveling, and working overseas each year. Few Americans available for overseas assignments have had any foreign language training. Most Americans who do study foreign languages start too late and stop too soon to become proficient in the use of the languages.

Mr. Chairman, this situation should not be continued. We did something about in the enabling legislation establishing the National Defense Education Act. But it can get nowhere unless we give it the necessary funds to function. The amendment of Mr. FOGARTY provides the money requested in the supplemental bill by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTES

Mr. Chairman, an initial allocation of \$400,000 has been made in fiscal 1959 to begin the institute program, and an additional \$1,100,000 was requested as a supplemental appropriation. The subcommittee struck out this item. I dissented from this action and pleaded for the whole amount. Mr. FOGARTY's amendment restores that amount. This money is used to establish language institutes. Each institute provides advanced training for language teachers. The initial allocation of \$400,000 provided in the regular 1959 budget made it possible to set up four well-staffed institutes, each 8 weeks in duration. The amount requested we ask in this amendment, and this bill will make it possible to establish 6 additional 8-week summer institutes and 600 additional trainees will be accommodated, about 500 of them being public school teachers on Government stipends. Altogether, approximately 1,000 foreign language teachers would receive advanced training in the summer of 1959.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the amendment adding \$50,300,000 to this bill will be adopted by the House.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment to restore the funds requested by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the Defense Education Act of 1958.

In 1958, when the Congress passed that act, we did so because we recognized, in the shadow of sputnik, the fact that scientific and technological excellence is a weapon of war, as well as a tool of peace. We did not go overboard in that act. It represents a satisfying, but at best an inadequate, response to the challenge of Soviet achievements in the field of education. But today, if we go along with the recommendations of the distinguished committee, we will make that legislative accomplishment a hollow mockery. We will, in effect, return to the comfortable smugness of the pre-sputnik era, consoling ourselves with the meaningless and now demonstrably false assumption that education is a luxury, without relation to the desperate struggle of our Nation and our way of life to survive.

What are some of the programs, already approved, already mapped out,

which will die on the vine for lack of funds if the committee's recommendations are followed?

Under this act, the Department is authorized to award 1,000 fellowships each year. These graduate fellowships are the heart and soul of any meaningful defense education program. It is at the graduate level where our universities are engaging in the kind of creative scholarship that will make our American education equal to the task which has been placed before it.

The Department has received 1,040 applications for fellowship aid for graduate programs. These applications visualized a total of 6,000 fellowships. Under the act, only one out of six of these fellowships can be awarded, even with the full appropriation. Yet the committee, in limiting the fellowship program to the money already appropriated in last year's completely inadequate supplemental bill, has limited the fellowships, not to one out of six applications, but to one out of 40. Enough funds are still available from last year's appropriation to provide 150 fellowships. The funds requested would finance an additional 850. The 150 financed by last year's appropriation are already awarded, and already announced. The Defense Education Act fellowship program, if the committee's recommendations are followed, will be completely frozen until the requests for fiscal year 1960 become law. These 850 fellowships would cost a total of \$4½ million. This is not a something-for-nothing proposition. It is a wise and prudent investment in national security, one which we can ill afford not to make.

Other aspects of the Defense Education Act program which deserve some consideration here include the language development program. I suspect most of my thoughtful and hard-working colleagues have read the delightfully chilling book, *The Ugly American*. One of the highlights of that book, one of the aspects of our foreign operations in which we have the greatest inadequacies is the language area. American representatives abroad, both governmental representatives and those valuable adjuncts to our foreign policy, American businessmen, are hampered in their work by the inability to obtain language training in this country. The Defense Education Act, in title VI, provides for a program of research, of institutes for language teachers, and for the establishment of language and area centers in American institutions of higher learning. Eight hundred thousand dollars is presently available, remaining from last year's appropriation. The Department has requested a supplemental allowance of \$4,200,000.

What is involved in this request? I am informed that the amount of money now available can finance the setting up of four or five critical language and area centers. With the supplemental funds, the Department can establish six to eight additional such centers. There are 14 languages spoken throughout the world, each one spoken by between 10 million and 42 million people, which are not now taught anywhere in the United States.

The list of these languages sounds like a catalog of the most important battlefields of the cold war. Forty-two million human beings speak Javanese. In no university in the United States can a civil servant or an American businessman be taught to speak Javanese. You may be assured, gentlemen, that this ridiculous state of affairs does not exist in the Soviet Union. There are other languages, ability in which is equally vital if we are to meet the threat to our existence where that threat is the most pressing—other languages which are not taught in the United States. These include Afrikaans, the language of the Union of South Africa; Cambodian, Loatian; Pashto, the language of Afghanistan; Sinhalese, the language of Ceylon; and, believe it or not, in spite of the closest and most intimate connections between this Nation and the proud Republic of the Philippines, Tagalog, the native language of that nation, is not taught anywhere in the United States.

Languages such as Chinese, Arabic, Hindi, Farsi, Indonesian, and Swahili are taught in all too few centers in this country, although these languages probably account for the spoken tongues of a majority of the earth's inhabitants.

We can save money if we follow the subcommittee's recommendations, Mr. Chairman. We can reduce the budget, and we can turn the political tables on the reckless political charges which have been leveled at the Democratic Party by labeling it the party of reckless spenders. We can gain some temporary advantage by taking the administration at its word and gaging everything in terms of a balanced budget. But the money we save and the votes we garner in this attempt will leave us with the proud but somewhat empty distinction which has hitherto been the exclusive possession of those budget balancers who took such pride in cutting our Nation's defenses in the months before Pearl Harbor. Today's defenses are not merely guns and bombs. Today's defense expenditures buy brains and books. If they do not, they do not buy defense. I plead with my colleagues not to enter into this contest to see who can be the thriftiest man in the graveyard.

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment my esteemed colleague from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for his energy and foresight in seeking full restoration of funds for the Defense Education Act. Our Montana PTA leadership, our Montana Greater University System, and our entire Montana Congressional Delegation long have actively supported this educational program. The educational leaders of my State urge its full support. Earlier my colleague from Rhode Island fought for and was successful in securing committee assent to an increase in funds for Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 activities so urgently needed in my district because of the impact of great expansion at two large airbases. I urge that the House today give its approval to these necessary appropriations. In one city alone in my district, Great Falls, they are trying to put across a bond issue

for five new elementary schools. There they will have 2,000 unhoused students next September, of which a large percentage are federally connected. The situation is similar and equally critical at Glasgow. So these needs, and the Defense Education Act needs of our institutions of higher learning must be met if we are to keep faith with our people. I strongly urge favorable consideration of the Fogarty amendment.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, just 7 short months ago, we wrestled here throughout a long summer, both in committee and on the floor of the House, trying to fashion a realistic and honest, and at the same time an effective answer to the Russian threat in the fields of science and education.

I thought at that time, and I think now, that the House fashioned a program that had depth, and breadth, and height, and imagination. It was fortunate for the country that we were able to work out this program at a relatively very small cost.

That program dared to dream how strong America might really become if we made available the benefits of an educational program to the quarter million or so of the brightest boys and girls of our Nation—boys and girls who do not now go on to college, largely because they do not have the money. Out of that thought grew the loan program, and the testing, counseling, and guidance programs of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which I had the privilege to sponsor in the House.

We dared to dream how strong America might become if we helped to provide the equipment that more than half of America's high schools need in order effectively to teach the sciences, at the time we must teach them, if we are to have an adequate number of highly trained scientists to serve the uses of a strong America.

We dared to dream how much stronger America would be if through a program of fellowships we started the training this year of 1,000 Ph. D.'s—10 percent more than were trained last year. We are interested at the same time to encourage America's graduate schools to expand their facilities and their programs by at least the number of fellowships granted, and we presumed that once these programs were expanded that they would stay expanded and continue to grow.

We dared dream of how much American school instruction might be improved if we provided money for experimentation with the new communication media, like TV. The Congress of the United States authorized a program in that field.

We dared dream how much American relations with our neighbors throughout the world might be improved if we provided institutes to increase the skills and add to the effectiveness of elementary and secondary school teachers of the modern foreign languages.

We felt, and I feel now, that our Nation should have adequate statistics on education right here in Washington, just as it maintains statistics on labor and business and many other fields.

Mr. Chairman, may I call your attention to the fact that these programs have all proved to be even much more popular than any of us who supported the Defense Education Act of 1958 had thought they would be. The applications under all the programs exceeded our guesses of what they would be by a good 100 percent.

Well, on the final day, or rather the final night of the last session of Congress, we provided \$40 million for these programs, and I call the attention of every Member to the fact that it was understood at the time that this \$40 million was an interim appropriation, to be used only, and singly, for the purpose of getting the program started. Staffs had to be recruited, studies had to be made, conferences had to be held, and it was thought that \$40 million would carry the program until the first of the year.

Now, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] seeks to restore the complete supplemental budget request of \$75,300,000. I support Mr. FOGARTY's amendment. I trust the House will do likewise. I appreciate the statement that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has just made with respect to this amendment. His approval of and acceptance of the amendment are of the greatest importance.

The adoption of this amendment will provide money for 850 fellowships that are waiting to be granted. It will provide \$37 million for science, mathematics, and modern foreign-language teaching equipment for America's high schools. A small portion of this money will be used for consultants. The amendment will provide \$2 million for grants to the States for their guidance programs and \$1 million for the counseling and guidance institutes. It will provide \$3,100,000 for foreign-language centers and foreign-language research, and \$1,100,000 for foreign-language teacher institutes. It will provide \$1 million for research in new media of instruction, such as instruction through the medium of TV. It will provide \$600,000 as Federal contributions to the States for the educational statistics programs. The adoption of this amendment will add \$75,300,000 to the \$40 million heretofore appropriated by us on the final day of the last session of Congress. This money will enable these programs to go forward. It will enable them to bring opportunity and hope to tens of thousands of boys and girls in America who desire a higher education, both in the undergraduate and at the graduate level.

Of equal importance by this action, we will say to ourselves and to the world that we are interested in education as a really effective weapon of our defense.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amounts contained in this bill for the administration of Public Laws 815 and 874, the federally impacted school assistance program.

First, I wish to commend the members of the Appropriations Committee and their able chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] who in their wisdom saw fit to include funds in the

amount of \$20 million for operation and maintenance under Public Law 874 and \$24,600,000 for construction under Public Law 815.

I am particularly interested in these appropriations because of the location of a number of federally impacted school districts within my congressional district. The officials of these schools advise me that their operations will be seriously disrupted if additional funds are not made available.

It should be noted that the assistance does not by any stretch of the imagination constitute a handout. The fact that additional children are attending the schools involved because of Federal activity places the financial responsibility squarely upon the shoulders of the U.S. Government. The Congress has wisely recognized this responsibility since the inception of the program during the 81st Congress. In fact, I believe it is a fair statement to say that the program has the support of a vast majority of the Members of this body.

It is regrettable that we did not see fit to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out our responsibility last year. Unless the additional money is approved by the Congress those school districts which are dependent upon Federal money for operations will receive only 85 percent of the funds for which they are qualified. Similarly, in the case of Public Law 815 funds, many necessary schoolhouses will not be built unless the \$24.6 million recommended by our Appropriations Committee is granted. With respect to the Public Law 874 program, it is my understanding that the \$20 million proposed will permit payment of 100 percent of the entitlements of all school districts throughout the country.

The impactment areas of my district are attributable principally to the vital defense work being carried on at Edwards Air Force Base, and the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake. I would call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that these districts' problems are further complicated by the fact that they are situated in an area of the Mojave Desert in which there is an extremely low ad valorem tax base and exceedingly high construction costs.

I am sure the members of this body recognize the necessity for the appropriations in question and I urge their approval.

I would like now to refer briefly to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] to provide funds for titles III and V of the National Defense Education Act to permit grants for scientific study and for testing, guiding, and counseling students.

I would urge that the inadequate funds appropriated last year be supplemented in order that the programs contemplated under titles III and V may function in the fashion anticipated when we approved the authorizing legislation during the last session of Congress.

I also wholeheartedly endorse the action of the committee in appropriating \$25 million in additional funds for the student loan program.

With respect to titles III and V, I am advised by Dr. Roy E. Simpson, superintendent of public instruction of the State of California, that valid applications filed in California require an additional \$2,296,000 for scientific educational assistance and \$198,000 for counseling. I am sure that similar situations obtain in other States.

I urge adoption of the Fogarty amendment.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the supplemental appropriation of \$20 million for Public Law 874 and \$24.6 million for Public Law 815 programs for the assistance of school districts with an unusual impact of federally attracted students.

The Congress a year ago recognized the equity in these programs by extending them and the local school districts budgeted accordingly.

We cannot now break faith with these local districts by denying them the funds they are due under the law.

These local districts would be forced to bear far more than their fair share of the Nation's educational burden by excessive local taxation if the Federal funds are not forthcoming. Most of the impact districts are already taxed to the local limits, meaning reduction of Federal support must necessarily lead to reduction in the quality of education.

You all are aware of the importance of the Federal impact programs in the areas surrounding Washington. The picture is the same in California where 52 percent of all California school children are from the 425 public school districts in 39 counties now being aided by one or both of the laws.

I was informed this morning that the loss to the schools in my own, the 11th District of California, would be \$44,594 this year if we do not keep faith and make the promised appropriation.

Following are the figures—with the authorized amount first, followed by the reduced appropriation unless the additional funds are made available:

Stockton Unified.....	\$185,402	\$157,592
Manteca Elementary....	27,830	23,656
Manteca High.....	24,891	21,157
Tracy Elementary.....	24,756	21,043
Tracy High.....	15,291	12,997
French Camp.....	9,955	8,462
Montezuma.....	5,886	5,003
Lathrop.....	3,289	2,796
Total.....	297,300	252,706

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: On page 20, line 2, add a new paragraph as follows:

"Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission: For an additional amount for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$100,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. The committee will accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, when I was elected to the Congress of the United States, along with every Member of this House, I assumed a responsibility to every citizen of the United States, not just to the citizens of the First Congressional District of Nebraska. Today I feel impelled to take issue with many Members of this House for whom I have a very high personal regard, because I now feel the weight of that responsibility.

As Members of this Congress we owe a certain responsibility to the people of the District of Columbia because—like it or not—we must sit as their city council. We must act for them, and in their behalf. We have an obligation to bear toward these people who have no government except that approved for them by the Congress itself.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations handling District of Columbia affairs, I voted consistently in committee against anything I considered to be wasteful and unnecessary. When the bill came before the House I explained the reasons for my views. It may now appear to some that I am taking a diametrically opposed position in speaking today to support the amendments offered by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, our subcommittee chairman [Mr. RABAUT]. However, I do not believe I am.

The cuts contained in this bill concerning the District of Columbia, unfortunately have a deep bearing on the very core of our duty to the people of the District. These cuts would, for instance, seriously affect the protection these people need and must have. The cuts would force the furlough of policemen and firemen. They would also require the furloughing of teachers. Without the services of firemen and policemen we would leave a goodly number of the people of the District without these essential services. I ask each of you to examine your own conscience to determine whether you can vote for these services within the framework of the responsibility to the people of the District which we as Members of the Congress have assumed.

Under the amendments to be proposed by my colleague from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] \$1,761,318 would be put back into this bill to provide for these vitally important services. Without this money we might well be opening the gates of Washington to the temptations of crime or to the devastating effect of fire. We as Members of Congress cannot do otherwise with the knowledge that by this positive action, such conditions perhaps would not come into being.

The gentleman from Michigan will also propose the restoration of a portion of the other supplemental funds cut from this bill. I support this also. The money which the gentleman wishes to restore

would not go for frills or for non-essentials; it would be used to meet the obligations which we as a Congress have, in our past actions, imposed upon the government of the District of Columbia.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the Congress itself through its actions a year ago placed the District in its present situation. In approving pay increases for various employees of the District government, there was no rider, no statement of intent, that this meant the District must fire X number of employees. Had such a rider been included, then Mr. Chairman, my position would be different today. We owe a responsibility to the people of the District. We also, I submit, owe a responsibility to ourselves as Members of this Congress to carry out the full intent of laws which we have ourselves in the past enacted.

I most strongly urge approval of these vitally-needed additional funds and I ask your support for the amendments.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments which I have at the Clerk's desk dealing with the District of Columbia be considered en bloc at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a series of amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 11, line 11, under the heading "Federal Payment to District of Columbia" strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000".

Page 11, line 22, under the heading "Public Schools", strike out "\$3,342,250" and insert "\$4,295,668".

Page 12, line 6, under the heading "Metropolitan Police", strike out "\$2,062,550" and insert "\$2,616,800".

Page 12, line 11, under the heading "Fire Department", strike out "\$946,550" and insert "\$1,200,300".

Page 35, line 20, under the heading "Department of Sanitary Engineering", strike out "\$909,750" and insert "\$1,213,000".

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. What is the total additional amount which the gentleman has agreed to?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me briefly explain the matter.

Mr. Chairman, all of us have been reading the newspapers, particularly the local papers here, which state that the committee is going to close down the schools, the Police Department, the Fire Department, and scatter garbage all over town because there is no money to pick it up.

Briefly, what is in the bill is this: We were trying to keep the District on a sound basis. We all like the District. Some very fine people live here. But I do not think I have ever seen a government grow like this city government has in the last 3 years. In 1955 it had 20,651 employees. This year they have 24,000, a nice army, is it not, and lo and behold for the next year they came in and wanted another 650.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman tell about the vacancies?

Mr. THOMAS. What the newspapers have not said too much about is that the District has been spending money that they did not have. They intended that the ante be raised from \$20 million to \$29 million, so this bill asks for an increase in the Federal contribution from \$20 million to \$29 million. In the bill presently before you the committee suggested \$2.5 million. Now, the amendment that we are offering at the Clerk's desk raises that to \$5 million. We take the limitations off the Police Department, the Sanitary Engineering Department, the Fire Department, and the schoolteachers. Now, if that does not give them just about everything that they want except \$4 million, I do not know. Now, they can certainly live with that. They do not have to fire anybody. And, do you know that on January 1 they had 940 unfilled jobs?

Mr. JENSEN. Right.

Mr. THOMAS. Now, this is a reasonable solution to this. I do not want to cripple the District of Columbia, and as far as I am concerned, I do not want to give them all of that \$9 million Federal contribution, either. Now, we have taken the limits off and they can operate and do a good job. I respectfully suggest to those gentlemen downtown that they do not grow so fast.

Mr. JENSEN. You mean in the number of employees?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

What has happened here just now is that the bill for 1959, as far as it goes, dovetails with the bill that we passed about a week ago setting the Federal payment at \$25 million. While the amendment just adopted takes care of the needs of the public school, the police and fire departments, there are still some items in this bill that are not in accord with the treatment that has been extended to other agencies of the Government. Other Federal departments have been cut 10 percent. The District of Columbia has been cut 25 percent. I will introduce a series of amendments that I ask be considered en bloc in order that there may be added to the bill 15 percent of the reduction made by the committee to bring these agencies of the District government into line with the cuts that have been made in the other Federal departments.

Mr. Chairman, I offer a number of amendments and ask unanimous consent that they may be considered en bloc.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. RABAUT: Page 34, line 25, strike out "\$27,225" and insert "\$32,670".

Page 35, line 1, strike out "\$39,390" and insert "\$47,268".

Page 35, line 3, strike out "\$72,609" and insert "\$87,131".

Page 35, line 4, strike out "\$129,900" and insert "\$155,830".

Page 35, line 5, strike out "\$6,750" and insert "\$8,100".

Page 35, line 6, strike out "\$4,650" and insert "\$5,580".

Page 35, lines 7 and 8, strike out "\$11,400" and insert "\$13,680".

Page 35, line 9, strike out "\$245,250" and insert "\$294,300".

Page 35, line 10, strike out "\$1,409,775" and insert "\$1,691,730".

Page 35, line 11, strike out "\$105,075" and insert "\$126,090".

Page 35, line 13, strike out "\$8,250" and insert "\$9,900".

Page 35, lines 14 and 15, strike out "\$120,525" and insert "\$144,630".

Page 35, line 16, strike out "\$259,500, which" and insert "\$311,400, of which \$295,177".

Page 35, line 18, strike out "\$62,400" and insert "\$74,880".

Page 35, line 20, strike out "\$909,750" and insert "\$1,091,700".

Page 35, line 24, strike out "\$96,000" and insert "\$115,200".

Page 36, line 1, strike out "\$8,250" and insert "\$9,900".

Page 36, line 2, strike out "\$185,925" and insert "\$223,110".

Page 36, line 3, strike out "\$50,775" and insert "\$60,930".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan, in one of the amendments that he has offered, has offered an amendment to an amount which has already been changed by the Thomas amendment previously adopted. Does the gentleman desire to withdraw that amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I ask unanimous consent to withdraw that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to considering the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan en bloc?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, from what I have heard here, I think probably we ought to recommit this bill and get a new bill, take a fresh start, Development Loan Fund and all.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Are we to understand that all these additions which the gentleman has offered as amendments to the amounts in the bill are to come out of the District of Columbia funds?

Mr. RABAUT. These moneys will be District of Columbia moneys, from whatever source they get them.

The first figures I cited are the figures that are in this bill. These figures have been cut 25 percent below the budget. The other agencies in this bill have been cut 10 percent. The increase requested is on account of the Pay Act of last year and I believe that 25 percent cut is too drastic. My amendments reduce that cut to 10 percent and that is the same

cut that is in the bill for the majority of the Federal agencies. I will ask the chairman of the committee if that is not true.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will withdraw this amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I am asking the gentleman a question. Is that true?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, that is exactly right. This is the only agency that is asking for a contribution, too. Let us give the whole picture. You are not increasing the contribution, but where are they going to get the money?

Mr. RABAUT. I am asking that the District of Columbia agencies be treated the same as the Federal agencies. They should not be required to assume more than a 10 percent cut in those obligations which the Congress voted for them last year—the Pay Act. The pay raise cost about \$15 million for the District. This bill is still \$4 million below that amount.

I ask for a favorable vote on this amendment. It deals with such agencies as the Regulatory Agencies, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Office of Civil Defense, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Courts, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Licenses and Inspections, the Department of Highways, the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, the Aqueduct, the water department of the District, the National Guard, and the National Zoological Park, which in my opinion ought not to be under the District government at all. The expenses of the zoo should be borne by the Federal Government.

I ask for a favorable vote on my amendments.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments to the paragraph close in 7 minutes, and that the committee be given the last 4 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, as I listened to the amendments of my dear friend from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] it seemed to me that all the amounts were raised. Is that right?

Mr. RABAUT. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then is the total amount carried in the bill for the District raised?

Mr. RABAUT. It is raised as far as they make expenditure of their own funds, the funds that they get from the different sources.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Have you increased the amount that the District will get?

Mr. THOMAS. Five million dollars.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that the result of the publicity given us by the three local papers?

Mr. RABAUT. They have called me the tough guy on the District.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, well. You need not worry—your record is good.

Mr. RABAUT. I should like to tell the gentleman—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I cannot yield any more.

Mr. RABAUT. Oh, the gentleman has a lot of time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. All right.

Mr. RABAUT. We accepted the Federal grant this year of \$25 million principally on account of the pay raise act of last year. This action taken by the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] here today raises it a similar figure. But, with the raising of that to the similar figure, they took a 25 percent cut out of all these individual items that were read off here, and I feel that is entirely too drastic for them to absorb.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question from me?

Mr. RABAUT. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In your opinion, then the Thomas committee cut them too deeply?

Mr. RABAUT. I think they did on all these items that have just been referred to in the amendments I offered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And now you are increasing this total \$5 million. And then you are telling how it should be spent.

Mr. RABAUT. I am just telling him how it should be done with justice.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You, of course, are telling him how to divide it?

Mr. RABAUT. I am telling him how it should be done with justice.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have every confidence in your judgment. But I do wonder if the District realizes how fortunate it is to have a payroll which never missed a payday as do so many sections of the country. If the present trend continues it may be that only the merchants will be able to meet the tax bill for local expenditures. Many taxpayers are getting out of the city because they are being required to pay an ever greater tax burden. So many come to the city because it is what might be called a soft spot for those who cannot—or will not—earn their way.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, and to the paragraph, close, in

17 minutes with the last 4 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, and to the paragraph close in 10 minutes, the remaining 5 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, what became of that motion to strike out the enacting clause?

The CHAIRMAN. The motion was voted down.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

(Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise chiefly to ask a question of someone. I also rise, Mr. Chairman, in support of the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. I think they go largely to the health and welfare of this great District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital. I would like to ask the chairman of this subcommittee, who I consider to be one of the greatest Members among us, or I ask the question of anyone who may be able to answer this question: According to the budget in brief, which was prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, \$45.8 billion goes to our major national security; \$8.1 billion goes for interest on the debt; \$5.1 billion goes to the veterans' program. When you add that all up, you have a total, if I have not miscalculated, and I think I have not, of \$59 billion. If I am in error, I want to be corrected. That amounts to about 78 percent of the entire budget. Therefore, in order to secure our national defense, and surely we are all in favor of that, and in order to pay the interest on the Government debts which were created largely by past wars, and in order to pay our veterans their just due, it takes a little less than 78 percent of our budget or 77 plus percent, as I figure it. So let us not kid ourselves and let us not kid the country.

If we are going to make any reduction we are going to have to make it out of that 12 or 13 percent. Even if we should cut it all out except for national defense, veterans and interest on debt and made no appropriation for salaries, made no appropriation for the farm program, made no appropriation for anything and thus destroyed our Government, we would reduce the budget by only 12 or 13 percent. So I say that there just is not any chance that I can see for us materially to reduce this budget anywhere unless we could go in and cut off billions of dollars in the Defense Department, and I certainly would not approve that, nor do I think anyone else would.

I do think we act unwisely in spending this money on foreign aid. I do not want to be riding that horse to death, but I have been opposed to it all the time. That money goes overseas. I do not believe it does the good some people, those who have supported it, thought it would. I have been opposing it and I shall continue to, but I am not going to oppose the amendments that are presented here to restore levels fixed by the Budget; I am going to be for them, because I think they provide essential services for our people.

Yes, I am for balancing the budget; I would like to see the budget balanced; I know all of us would, but I am not for balancing the budget at the expense of our national defense and services vital to our people.

I repeat in conclusion that we are just kidding ourselves and kidding the country when we fool around with these small cuts, which I think adversely offset vital services to our people; we are just injuring and kidding ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Missouri. How much time do I have, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. About 1 minute.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to make the same argument today that I have been making for 10 years, and that is that the people of the District of Columbia are not paying their fair share of taxes, and as long as we keep appropriating money for them out of the Federal Treasury they will not. This action here today is a misnomer, when we say we are going to take it out of District funds. Of course, we are going to take it out of District funds, and then we are going to give the money right back to them.

When I came here about 10 years ago the Federal contribution was about \$10 million a year. They come in now and want \$30 million.

Real estate in this District has not been reassessed for many years; it is out of line. The tax rate is too low. I pay as much school tax in the district in which I live as the average person in the District of Columbia pays in total tax; and that, I say, is wrong. They are never going to have enough money until they raise their taxes, and they are not going to do that until Congress forces them by stopping withdrawing this money from Federal taxpayers from all over this Nation. Whenever they pay their fair share I will go along with the proposition of giving them some money, but until then I do not intend to vote for a dime of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] is recognized.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I first want to congratulate my good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and the members of his great committee for agreeing to restore \$5 million to the District budget. I realize how the gentleman feels, and he realizes how I feel about some of the affairs in the District of Columbia and some of the publicity we have received by the newspapers in the city of Washington. But we do have

some of the finest people in the United States who are paying taxes in the District of Columbia, and we Members of the House obligated ourselves to these people by increasing the salaries of the District government employees by 10 percent. I feel that we are obligated to support of the amendments that have been offered by Mr. RABAUT. I assure you that I shall never come down into the well of this House to emasculate a bill that the Appropriation Committee brings to the floor for consideration unless I have a valid reason. We all had a part in increasing these salaries last year. We did this after the District appropriation bill had passed and we cannot neglect our duty at this time by failing to appropriate sufficient money to take care of this additional expense we placed on the District government.

The District Committee did not increase the salaries of 18,000 District civil employees. That bill came from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, my committee increased the salaries of police, and firemen, and teachers. I feel since we did increase the salaries of all these employees we should take care of these additional expenses to the District of Columbia for this fiscal year so that they may be in a position to pay the bill. I heartily support the Rabaut amendments.

(Mr. McMILLAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BROYHILL (at the request of Mr. McMILLAN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in hearty support of the movement in this distinguished body to restore the \$3.4 million cut in the District of Columbia supplemental appropriations measure.

Washington is a Federal city. It is the obligation of the Congress to stand by its commitments made in good faith through various authorization bills. All of us here know that to deny the District funds for essential services is neither in the local nor national interest.

I regret that through the years there has been an increasing tendency to deprive the Nations Capital of fair treatment with respect to the Government's share in keeping this city's economy in good health. I deplore this tendency. In the present situation if we support the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee we say in effect to the District that we are completely indifferent to its many problems; that we do not care whether the local government functions efficiently; or whether the Nation's Capital is given the tools to reduce the high crime rate existing here.

The District Commissioners, the Police and Fire Departments, and the many other agencies involved in performing good public service are not deserving of such congressional neglect. They do splendid jobs under difficult circumstances and it behooves us to make, insofar as possible, these jobs easier.

Washington is the Capital of these United States. It is one of the windows through which the world sees us. To permit this city to deteriorate by penny-

pinching would be a reflection on our pride in the metropolis that houses our Government from the President down. Unless we revise our attitude; unless we stop regarding the District as a step-sister, the day will come when it will be bankrupt and the laughing stock of the world. We can begin this change in attitude by restoring the \$3.4 million deleted by the Appropriations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the bill provides that the 10 percent pay increase that was voted in the last session of the Congress should be fully or partly absorbed by the different departments, agencies, and commissions of the Government and the District of Columbia. This bill provides that the District of Columbia shall absorb 25 percent of that 10 percent, which is only 2½ percent of the whole.

Certainly, after this House has just voted a \$5 million increase for the District of Columbia and also in the regular bill it has raised the Federal contribution from \$20 million to \$25 million, an increase of another \$5 million, there is no justification in raising these appropriations for the District of Columbia in the bill by 15 percent, as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] would do.

How far can we go, how long, and how much more are we going to contribute to the District fund? The gentleman from Missouri stated the truth. Surely the time has come when we must put into practice some good common business sense.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me seriously commend the statement made by my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

But do you know what is involved here in all this noise? \$3.3 million. To hear them talk you would think the heavens were going to fall in tonight.

The District of Columbia has to obligate this year \$178,500,000. All that is involved in this whole show is \$3,300,000.

The amendment offered by my loveable friend from Michigan ought to be voted down. And here is the reason why: We gave them \$5 million of your constituents' money this afternoon. We raised everything to their liking, we dotted all the "i's," we crossed all the "t's," for the Police Department, the Sanitary Engineering Department, the schoolteachers and the Fire Department. We took care of everything except the City Hall. Now, that is the biggest part of this amendment.

It is all for salaries. That is all. They have 24,000 employees and had only 906 vacancies as on the 1st of January. We restored it on these four big departments. Now my friend wants to come along and cut that 25 percent down to 10 percent on the smaller departments. We have taken care of the big ones now. Other-

wise they are going to spend their own money; their own money. Let us take back that \$2.5 million you gave them awhile ago if they are going to spend their own money. And, they should absorb a little of it. They could stand on one foot and absorb what is left. They could do that very easily, and they could do it with a smile. Of course, if we do that, they will come back next year and say, "You gave us this increase, but you did not give us any money." They will want not \$5 million, not a \$25 million appropriation, but they will want the entire \$32 million, and you might be in a position where you will have to give it to them.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Actually, we are confused, because the items in the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan are not appropriations from their funds. They are merely limitations on the amount they can spend.

Mr. THOMAS. You are right. Gentlemen, vote this amendment down. You have done the right and the honorable thing by the district. I ask for a vote Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—yeas 60, nays 156.

So the amendments were rejected.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: After line 5, page 33, insert:

"General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this amendment with my distinguished friend from Georgia, who so ably handled the funds for the Commerce Department, and I want to commend him for the amendment. I think it makes good sense and will save some money, and I think it should be adopted.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. If this amendment is adopted, which authorizes the use of \$900,000 transfer for pay raises, will the gentleman assure us that this will not come in in a third supplemental bill?

Mr. PRESTON. I will give my personal guarantee that my committee will not approve such a supplemental request.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, as the ranking minority member of the gentleman's committee, I can say to the gentleman that I would oppose it. But I think the committee should be assured that we are not going to permit this to come in either in a supplemental bill or in the regular bill, but that this is to

be regarded as a transfer of funds within the appropriation. Does the gentleman agree?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; that is a very accurate statement. I certainly shall take the position that the committee would look with great disfavor and would reject any such request in the form of a supplemental or in the form of additional funds in the bill for the fiscal year 1960.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, on this side we have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may be allowed to extend their remarks following mine on the amendment to the Defense Education Act and prior to the vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that both amendments be reported by the Clerk, that I be permitted to speak to both amendments at the same time, but that they may be voted upon separately.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Page 20, on lines 25 and 26, strike out "\$43,148,500," and insert in lieu thereof "\$47,455,000."

Page 21, lines 5 and 6, strike out "\$6,380,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,934,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter and certain tables.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, my amendment on page 20 increases the appropriation for inpatient care in Veterans' Administration hospitals by \$4,306,500. The VA budget request was \$47,455,000. This bill provides \$43,148,500. I have requested the VA to advise the Veterans' Affairs Committee how it will meet the cut of \$4,306,500 in its budget request for inpatient care at VA hospitals and the VA has made the following statement:

In order to bring the financial obligations of the VA into line with the funds being made available, the following action is being directed to all affected offices:

1. Freeze all employment.

No vacancies that arise will be filled unless there will be a showing of dire need for the position. This will have the effect of reducing the employment in regional offices, insurance offices, hospitals, and clinics.

2. Defer equipment purchases.

This will delay the purchase, installation, and use of new equipment until after the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1.

3. Defer maintenance and repair projects in our hospitals.

This action will serve to delay the necessary normal maintenance projects until after July 1. Such action will have the effect of increasing the backlog of maintenance work that needs to be done in our hospitals.

I am particularly concerned that VA will be required to freeze all employment. The VA is in a very difficult position in recruiting professional personnel in its medical program such as doctors and nurses. A freeze of all employment will bring to a standstill any recruitment which is now in progress for those scarce categories of professional personnel.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee has been making a study of deferred maintenance in VA hospitals. Our study shows that the VA has already accumulated an excessive amount of deferred maintenance items due to lack of funds in previous budgets.

In October 1958 the VA had accumulated \$11,500,000 in deferred maintenance items carried over from the 2 previous fiscal years. The 1959 budget does not have funds to take care of all of these deferred maintenance items. Eight million, four hundred thousand dollars in deferred maintenance is being carried into the fiscal year 1960 budget with only \$3,100,000 budgeted to take care of the deferred maintenance which is being carried over.

We now find the VA supplemental re-

quest for inpatient care being cut by \$4,306,500. In order to make up this shortage, the VA will be forced to issue orders to defer additional maintenance to make up for the cut in the estimated budget. In other words, as the cut stands, more maintenance will be deferred and the picture at the end of fiscal year 1959 will be that around \$10 million to \$12 million in deferred maintenance will be accumulated in VA hospitals with only \$3.1 million budgeted in fiscal year 1960 to take care of it.

The VA hospital and medical program has been experiencing pressure as a result of the rising costs of medical care for the past several years. In March 1958 the managers of 23 VA hospitals in 7 Western States met and passed the following resolution regarding a shortage of funds in the VA hospital program:

RESOLUTION OF WESTERN HOSPITAL MANAGERS,
MARCH 1958

The managers of the 23 Veterans' Administration hospitals, centers, and domiciliaries located in the 7 Western States have met to consider our hospital program for the next 2 years. Our deliberations have revealed a simple, stark reality. Current appropriations will not support presently legislated benefits and accepted concepts of veterans' medical care. The floodtide of price increases on all fronts is recognized throughout the hospital field. Voluntary hospitals, State hospitals, and university hospitals have experienced the effect of rising costs. With the possible exception of a few State hospitals,

the costs are reflected in large rate increases and substantial appropriations each year. In nongovernmental hospitals these costs are passed on directly to the patients.

Our Veterans' Administration hospitals have not received funds over the past several years sufficient to keep abreast of these ascending costs. We are endeavoring to maintain a medical program equal to that offered in the community on preinflation appropriation levels. Neither have the managers funds adequate to discharge their specific responsibility in protecting the Government's investment in the physical plant and in equipment. We have economized to the extent that essential care to our patients is inevitably deteriorating.

Our 23 hospitals must have a substantial increase in fiscal year 1959 and a specific increase of \$10 million for 1960 over and above the appropriation for 1958 in order to retain an acceptable level of medical care and to maintain our physical plants. These sums do not include whatever might come in a general pay raise for Federal employees or the automatic wage boost for the blue-collar workers.

Unless these sizable sums are made available, Congress must face these alternatives: (1) Lower quality of medical care and further deterioration of the physical plants; (2) reduced beds with the reduction in patient load—close selected hospitals throughout the country or close whole sections of beds in many hospitals.

We therefore unanimously resolve that the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress of the United States be apprised of this basic issue and be requested to take clear-cut remedial action.

Examples of deferred maintenance which have accumulated at typical stations as a result of lack of funds

	Backlog of M. & R.	Recommended for fiscal year 1959	Amount	Recommended for fiscal year 1960	Amount	Recommended for fiscal year 1961	Amount
N.P. stations: Battle Creek...	\$193,309	Extend F.A. system..... Replace condens. ret. pumps, buildings 7 and 13..... Replace roofs, buildings 25, 26, 27, 28..... Remodel water sects., buildings 22 and 24..... Renew voc. ret. lines, building 8..... Total.....	\$17,000 800 3,925 66,912 12,000 100,637	Replace hot water heaters, build- ings 6, 10, and 11..... Replace hoisting machine, build- ing 39..... Replace hot water heaters, build- ings 1 and 26..... Renew voc. ret. lines, buildings 8, 9, 11, and 12..... Replace hoisting machine, build- ing 82..... Total.....	\$2,500 13,000 800 36,000 14,000 66,300	Replace generator at fieldhouse..... Replace service sinks, buildings 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12..... Asphalt floor covering 6 buildings..... Supply unit heaters, buildings 82, 83, and 84..... Install exit and emergency lights..... Total.....	\$2,500 1,300 5,400 8,172 9,000 26,372
Fort Meade....	727,752	Replace roofs, housekeeping quar- ters..... Repave Terry Rd. and install gutters and street sewer..... Replace laundry equipment..... Repair and renovate quarters Nos. 1 and 13..... Total.....	29,865 75,900 32,525 28,385 166,675	Repairs to building 95..... Repair and renovate quarters..... Repair building 44 for MAT use..... Replace windows and level floors, building 68..... Rebuild loading docks..... Replace partitions, building 89..... Repair valves, water system..... Replace bulldozer and grader..... Replace and relocate lawn sprinklers..... Improve roads, buildings 88, 40, and 90..... Total.....	41,500 2,980 2,280 13,864 4,000 11,160 2,500 19,100 17,690 48,000 163,074	Replace electric supply lines and street lighting underground..... Remodel hydro and electrotherapy, building 56..... Rebuild paint spray booth..... Stairway to offices, building 58..... Install vault, building 46..... Renovate personnel quarters..... Replace roofs, wards, administration and ancillary buildings (in replace- ment program)..... Total.....	225,000 990 8,570 1,183 1,350 100,000 60,910 398,003
Gulfport.....	350,770	Replace grills, building 62..... Plumbing repairs, buildings 1, 3, 4, 5, 41, 57, and 62..... Repair roofs, buildings 1, 3, 4, 5, 51-56, 64, 65, and 107..... Cond. tile floor, opr./suite..... Steam line and radiator repairs..... Replace gutters and flashing, buildings 2, 4, 41, 57..... Rehabilitate lighting systems..... Replace hot water tank, building 5..... Replace elevator, building 1..... Total.....	10,000 10,000 32,000 6,900 3,200 7,800 5,490 2,000 33,000 110,390	Interior painting, buildings 60, 61..... Resurface roads..... Replace elevator, building 41..... Replace asphalt tile, buildings 3, 4, and 57..... Total.....	12,850 63,000 30,000 14,680 120,530	Replace laundry equipment..... Replace acoustic tile, building 41..... Replace grills, building 62..... Repair storm water drainage..... Replace gasoline storage tank..... Plumbing repairs, buildings 1, 3, 4, 5, 41, 57, and 62..... Repair roofs, buildings 1, 3, 4, 5, 64, 51-56, 65, and 107..... Replace acoustic tile, building 57..... Replace N.P. mirrors..... Repairs to greenhouse..... Replace dressing sterilizer..... Replace grills on porches..... Total.....	1,200 4,900 13,500 33,000 2,600 24,750 11,000 7,300 4,800 4,100 3,400 9,300 119,850

Examples of deferred maintenance which have accumulated at typical stations as a result of lack of funds—Continued

	Backlog of M. & R.	Recommended for fiscal year 1959	Amount	Recommended for fiscal year 1960	Amount	Recommended for fiscal year 1961	Amount
N.P. stations—con.							
Dayton.....	\$610,800	Road repairs.....	\$12,000	Conduct floor surg.....	\$6,800	Replace 2 elevators Brown Hospital.....	\$75,000
		Repairs to storm sewers.....	20,000	Sinks for isolation wards.....	2,500	Interior paint, Brown Hospital.....	35,000
		Sidewalk and curb repairs.....	20,000	Interior paint, Brown Hospital.....	120,000	Install cubicle curtains.....	37,500
		Interior painting, building 401-2.....	7,500	Fluorescent fixtures, offices.....	5,000	Demolish old laundry building.....	6,000
		Paint water tower.....	3,000	Radiator covers.....	5,500	New locks, nurses quarters.....	3,000
		Renunit for exterior, library.....	4,500	Renovate chapels.....	80,000	Bedlamps, Brown Hospital.....	5,500
		Roof repair, buildings 121, 403, 404, 405.....	14,000	Rehabilitate water sections, build- ing 408.....	28,200	Hot water heaters for quarters.....	2,500
		Rehabilitate water sections, build- ing 408.....	21,800	Total.....	248,000	Renovate nurses' stations.....	3,000
			102,800			Replace 3 passenger elevators.....	82,500
		Total.....	205,600			Replace acoustic ceiling.....	10,000
						Total.....	260,000
Portland.....	101,028			Laundry roof, replace.....	900	Install sinks, buildings 1, 4, 5.....	9,750
				Replace steam mains.....	35,000	Replacement of equipment.....	9,618
				Replace steam and return lines.....	32,000	Install and repair kitchen equipment.....	6,160
				Reroof buildings 5 and 6.....	2,500		
				Total.....	70,400	Total.....	25,528
Newington.....	329,350	Interior and exterior painting.....	6,700			Replace entrance doors.....	9,900
		Replace floor covering.....	10,800			Drainage, front lawn.....	4,000
		Total.....	17,500			Total.....	13,900
Minneapolis....	95,089	Replace electrical service.....	4,620	Replace street light cable.....	3,750		
		Sheet metal facing cornice, build- ing 3.....	960	Replace plumbing fixtures.....	1,530		
		Tuckpointing.....	4,000	Replace lock cylinders.....	4,400		
		Replace corridor to receiving build- ing T-9.....	3,098	Replace floor, corridors, buildings 1, 5, 6, 7.....	2,966		
		Replace FA wiring building 1, 2 and quarters.....	1,065	Electrical changes, quarters Fort Snelling.....	43,000		
		Widen 1 door each ward, building 7, 2d floor.....	2,700	Total.....	55,646		
		Total.....	16,445				
Los Angeles*....	1,059,164	Replace brick boiler.....	10,700				
		Replace F.W. beater, boiler plant.....	15,000				
		Painting center buildings.....	12,300				
		Toilet and washroom, boiler plant.....	2,500				
		Vented hoods, building 117.....	5,500				
		Cross connection between water system and sewers to eliminate pollution.....	30,000				
		Incinerator for contamination, waste.....	6,500				
		Modernization of elevators.....	14,500				
			121,000				
		Total.....	218,000				
				*Portion of list forwarded with Dec. 19, 1957, station letter.	461,832	*Portion of list forwarded with Dec. 19, 1957, station letter.	476,332

Mr. Chairman, my amendment on page 21 of the bill, lines 5 and 6 strikes out \$6,380,000 and inserts the figure \$6,934,000. The effect of the amendment is to restore to the out-patient funds of VA \$554,000 which was cut from the budget estimate.

The out-patient program has been experiencing difficulties in the last few months as a result of a shortage of funds. However, this cut will aggravate the situation. VA has advised that to adjust itself to this budget, it will be necessary to freeze all employment in the out-patient program; to defer all purchase of drugs, appliances, such as artificial limbs, hearing aids, and so forth, where possible. In some instances, it will be necessary to cut back on authorized schedules of treatment by fee doctors. The only veteran eligible for out-patient care is the service-connected veteran. Therefore, any cut in this fund directly effects medical service to the out-patient veteran.

I do not believe there is a Member of Congress here who would wish to see that.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on these amendments and all amendments to this paragraph close in 10 minutes, including 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] and 5 minutes to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I don't believe a Member on the floor of this House will vote against these amendments. We have voted for all the other groups, and I am sure you will not deny the money to the veterans, the veterans who have given more than any group for us and the world. I have received messages from the DAV, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion protesting these cuts. As I stated earlier in the debates, you will lose human lives if you do not restore the cuts, if you do not give the veterans the service to which they are entitled, you will make them expendable. Of course I shall support this amendment and I hope the Senate will restore the remainder of the cut.

Secretary Higgins, who earlier in the parade ceremony was lauded in a special testimonial for his leadership in developing and implementing an improved materiel procurement program for the armed services, made the GI the subject of his last official tribute.

You, the soldier in the field are the object of everything we do he said.

Everything we do is designed to win the next war—heaven forbid if it is ever thrust upon us. You have the best eyes and ears of any soldiers on the battlefield today. You have the best equipment and the best firearms. But in our book you are not expendable at any time. You are our champions.

I feel very sure that the House will restore this cut. We have given to foreign aid, the District, the Public Health hospitals—no cuts there at all—and the Indian Health Service.

I commend the chairman of our committee for his devotion to hospitalization for the veterans and the entire membership of our committee on Veterans' Affairs I know is mutually interested in the care of the veterans.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I know what the temper of the House is on this matter, but I want to give you some figures that are well worth thinking over.

The cost of these hospitals is rising, as you know. The cost of everything else is rising, so that is quite understandable. But when the number of beds over a 4-year period does not vary in bed occupancy more than 400 or 500 a year, yet the employment goes up each year, whether there is any increase in bed occupancy, then it is time to do a little thinking; is it not?

Listen to these figures:

For 1958 you appropriated for inpatient care, that is, the hospitals, in round figures \$729 million. You had 121,200 beds during that year, and you had 120,730 employees taking care of these veterans.

In 1959 that amount rose from \$729 million to \$759 million, and lo and behold, you had a decrease of about 250 beds that year, yet you have an increase of about \$30 million in appropriations and you have an increase of 300 employees.

For 1960, that is the year right around the corner here, the appropriation goes up to \$786,700,000, an increase of over \$27 million, yet the increase in the number of beds is only about 60. This gives you a total of 121,014 beds, yet you have an increase in personnel to 123,620, an increase of over 2,500.

You had better think about these figures. I know the temper of the House, but I want to point this out. We have no objection to the amendments because I know you will restore these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 20, lines 25 and 26, strike out "\$43,148,500" and insert "\$47,455,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 21, lines 5 and 6, strike out "\$6,380,000" and insert "\$6,934,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I shall explain the background for the additional funds that are included in this bill for the National Guard. I hope this will be useful to the Members. I shall undertake to show the essentiality of the increase in funds for the National Guard and to show it is the spirit and the determination of the Congress that the guard not be permitted to deteriorate in this crucial period.

There is carried in the pending bill on page 9 an unbudgeted item entitled "For an additional amount of 'Army National Guard' \$10,300,000." This is apart from the budgeted item under the same heading for \$3,065,000 which is made necessary by pay act increases for the fiscal year 1958. The larger sum applies to National Guard requirements for fiscal year 1959 and the fact that it is not a budgeted item in no way detracts from

its essentiality. The necessity for this amount came to light late in the fiscal year after requests for supplemental funds already had been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval and transmittal to Congress. I refer you to the language contained in the report which accompanies this supplemental appropriation bill on this item and which is found on page 4. The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,065,000 for the Army National Guard for fiscal year 1958, and is adding \$10,300,000 for fiscal year 1959. The amount added by the committee, it is believed, will permit the guard to continue its 1959 program as contemplated and avoid any reductions in strength, paid drills and the 6-month trainee program. If there are any reductions they should be made in maintenance and support expenses and under no circumstances should there be any reduction in paid drills and the 6-month trainee program.

Now may I give you this background information. Last year the Administration proposed that the National Guard be cut in strength from 400,000 to 360,000 men. The proposal was made despite the insistence of National Guard leaders throughout the Nation that such a cut would be extremely damaging to morale and to effectiveness. Congress recognizes the importance of the guard to the Nation and realizes that seven guardsmen can be maintained for the price of one soldier in the regular service. Consequently, Congress voted to make mandatory an average strength of 400,000 for fiscal 1959 for the National Guard and provided the funds which it was anticipated would be required to insure an average strength of 400,000. It has now developed, because of unforeseen circumstances, there is actually not enough money to do the job which Congress specified. In addition to the funds already voted, another \$13.2 million are needed.

Faced with the choice of cutting back in the strength of the National Guard and on the training program of the National Guard we are asked for additional funds. Secretary McNeil addressed a letter to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In his letter he listed four items of expenditure for which additional amounts are needed and the reasons for them. These are, first, pay of Army National Guard military personnel has increased because of a higher pay grade structure caused partly by improved reenlistments for an amount of \$8.1 million; second, attendance at paid drills increased 2.5 percent creating an additional cost of \$2.4 million; third, the Army National Guard air defense program was accelerated in conjunction with the total air defense program, with increased costs of \$1.6 million; and fourth, restatement of the requirement for 6-month trainees \$1.1 million.

It will be noted that no operation and maintenance funds are included here. These are funds to insure a satisfactory level of training and to maintain strength figures. The facts very simply are that Congress has specified a strength of 400,000 with a training pro-

gram comparable to that of the former years. As a result, the guard is at peak efficiency. If we do not now provide the funds that are needed there is no alternative but for the Army to reduce its training program. In the main this involves the elimination of the last four weekly drill periods together with other needed training exercises. To start to cut back on the training of a first-class effective force such as the guard is to invite reduced standards of efficiency—to start the deterioration of guard units throughout the Nation.

The committee has recommended not \$13.2 million, but \$10.3 million. This amount may not be adequate, but it shows Congress means to maintain the effectiveness of the guard. This money, plus the language of the report, demonstrates the insistence of the Congress that there be no letdown in the guard program. I believe that it also means that if it can clearly be shown that more funds are required when this bill moves to the Senate that the House will support additional funds.

I reiterate this crucial period is not a time to sanction the deterioration of the National Guard. I consider that we are clearly demonstrating the determination of the Congress to maintain a first-class effective fighting force in our National Guard.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have two amendments at the Clerk's desk and ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. CANFIELD: On page 28, line 15, strike out "\$3,803,600" and insert "\$3,903,600".

On page 28, line 23, strike out "\$27,595,000" and insert "\$29,595,000".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman on this side of the aisle have discussed these matters with the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey. This amounts to a compromise. It is not exactly what the Treasury wanted. It is not exactly what the committee wanted. But, these people are in the business of collecting money and doing other things of service so I think the compromise is a good one and we are delighted to accept the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time among other things to ask a

question or two. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if he can tell me how far we are from a \$3 billion bill? We started out with about \$2,400 million. How far are we now from a \$3 billion bill since the spenders got loose this afternoon?

Mr. THOMAS. May I explain to my distinguished friend here that the committee has receded and given ground—yes, on a good many items. The amendments were to restore some 10-percent cuts on the salary increase itself. So dollarwise it does not amount to very much money. The big amendment the committee has adopted this afternoon was the one adopted by the committee on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the educational program. That was an increase of \$50 million. So my guess is altogether—

Mr. GROSS. About \$500 million, would the gentleman say?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, no, no.

Mr. GROSS. Well, in the neighborhood of a couple of hundred million or three hundred million?

Mr. THOMAS. Slightly under \$200 million would be my guess; I understand it restores \$177,880,500.

Mr. GROSS. Well, that is "chicken feed"; is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. It is a great deal more than I have.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, we do not have any national debt. We do not have any worries about our finances—none at all. I was going to offer a few amendments to the bill, but the amendments I was going to offer would have cut only a few million, and with the spenders in the saddle, I just do not have the heart to offer them.

For instance, I would have offered one to stop that \$3 million-odd appropriation for the United Nations police force on the ground that we have already put \$55 million into that deal, and the other nations are not paying their agreed share, as the gentleman well knows from testimony before his committee.

I would have offered another amendment to the provision for \$25,000 for an international study of judicial procedures. That bill came up on the Consent Calendar a year ago in February. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] and I asked at that time what the cost was going to be and we were assured by a member of the Judiciary Committee that it would cost only \$5,000 or less. Yet the subcommittee this year heard a request for \$75,000, and the committee is providing \$25,000 in this bill, five times more than they said it was going to cost at the time the bill was called up on the Consent Calendar. In the future I do not know how well I will be to go along with some of the bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. We cannot quibble with anything the gentleman from Iowa has said; everything he has said is 100 percent true. They came to the committee and we consulted members of the Judiciary Committee, and it was gener-

ally agreed that \$25,000 would be a very small sum. As a lawyer, I think you are going to get your money's worth.

I cannot argue with the gentleman about the Consent Calendar.

Mr. GROSS. In view of the fact that the spenders have kicked the door down this afternoon with the adoption of amendments calling for the spending of millions upon millions, I am not going to offer any amendment cutting anything. My vote is against the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DURHAM: After line 24, page 13, add the following:

"OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND MOBILIZATION

"Federal contributions: For an additional amount for 'Federal contributions' including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$3 million to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'emergency supplies and equipment,' fiscal year 1959."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, this is a transfer of funds, a matter that I understand appears all through the bill, and I was so advised by the clerk of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a little more than that; it affects the transfer of funds for the fiscal year 1959 for this new purpose, and as such would constitute legislation.

Mr. DURHAM. If that is the Chair's interpretation, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALFORD: On page 23, line 19, strike out "\$2,032,000" and insert "\$1,642,000".

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. ALFORD. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, at this late hour I hesitate to belabor an issue, but I submit to every Member of this distinguished body that as a loyal citizen of a fine cultured community I must as a matter of principle and in all good conscience protest an item that was listed by the Justice Department relative to Little Rock.

My amendment simply strikes out \$390,000 which was used to finance special Federal marshals in the second invasion of Little Rock. I realize that is a very small amount when we consider the large amounts that we are appropriating today. But I call your attention, and beg your indulgence, to page 774 of the hearings of the subcommittee and to the testimony of Mr. Andretta, where he states:

We had to buy special police equipment and supplies to the tune of \$10,100 and we had a special communication service set up between here and that area such as a special telephone line and other extra communication costs that we ran up in keeping in touch back and forth. That cost \$5,200.

He gives all of the items concerned in the \$390,000. I submit these items to you: Personal services, temporary employment of, may I say, U.S. marshals; premium compensation for deputies from other districts; total personal service \$280,800. Then there are other contractual services, \$1,000. And listen to this item, if you please: Supplies and materials, and this is from Mr. Andretta's testimony, ammunition mostly to the tune of \$10,100 and equipment of police type, \$7,700, taxes and assessments, social security taxes, \$5,200, a total of \$390,000. May I repeat to you live ammunition cost \$10,100 to be used by Federal marshals against loyal patriotic Americans.

Now, to the distinguished Members of this House, I submit there were 110 special marshals that, as reported in the subcommittee hearing, were patrolling the streets of Little Rock at a time when the senior high schools of that city were closed.

I am well acquainted with the U.S. marshal of that district. He is a very capable gentleman and has some very valuable assistants. I submit to you in all sincerity that I cannot in good conscience sit here and not call attention to this insult to a wonderful peace-loving community.

As I stated before, I hesitate to bring up the subject again, but I must protest this political invasion of a sovereign State. The expenditures have already been paid for and they are asking reimbursement of this amount. In the committee hearing the Justice Department asked for \$500,000 additional to be used in future political projects of this type.

In the testimony they declared that they wanted such items as live ammunition, police equipment and communica-

tion for any further incidents that might occur. This demand was refused by the subcommittee.

How long must we continue to have this political subject rise again and again? During that time this city had all of its high schools closed and the order had already been given by the Governor.

I would like to submit also detailed information that is given before the subcommittee:

There were 110 special deputies engaged for the approximate period from August 15 through November 30, 1958. Due to adverse local sentiment, it was necessary to employ the services of special deputies from the adjacent counties rather than the immediate local area. A general rate of \$28 per day was fixed for these deputies and many were on duty 18 hours a day.

In addition, 52 regular deputies were detailed to Little Rock during this period from the following districts, and I shall list them by States so as not to take up so much time: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. May I call to your attention at this point the complete hearings before the Appropriations Subcommittee relative to Little Rock:

REQUEST IN CONNECTION WITH MARSHALS AT LITTLE ROCK

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us about this \$900,000 request in connection with marshals at Little Rock. How much was actually expended? How many marshals for how long and so forth?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Mr. Chairman, when this estimate was put in the budget it was put in for \$1 million back in the fall when things were really hot. We thought later that we were going to need \$900,000 in anticipation of any trouble in connection with the school segregation cases. We recruited a corps of deputy marshals and had to bring them in there with others already on the rolls, and to pay their travel expenses, overtime, and premium pay. The result was that in marshaling this specific task force we authorized obligations of some \$390,000.

Mr. ROONEY. You want to change this requested amount from \$900,000 to \$390,000?

Mr. ANDRETTA. No, sir; that threw us behind in some of our regular operations and also the fact that we are running over on some of our litigation expenses in the U.S. attorneys offices.

Mr. ROONEY, you know that we always come back for litigation costs on the U.S. attorneys appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand that, but did you not get this request for \$900,000 approved in the Bureau of the Budget on the basis that it was to meet extraordinary situations arising in certain districts as a result of the Supreme Court decision on school integration?

Mr. ANDRETTA. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. How do you now justify any more than \$390,000?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Except this: It will save our coming back for another supplemental appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. You are the best man on supplementals I know of.

Tell us about the \$390,000. What are the details with regard thereto?

Mr. ANDRETTA. The details are \$156,000 for personal services. That is—

Mr. ROONEY. How many people?

Mr. ANDRETTA. For "Personal services"; that is \$280,800 for special deputy marshals.

Mr. THOMAS. How many are you asking for?

Mr. ANDRETTA. A total of 110 special deputy marshals were employed.

Mr. ROONEY. For how long and how much?

Mr. ANDRETTA. They were on per diem pay, so the rate—

Mr. ROONEY. Could you break that down? Is this a buckshot approach or can you break down this \$390,000?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

As I say, \$280,800 is for personal services which were—

Mr. ROONEY. I am talking about a little further breakdown than that, Mr. Andretta.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, they were appointed generally for a period of 3 months and the actual period of service varied within that 3-month period. We can give you a breakdown of that.

Mr. ROONEY. What else besides that?

Mr. ANDRETTA. \$80,000 for travel expenses.

Mr. ROONEY. Where do you hire these people?

Mr. ANDRETTA. They were hired in neighboring areas and some very few locally. They were taken on by the marshals in adjacent districts but not in that particular area. Then others were brought in—

Mr. ROONEY. They are all off the payroll now?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir; they are all off now.

Mr. ROONEY. What else?

Mr. ANDRETTA. We had to buy special police equipment and supplies to the tune of \$10,100 and we had a special communication service set up between here and that area such as a special telephone line and other extra communication costs that we ran up in keeping in touch back and forth. That cost \$5,200.

We had some special contractual service; that is, for fees and things like that, \$1,000.

Then we had the purchase of ammunition and other equipment, \$7,700, and \$5,200 in contributions on social security payments, which adds up to \$400,000.

Mr. ROONEY. \$400,000? You gave me \$390,000 before.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, \$390,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Which is it?

Mr. ANDRETTA. It is \$390,000, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you please insert at this point in the record, if you hope to get this money, some real details as to the number of people, for how long, how many days, what dates, and where they came from, and so forth?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And the rate of pay?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

"DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION PROGRAM"

"There were 110 special deputies engaged for the approximate period from August 15 through November 30, 1958. Due to adverse local sentiment, it was necessary to employ the services of special deputies from the adjacent counties rather than the immediate local area. A general rate of \$28 per day was fixed for these deputies, and many were on duty 18 hours a day.

"In addition, 52 regular deputies were detailed to Little Rock during this period from the following districts:

"Alabama: Northern, middle, southern.

"Arkansas: Eastern.

"Colorado.

"Georgia: Northern, middle, southern.

"Illinois: Southern.

"Indiana: Southern.

"Kansas.

"Kentucky: Western.

"Louisiana: Eastern, western.

"Mississippi: Northern.

"Missouri: Eastern, western.

"Oklahoma: Northern, western.

"Tennessee: Eastern, middle, western.

"Texas: Northern, eastern, southern, western."

"Detail of obligations authorized"

"OBJECT CLASSIFICATION AND AMOUNT"

"01 Personal services:	
Temporary employment.	\$265,200
Premium compensation for deputies from other districts-----	15,600
Total personal services-----	280,800
02 Travel-----	80,000
04 Communication services----	5,200
07 Other contractual services--	1,000
08 Supplies and materials (ammunition mostly)-----	10,100
09 Equipment (police-type)-----	7,700
15 Taxes and assessments (social security taxes)-----	5,200
Total-----	390,000"

Mr. ROONEY. Are there any questions with regard to the item, "Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals"?

Mr. THOMAS. No questions.

Mr. Chairman, I submit to you in all sincerity that we are crying out only for simple justice, and maintenance of States rights and constitutional government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to close debate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations was asked to approve \$900,000 in this category, United States attorneys and marshals. The committee saw fit to deny all sums beyond the amounts actually expended in connection with the unfortunate Little Rock situation. It was necessary, said the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, to send to Little Rock 110 special deputies during the period from August 15 to November 30, 1958. In addition, 52 regular deputies were detailed to Little Rock from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and quite a number of other States. Now, this is the bill for their services. These services have already been performed. Of the \$390,000 which the pending amendment seeks to deny, \$280,000 is for the pay of these 162 deputy marshals. \$80,000 is for their travel. \$5,200 is for their telephone and communication services. \$1,000 is for other contractual services. \$10,100 is for supplies and materials, ammunition mostly. Equipment, police type, \$7,700, and social security taxes \$5,200.

Now, the Little Rock situation unfortunately arose and the dignity of the United States of America was and is involved. It became incumbent upon the Attorney General to send these deputies in place of troops to this city to enforce the Federal law and to keep the peace, and we are now confronted with the bill for their cost. Are we going to default on paying this bill, this bill to keep law and order in the United States of America? Well, I do not think that day has yet arrived.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an immediate vote on the pending amendment, and I trust that it will be overwhelmingly voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALFORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 43, noes 153.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 50, line 24, strike out "\$203,220,000" and insert "\$221,220,000".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me briefly explain this amendment. This is another one of these pay cuts, in this case in the Post Office Department. There was involved here a reduction of about \$22.5 million that the committee placed upon the Post Office Department out of a total bill of around \$226 million.

The Post Office Department has written the committee, and we have talked with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee that handles this matter. They say that they can take about \$4.5 million of the \$22.5 million cut. The purpose of the amendment is to increase the amount by that difference, or \$18 million.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. It is true that the Post Office Department has already absorbed about 14 percent of the cut.

Mr. THOMAS. They have done perhaps a better job than any other agency in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANFIELD: On page 51, line 20, strike out "\$260,550" and insert "\$280,550".

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the Chairman of the subcommittee and the Members of the House that the purpose of this is to make a partial restoration of the evidence fund for the Bureau of Narcotics.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I think that it is most regretful that the chairman of the subcommittee accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island to restore the \$50,300,000 request to expand the seven programs under the Defense Education Act of 1958, other than the student loan fund, which was already provided for in the bill.

I think the committee was absolutely right when it said in the committee report, at page 7:

Congress should proceed with due deliberation before embarking on large-scale support of programs such as grants for statisti-

cal studies, testing, and classroom facilities. The matter will be thoroughly developed during the hearings on the \$150 million budget estimate for 1960.

As a minimum, each of these widely diversified programs should have been made to stand on its own merit.

At this late hour, I do not intend to take a great deal of the time of the House. I merely ask each Member to study the hearings, as I have, to determine what this means as far as education is concerned in his particular district. The amount, you will find, is negligible. What this does is to add to bureaucracy and Federal domination.

I refer you to page 553 of the hearings. The testimony there appearing shows that exclusive of personnel to administer the Defense Education Act, which of course is a complete misnomer in that it has nothing to do with defense, is 653 employees in the Office of Education. The number added for administration of the act totals 353, over a 50 percent increase.

Mr. Chairman, in the session of the Wyoming State Legislature just recently adjourned, there were provided teacher-training scholarships in addition to those already authorized. There was added to the State contribution to the school foundation program an amount of between \$1 million and \$2 million, as compared to the \$150,000 for grants provided in this bill. The State set up a student loan plan for higher education, whereby the State guarantees loans obtained through banks, which is far more adequate than the \$48,938 provided in this bill and in the regular appropriation for the State of Wyoming, which is an average sized congressional district.

At the same time, a request was made for legislation authorizing the acceptance of Federal grants under the Defense Education Act. That bill was passed, with a most significant amendment. The State department of education may accept such funds only when the Federal budget is in balance.

Mr. Chairman, it is regretful that the Congress does not show the fiscal responsibility that this amendment to house enrolled act No. 31, signed into law by the Governor of the State of Wyoming on February 9, 1959, which I have before me, suggests. Unless the Congress, in the years ahead, measures up to that responsibility, this country cannot survive.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McGOVERN: Page 31, line 19, strike out "\$186,755" and insert "\$112,053".

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I can explain this amendment in just about 1 minute. About a month ago the Secretary of Agriculture announced that he was dropping the support price on feed grains to 60 percent of parity. What I am attempting to do in this amendment is to keep the Secretary's office operation consistent with what he has proposed for the farm people, and to reduce the salaries and expenses of his office to 60 percent of parity, which is \$112,053.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is really serious about this amendment, we will accept it and take it to the conference, with the right of throwing it out the window if it does not look right to the conferees.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Texas yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, we have gone along here very well today on a great many things that have really been important. I think the House of Representatives has made something of a record for itself. I just want to say at this juncture to some of those who are running this Congress, if they do not like the agriculture program that we have, they had better start doing something about it, because they cannot just get by sniping and criticizing somebody who is trying to administer the program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] rose a few minutes ago and offered an amendment which was ruled out of order. The amendment was to allow the Federal Civil Defense Agency to transfer \$3 million from money which they have, authorized for one purpose, and use it for grants-in-aid in the States in the perfecting of the Federal civil defense organization.

May I say I think the amendment was out of order. It was not properly drawn. I conferred with the clerk of the committee and felt the amendment was properly drawn, but I find out there was a mistake. But I want to comment on the substance of what the committee has done. Last year we passed a bill, Public Law 85-606, which gave joint responsibility to the Federal Government and the State government for the building of a civil defense system in the United States. In that bill there was a provision that 50 percent grants could be made to the States and local subdivisions for administrative purposes to build up this organization in the United States. By the denial of this grant the Congress has gone back upon the legislation it passed last year and, in my opinion, has broken faith with the States. Many States have passed legislation providing funds to build a Federal civil defense and a disaster organization. Denial of this \$3 million goes right to the functioning of your local State agencies and your city agencies in the field of disaster organizations.

I do not know at this time how this money could be provided, but I do feel that we are making a mistake in not recognizing that there is a problem of civil defense in this Nation, and something should be done about it.

I will not take any more of the committee's time because I recognize the temper of the House, but I could not let this go by without calling the attention of the House to what I think is a grievous mistake.

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman. I agree with him fully in what he has said.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 5916, reported by the Committee on Appropriations, has omitted one small item which could have great consequences on the fate of our Nation. I refer specifically to the President's request for authority to transfer \$3 million in civil defense funds from one account to another.

During the past session, Congress enacted legislation authorizing the Federal Government to provide matching funds for civil defense administrative and personnel expenses of the States and localities. As I recall, the President's request for supplemental funds to start that program was rejected late last summer with the specific provision that the executive branch resubmit the item in a deficiency appropriation request after the Congress returned in January. This request was resubmitted but the Appropriations Committee apparently has not seen fit to include a provision for this item in the bill under consideration today.

I think it is important to note in this connection that the administration is not asking for the appropriation of new money. The request is for authority to transfer \$3 million of unexpended funds from one account to another. From a balance of \$4.5 million in the civil defense equipment and supplies account, \$3 million would be transferred for use in matching, on a 50-50 basis, State and local funds for administrative and personnel expenses.

The stack of hearings and reports on this table represents more than 3 years of study and investigation of civil defense matters by the Government Operations Subcommittee on Military Operations, of which I am chairman. In this time we have compiled 9 volumes of hearings, comprising 4,000 printed pages of expert testimony. We have issued four carefully documented committee reports.

More than 250 expert witnesses, including the chairman and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have assisted us in our appraisal of national civil defense requirements.

As a consequence of our study, the Military Operations Subcommittee in its basic civil defense report—House Report No. 2946, 84th Congress—set forth a series of recommendations designed to strengthen the Federal civil defense ef-

fort in keeping with the constitutional responsibility of the Federal Government to provide for the national defense. These recommendations were subsequently incorporated in proposed legislation—H.R. 2125, 85th Congress—which was introduced in the House by every member of the subcommittee.

One of the provisions of that proposed legislation would have authorized the Federal Government to provide matching funds for civil defense administrative and personnel expenses of the States and localities. While our comprehensive legislation was never acted upon, the Congress did adopt this particular provision in the civil defense amendments of 1958—Public Law 85-606—which were introduced by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. Those amendments were approved by the Armed Services Committee and enacted into law during the past session of Congress.

In refusing to authorize a simple transfer of \$3 million to carry out this particular provision of law, the Appropriations Committee is in effect nullifying the findings of the Armed Services Committee as well as those of the Military Operations Subcommittee.

I may also note that the purposes for which this transfer of funds is requested have been strongly endorsed or recommended by the various survey and study groups considering civil defense problems in recent years. These include the Kestnbaum Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the project East River Group, the National Planning Association and the Sarnoff Study Group.

In addition the civil defense committee of the Governors' conference, the American Municipal Associations' Civil Defense Committee, as well as the National Association of County Officials, the American Legion and the AFL-CIO have all recommended this program.

The Appropriations Committee report accompanying the measure now under consideration is, by implication, very critical of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It indicated that the funds under consideration would be wastefully expended with no concrete benefits to the national security.

Let me say that as a Member of Congress, I have been an outspoken critic of the civil defense operations in the Federal Government. On more than one occasion I have raised objections to the manner in which the FCDA, and its successor, the OCDM, have carried out civil defense functions at the Federal level and I shall probably have many more critical things to say about the OCDM in the future.

The point at issue today, however, goes to the question of whether we shall have any civil defense program in our Nation. While I believe that a vastly expanded Federal program is required before we can expect to have an effective national civil defense, I recognize that any program must rest ultimately upon the people of our Nation and their instrumentalities of government at all levels, including the State and local.

The States and localities are willing to do their part, provided Federal leadership and assistance are forthcoming. To date, the States have matched Federal funds amounting to \$131 million for equipment, training, and other items in the matching program. Altogether the States have budgeted approximately \$24 million for this program for the coming fiscal year.

I have been advised by various State and local officials that unless increased Federal assistance is forthcoming, we are in danger of losing the benefit of all the civil defense work accomplished to date. I am told that failure to provide such assistance will cause us to lose the nucleus of civil defense personnel now residing at the State and local levels.

While many of us agree that our civil defense program is not what it ought to be, I am firmly convinced that we cannot afford to lose whatever capability we now have. With the Berlin crisis simmering, with the Communists on the march from Iraq to Bolivia, with trouble even in the remote land of Tibet, and with our missile development program and our overall Defense Establishment not only gaping, but sagging, the Congress should not stand idle while our civil defense program is being dismantled.

The Appropriations Committee report would make it appear as though the civil defense transfer authority requested by the administration would embark this Nation on an entirely new program—something new in the American scheme of things. In fact, there are many precedents for the type of assistance contemplated in this request. Federal grants have long been used by the States to administer a number of health, education, and welfare programs, such as public assistance, vocational rehabilitation and education, and hospital construction. Federal funds have been used to administer the State employment offices. Federal funds have supported the National Guard. Federal grants for administrative and personnel costs have made possible the successful operation of various agriculture and forestry programs.

Time does not permit a comprehensive discussion of the many civil defense tasks facing our Nation. I intend to request a special order for an address of considerable length at a later date, but at the present time I should like to call attention to certain evidence of increased Soviet concern with civil defense matters.

I have here a detailed study of Soviet civil defense compiled by the Library of Congress. It was completed only last week and includes the latest information available in Russian publications and other sources.

According to the evidence collected in this study, the Soviet Union last year revised its civil defense plans to bring its program up to the requirements of thermonuclear warfare. The indication is that large segments of the Soviet population are being indoctrinated in techniques of survival and rehabilitation.

In the face of this evidence, and lacking any clear understanding of Soviet intentions, it is my firm belief that we

in the United States should be attempting to build a civil defense program instead of stifling it in its infancy.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, last week we had a bill before the House to provide for airport construction, and we heard at that time from one of our leaders that the vote to save \$97 million would separate the boys from the men. Today we had a vote on spending an additional \$100 million on foreign countries. I wonder who got separated today? I simply want the RECORD to show, if we are not going to have a roll-call vote on this bill, that I am absolutely opposed to it.

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I concur fully in the statements made in behalf of the Veterans' Administration's need for supplemental funds. I hope we will give a full and resounding vote of affirmation to the amendment to restore fully these critically needed funds, and that the proposed reduction of \$6,118,500 not be made. As a combat veteran of World War II myself, I support our veterans' groups views that all these funds are needed to assure effective operation of our VA facilities through 1959. These situations always occur when unforeseen costs arise, such as the pay raise enacted following the initial budgetary request for these VA functions. I should be terribly distressed, and I believe all thinking Americans would be distressed, should VA hospitals have to close down a part of their bed capacity for qualified patients in the final 3 months of 1959. I especially urge full appropriations be made for general operating expense, inpatient care and outpatient care to service-connected patients throughout 1959 in the VA program.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Chairman, I am greatly disturbed at the recommendations made by the Appropriations Committee in its report on the second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1959. In several respects, the bill as reported fails dismally to provide for absolutely essential Government responsibilities. I am especially concerned at the failure to provide funds for all but one of the programs implementing the National Defense Education Act of last year.

We have heard a great deal lately about the need to economize in Federal spending. This is a very real need; I recognize it; and wherever possible I have supported and shall continue to support efforts to economize with the people's money.

But there is such a thing as false economy. For instance, it is impossible to administer a program with efficiency and economy when its budget is subjected to fits and starts, to plenty of money in one quarter and not enough in the next. Any program requires continuity of personnel and consistency of effort. Neither is possible when a program's budget is uncertain and unpredictable.

Likewise, it is not genuine economy when we put off until tomorrow expenditures that have to be made today. Delay is expensive. Wasted time is never going to be recovered. A steady level of activity is indispensable if economy is to be achieved in any kind of operation: it can be controlled better, and the best possible use of resources can be obtained. Maximum results for minimum costs is possible only under this kind of program administration.

The price of false economy today, Mr. Speaker, is higher spending tomorrow.

The National Defense Education Act is a particularly discouraging example of the likely consequences of the committee's proposed action. The committee has, in effect, given a green light to one of the education activities while it has abruptly stopped all the rest.

Can our memories be so short as to allow us to forget the conditions and the stimulus which led the Congress to pass the National Defense Education Act only a few short months ago? Or can our judgments have so changed that what seemed critically important then has since faded into relative obscurity? Has the Soviet Union suddenly ceased to challenge the free world? Have Soviet developments in education, science and foreign languages, for example, become less significant in the struggle to influence the new countries of the world? Or has our own educational system demonstrated in the last half year that it does not need the help contemplated in the act? Are we really so superior, so proficient, so well provided for in these once-crucial fields of study?

If we can honestly answer "yes" to each of these questions, Mr. Speaker, then we have no business seeking to restore the \$50,300,000 cut by the committee. But I doubt if any of us would be so foolhardy as to answer "yes" to a single one of these questions.

Let us, therefore, review for a moment the reasons why a supplemental appropriation is necessary for activities under the Defense Education Act.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported the education bill on July 15, 1958. In its report, the committee highlighted its motive as follows:

America is confronted with a serious and continuing challenge in many fields. The challenge—in science, industry, government, military strength, international relations—stems from the forces of totalitarianism. This challenge, as well as our own goal of enlargement of life for each individual, requires the fullest possible development of the talents of our young people. American education, therefore, bears a grave responsibility in our times.

The committee also had this to report:

The members of the committee believe that the bill offers an effective approach to those critical areas of shortage and neglect which now carry highest priority in the national interest—in the teaching of science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. The committee believes, too, that the related sequence of programs in testing, counseling, scholarships, loans, and the fellowships—to identify, encourage and assist the ablest students who need help—will be of great value in the continuing effort to conserve and develop the critically needed human resources of our country.

In passing this momentous legislation, Congress announced to the world that it took seriously the challenge the committee had recognized, and it expressed its hope and expectation that the bill would help strengthen the Nation to meet the challenge successfully. This was no simple gesture or statement of empty words. It was the act of determined people, guided by high values and clear-sighted recognition of both the cost and the benefits of its action.

Earlier last year, our Committee on Appropriations also had something to say on the subject of education. On March 25, 1958, the committee reported the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959. Discussing the item for the Office of Education, the committee noted:

During the past several months the Nation's attention has been called more forcefully to the fact that we cannot afford to be complacent. If we are to maintain a position of leadership it is more and more being recognized that education must keep up with the times.

The committee also remarked of the agency that:

The whole Office has been built up to a level where it can come closer to rendering the services that the educational system needs and must have if the Nation is to keep abreast of the changing conditions nationwide and worldwide.

This expression of concern for the need to improve education and this statement of regard for the agency responsible for helping education was made, of course, before the Congress approved the vast new programs of the National Defense Education Act.

With passage of the act, which authorized appropriations of \$182,800,000 for the first year, the Appropriations Committee was called upon to implement it with at least a preliminary appropriation of funds. The President estimated in August 1958, that \$117,200,000 would be required to get the program started, though this figure was shortly revised upward when Congress approved the inclusion of the area vocational school program in the education bill, to a total of \$133,700,000. In addition, \$2,100,000 was estimated to be sufficient for salaries and expenses in the beginning months of the program.

As the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], a member of the Appropriations Committee, declared during debate on the bill appropriating these interim funds: "The full requirements of the program for this fiscal year can then be assessed when the 86th Congress convenes in January. At that time we can consider the supplemental needs of the Office of Education for the remainder of fiscal year 1959. Certainly the least we should do is to appropriate these amounts before this Congress adjourns."

The Congress, however—under the stress of the final moments of the 85th Congress—appropriated only \$40 million for the National Defense Education Act instead of \$133,700,000; and it appropriated only \$750,000 instead of the \$2,100,000 for salaries and expenses.

While this left approximately \$142 million of the first-year authorization unappropriated, the President requested only \$75 million for the remainder of fiscal year 1959 in his January budget message to Congress. This reduction—which was nearly 50 percent—represented the administration's best judgment on the minimum defense education program the country could afford—despite the fact that the act had received wide acclaim from educators throughout the country and despite the fact that the Office of Education had made an early and effective start in organizing a working and efficient program.

Therefore, it can hardly be alleged that the President's supplemental request of \$75 million was anything but a minimum figure, carefully estimated and drastically reduced.

It is in this light, Mr. Speaker, that I must agree with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare's reaction to the report of the Appropriations Committee as "incredible." He has estimated a whole year may be lost in putting into effect the program authorized by Congress to strengthen our country's educational system—unless the committee's cut is restored.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I ask what has happened since August 1958, to make it safer or wiser to stop so badly needed a program as this?

If we fail to restore these minimum appropriations, then our people and the whole world will be right in concluding that our concern for education last year was an idle fancy, a passing emotion, a meaningless jumble of words.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I see the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] on his feet about to move that the Committee do now rise, and I am glad that he is going to do so because up to this time we have spent quite a little money, but still we have saved money and, as I said, even though we have spent a lot of money today, we are still below the budget to the extent of \$208 million.

Mr. THOMAS. I must say my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, deserves a large share of the credit.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Boggs, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Rooney amendment restoring the \$100 million to the Development Loan Fund.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, after line 22, insert:

"FUND APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Mutual security

"Development Loan Fund

"For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Act of 1954, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 183, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MINIMUM WAGE OF \$1.25 AND EXTENSION OF COVERAGE

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is essential that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended without delay to increase the minimum wage and to extend its coverage to millions of workers who are not protected under the present law's restrictive provisions regarding exempted industries. To remedy these deficiencies, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 4740. This bill proposes to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 and to provide coverage for employees of employers who are engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce and to eliminate certain exemptions.

An increase in the minimum wage at this time will produce two beneficial re-

sults. First, it will raise the level of income for numerous workers who are subsisting on earnings that have lagged far behind those of organized employees in higher wage industries. Second, it will bolster the economy by placing additional purchasing power in the hands of consumers.

When the \$1 minimum was voted in 1955, many people believed it to be inadequate and advocated the \$1.25 rate now being considered. If it was felt at that time that the floor to wages should be raised to \$1.25, how much more imperative it is today to establish the higher minimum. During the past 3 years that the \$1 minimum has been in effect, the cost of living has risen steadily; the Consumer Price Index jumped from 114.7 to 123.8, an increase of 9.1 points. As a result, the purchasing power of the dollar has deteriorated to the extent that during the past year its purchasing power was 2.6 percent less than it was in 1957. All of us have felt the impact of higher prices, and it does not take much imagination to visualize the difficulties that the low-wage workers are undergoing to stretch their meager earnings to buy even the necessities of life.

We have been reminded from time to time, but it bears repeating, that the wage and hour law was enacted for the purpose of correcting and eliminating "conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers." We cannot, in all honesty, say that the present minimum of \$1 is adequate to carry out this declared purpose. The majority of low-wage workers are unorganized and do not have collective support to plead their case. It is up to Congress to protect their interests and we should act now to bring relief to those living on substandard incomes.

The original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was one of the measures enacted to fight the depression of the 1930's. The problem of unemployment and its solution were of utmost importance at that time and one of the aims of the act was to increase the incomes of consumers and create a demand for goods and services. The increases in the minimum wage to 75 cents and \$1 an hour in 1950 and 1956 were necessitated by the economic inflation, and the failure of wages in low-paying industries to keep abreast with higher living costs. Today the specter of unemployment again hangs over us, and the increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 will add to consumer purchasing power and help stimulate the economy and the demand for workers. We cannot hesitate to act to bring relief to the unemployed.

Since its enactment nearly 21 years ago, the Fair Labor Standards Act has provided protection to 24 million employees in industries in interstate commerce covered by the act. Unfortunately, there are still some 20 million workers who are denied coverage. Under my bill, it is proposed to correct the injustice done to approximately 7½

million workers in retail stores, laundry and dry cleaning establishments, service occupations, and other categories. The 7½ million workers I mentioned are employees of large business concerns, most of them employed in retail stores. The retail stores I have in mind are not the family, neighborhood variety. They are the ones connected with giant operations, such as the food chainstores and variety chainstores which have branches spread throughout broad areas or the whole expanse of the Nation. These giant concerns can readily pay the higher minimum, and the same is true of other exempt industries whose yearly amounts of business runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It has been argued that coverage of these employees should be left to the States. But let us take a look at this situation. Sixteen States do not have a minimum wage law; only 12 States that do have laws provide coverage for both men and women; even fewer States have basic minimum hourly rates of \$1; and only 10 States and the District of Columbia set overtime rates in addition to the basic minimum for work beyond 40 hours a week. Probably one-fifth of the 20 million workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act are afforded protection under State laws. Extension of coverage under the Federal law alone can at least partially eliminate the inequities and deprivations that exist today.

I earnestly ask you to support me in this endeavor to establish adequate minimum wage protection so urgently needed for the relief of our fellow countrymen and for the prosperity of the United States.

NICHOLAS CHRISTOPILOS' CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, recent press reports regarding the valuable contributions to American science which have been made by Dr. Nicholas Christopilos of the University of California Radiation Laboratory underline the importance to American research of utilizing all talented individuals, no matter how great a formal education the individual has had in nuclear physics.

I would like to refer to testimony presented to the Research and Development Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy last year by Dr. George K. Green of Brookhaven National Laboratory, describing the extraordinary contribution which Dr. Christopilos has made in the field of high energy accelerators, despite the limited education he received before coming to the University of California from his home in Greece.

Brains are where you find them. I allude to the fact that Dr. Christopilos had made his fundamental discovery of the important strong focusing principle for accelerators while he was still working in Greece in a nonscientific job, and independently of the work being done by scientists in this country. In fact, he apparently discovered this principle

about a year before U.S. scientists did, even though he had no formal affiliation with scientific research groups.

I call my colleagues' attention to the exchange from the subcommittee's hearings in February 1958, in which Dr. Green described the contributions of Dr. Christopilos. Let me read it.

After describing the work which had been done on several high energy accelerators in this country. Dr. Green goes on to say:

Dr. GREEN. So a group of our people sat down and discovered the strong focusing principle, whereby one could build a magnet of much bigger diameter with the magnet itself being a smaller cross-section and it would not take so much steel. Interestingly enough, Nicholas Christopilos in Greece, working all by himself, discovered this strong focusing principle on his own, completely independently. It turned out he was born in the United States and taken back to Greece when he was 4 years old, and later on Nick came to work in our laboratory with us.

Representative PRICE. When was this?

Dr. GREEN. He apparently discovered this principle about a year before we did.

Senator ANDERSON. Did he not submit it to our people and we turned it down as being impractical?

Dr. GREEN. No.

Senator ANDERSON. Is that right?

Dr. GREEN. Let me be frank and tell the story.

Nick mailed a letter to Berkeley about accelerators, in which he was very interested, and the letter was a mess. People at Berkeley read it very carefully, analyzed it, and it was no good. So they wrote him back an explanation of what was wrong with all of these crazy ideas. Nick sat down, being a very brilliant individual, and proposed to correct his ideas. This letter from Berkeley did him a lot of good.

Then he sent to Berkeley a description of this strong focusing principle. People at Berkeley said it is another letter from that crazy Greek, threw it in the file and never read it.

When Nick came over and saw the article our people had published in Physical Review, he said, "I described that before." We telephoned Berkeley; they went and pulled it out of the file; their faces were very red and there it was.

Senator ANDERSON. I would say that is an easy explanation to make after the facts. Somebody did put it away and it did have the strong focusing principle in it and no attention was paid to it. That much we would have to agree on.

Dr. GREEN. Exactly. That is exactly what happened.

Senator ANDERSON. Nobody agrees that it was not as good as we had here?

Dr. GREEN. No. It looked like a crank letter. We get these crank letters.

Senator ANDERSON. You are not the only one that gets them.

I think that is a very fine statement, Dr. Green. I am happy that you do state that this was overlooked.

Dr. GREEN. Certainly.

Senator ANDERSON. It would be an amazing thing if you did not overlook anything.

Dr. GREEN. When we got acquainted with Nick, we were so well impressed with him, we hired him.

Senator ANDERSON. I could not commend you more for what you did.

PASSPORTS AND THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced a bill—H.R. 13760—that provided for the denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement. Although this measure was approved by the House without a dissenting vote, there was not sufficient time before adjournment for the Senate to consider it.

On January 7 of this year, I introduced an identical bill—H.R. 55—and, on several occasions since, I have called to the attention of this House the vital need for its enactment. An address delivered today, March 24, to the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations by the Honorable John W. Hanes, Jr., Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State, further emphasizes the necessity for the earliest possible enactment of H.R. 55 or similar legislation.

Mr. Hanes' address follows:

PASSPORTS AND THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

Address by the Honorable John W. Hanes, Jr., Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, at the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations luncheon meeting, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, March 24, 1959)

I am very pleased to have an opportunity to meet with this particular group in this particular city. I want to talk with you about some basic matters involving our foreign relations and our national security.

Foreign relations used to be something that this country thought it could afford largely to ignore, or at least to delegate to the sole attention of a few people who were interested in such things in Washington. The pioneer work which your own organization, comprised of so many leading citizens of this great central city of the United States, has done for nearly 40 years is one very tangible reason why that situation has changed.

Today it is self-evident that our foreign relations are inseparable from our national security. We all recognize that our security our lives and our very existence, both as individuals and as a nation, are effectively threatened from abroad. We all recognize the existence of a powerful and implacable hostile force dedicated to world conquest, and to the destruction of all that our republic and our people stand for. The hostile force is international communism, and its primary manifestation is Soviet Russia. It is also, however, an international conspiracy that extends into every nation in the world, including our own.

These facts have a connection with the U.S. passport. I would like today to tell you why.

A great deal of confusion and misunderstanding has surrounded the matter of Communists and passports. The misunderstanding has related both to the facts and to the issues which are involved, as well as to others which are not, but which have been introduced into the controversy. I hope to set the record straight on these facts and issues.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

In June 1958 in the Kent, Briehl, and Dayton cases, the U.S. Supreme Court, by a majority of 5-4, handed down decisions holding, in effect, that the Secretary of State does not have the authority to refuse a passport because of membership in the Communist Party, or even because he has specifically found that an applicant is going abroad wilfully and knowingly to engage in activities which would advance the Communist movement. In both decisions, the

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 25, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

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TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
as follows:

"Research", \$3,666,700, to be derived by transfer from
the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal
year 1959;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,180,700,
to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Con-
servation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by trans-
fer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve pro-
gram", fiscal year 1959.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension
work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,-
682, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
"Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: *Provided*,
That of the amount made available under this head in the
Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-
tion Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States,
Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be trans-

ferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and \$146,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service".

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$24,698,000" to "\$25,252,000", and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account for "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$5,025,800" to "\$5,385,600".

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", as follows:

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,144,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Marketing services", \$1,918,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

1 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

2 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

3 The limitation under this head in the Department of
4 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
5 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
6 penses, is increased from "\$16,000,000" to "\$16,286,200".

7 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

8 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

9 The limitation under this head in the Department of
10 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
11 Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be transferred to the
12 appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392,
13 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from
14 "\$6,380,100" to "\$6,837,000".

15 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

16 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

17 FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

18 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for au-
19 thorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including
20 interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000
21 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949,
22 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000
23 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to
24 friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10,
25 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3)

1 \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commod-
2 ities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of
3 July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709) ; (4)
4 \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of the In-
5 terior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pur-
6 suant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446) ; (5)
7 \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the
8 Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or ex-
9 change of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
10 ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law
11 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856) ; (6) \$19,390,100 for
12 transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and
13 poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in
14 the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Adminis-
15 tration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for
16 transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and serv-
17 ice" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C.
18 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without
19 charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a,
20 511d).

21 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY
23 CREDIT CORPORATION

24 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
25 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Ap-

1 appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for admin-
2 istrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
3 “\$35,398,000” to “\$39,600,000”.

4 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
7 \$71,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
8 for “Conservation reserve program”, fiscal year 1959.

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For an additional amount for “Forest protection and
12 utilization”, as follows:

13 “Forest land management”, \$12,282,800, of which
14 \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropria-
15 tion for “Conservation reserve program”, fiscal year 1959;

16 “Forest research”, \$1,003,400; and

17 “State and private forestry cooperation”, \$102,800.

18 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19 MUTUAL SECURITY

20 DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

21 For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-
22 ment Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual
23 Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain
24 available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

4 Not to exceed \$18,650,000 of appropriations heretofore
5 granted under this head shall be available for design, con-
6 struction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear
7 powered merchant ship.

8 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

9 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
10 subsidies", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

12 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
13 \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-
14 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
15 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and re-
16 pair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from
17 "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$723,450: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
21 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appro-
22 priation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Adminis-
23 trative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,-
24 566,750"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available

1 for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities
 2 and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,-
 3 400,000" to "\$1,481,300"; and the limitation thereunder on
 4 the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is in-
 5 creased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,200,400".

6 PATENT OFFICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 9 \$1,651,500.

10 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

12 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 15 \$521,500.

16 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

17 Construction, General

18 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
 19 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

21 FUNCTIONS

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

24 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 25 nance", \$38,160,000.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Army National Guard", \$3,065,000.

For an additional amount for "Army National Guard", \$10,300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$33,061,500.

AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Aircraft and facilities", \$18,000,000.

SHIPS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ships and facilities", \$18,000,000.

ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ordnance and facilities", \$3,822,000.

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care", \$8,100,000.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Civil engineering", \$3,330,000.

1 SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

2 For an additional amount for "Servicewide supply and
3 finance", \$14,682,000.

4 SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Servicewide operations",
6 \$5,153,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

8 MILITARY PERSONNEL

9 For an additional amount for "Military personnel",
10 \$18,728,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611
13 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959,
14 Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, may be
15 exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

16 Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by
18 adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the
19 United States".

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 FEDERAL FUNDS

22 FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 For an additional amount for "Federal payment to Dis-
24 trict of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the
25 District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not
26 otherwise appropriated), \$5,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Department of General Administration

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$456,750, of which \$7,810 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$20,450.

Public Schools

For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$4,295,668, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the development of vocational education.

Public Library

For an additional amount for "Public Library", \$152,050.

Metropolitan Police

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$2,616,800, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

Fire Department

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$1,200,300.

1 Department of Corrections

2 For an additional amount for "Department of Correc-
3 tions", \$264,600.

4 Department of Public Welfare

5 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
6 Welfare", \$750,700.

7 MISCELLANEOUS

8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
11 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
12 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$20,197.

13 JUDGMENTS

14 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
15 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
16 Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$30,219, together
17 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
18 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
19 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
20 became due until the date of payment.

21 AUDITED CLAIMS

22 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
23 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
24 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
25 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special

1 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
2 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
3 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Docu-
4 ment Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484,
5 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay
6 the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4
7 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
8 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

9 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

10 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
11 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
12 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
13 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
14 the fiscal years involved.

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 16 WELFARE

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$1,072,000.

21 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

22 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
24 tivities", \$75,300,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for
25 capital contributions to student loan funds for which appli-

1 cations have been filed on or before January 6, 1959, and for
2 loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan
3 funds; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans
4 to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and
5 modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall
6 be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

7 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

8 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
9 districts", \$20,000,000.

10 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
12 construction", \$24,600,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$841,000.

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

18 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,
19 general", \$750,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

21 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
22 health facilities", \$1,700,000, to remain available until
23 expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
5 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for
7 necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
8 Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and sur-
9 vivors insurance trust fund, is increased from “\$139,131,-
10 000” to “\$171,221,000”.

11 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
12 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

13 For an additional amount for “Construction, Bureau of
14 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance”, \$1,210,000, to be de-
15 rived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust
16 fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated
17 under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,-
18 290,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under this head in
19 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-
20 priation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said
21 Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the
22 foregoing limitation.

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

2 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub-
3 lic assistance", \$151,560,000.

4 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

5 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for ma-
6 ternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, to remain available
7 until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That the limitation under
8 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
9 fare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for
10 services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,-
11 000" to "\$16,500,000": *Provided further*, That the forego-
12 ing amount shall be available to and expended by the States
13 only for the purpose of providing necessary services to chil-
14 dren with congenital heart disease: *Provided further*, That
15 the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000,
16 shall otherwise be deemed a part of their allotments under
17 title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as
18 amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V).

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an

1 additional amount of not to exceed \$151,200 to be trans-
 2 ferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 3 trust fund.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL
 5 COUNSEL

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 7 Office of the General Counsel", \$55,400, together with an
 8 additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
 9 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification
 10 and inspection services", and an additional amount of not
 11 to exceed \$51,400 to be transferred from the Federal old-
 12 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

13 WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

14 For an additional amount for the "White House Council
 15 on Aging", \$790,000, of which \$756,000 shall be avail-
 16 able for grants to States and shall remain available until
 17 January 31, 1961.

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

19 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

20 PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

21 For an additional amount for "Payments to air car-
 22 riers", \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,491,500: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head
5 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the
6 amount available for performing the duties imposed upon
7 the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767),
8 is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$76,300", and the limita-
9 tion thereunder on the amount available for expenses of
10 travel is increased from "\$472,000" to "\$486,000".

11 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR

12 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

13 For an additional amount for "Investigations of United
14 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
15 tions", \$100,000.

16 ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES

17 AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

18 For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal
19 construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows",
20 \$270,000.

21 COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL

22 PROCEDURE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Interna-
25 tional Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$25,000, to remain avail-
26 able until December 31, 1959.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$1,582,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$132,500" to "\$160,000".

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$10,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", including expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838), \$72,240.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement

1 Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account,
2 is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,374,300".

3 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

4 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-
5 GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

6 For an additional amount for necessary expenses to
7 carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28,
8 1958 (Public Law 85-850), \$80,000.

9 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

10 For an additional amount for necessary expenses to
11 carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved
12 August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$120,000.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
16 penses", \$12,180,000.

17 INPATIENT CARE

18 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$47,-
19 455,000, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount
21 available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased
22 from "\$375,000" to "\$400,000".

OUTPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,934,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000".

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$3,682,600.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763), \$6,960,000.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 LOAN PROGRAM

3 For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,-
4 000, to remain available until expended.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
8 tion", \$1,270,000.

9 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

10 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

11 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
12 ceed \$125,000 from the Treasury of the United States for
13 the engineering and design of salt water distillation and
14 related facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as au-
15 thorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
16 Stat. 1760).

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
22 missioners", \$180,000.

23 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$100,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
3 the United States Courts", \$91,000, of which \$82,100
4 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
5 "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
8 \$247,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
9 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
10 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 general legal activities", \$973,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

17 MARSHALS

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,032,000.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
22 witnesses", \$50,000; and the limitation under this head in
23 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on
24 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-

1 nesses or informants, is increased from “\$225,000” to
2 “\$275,000”.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
6 \$9,611,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
10 Bureau of Prisons”, \$2,671,000.

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for “Support of United States
13 prisoners”, \$500,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 including \$240,000 for necessary expenses for the perform-
19 ance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Long-
20 shoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, as
21 amended (72 Stat. 835) ; and for the performance of func-
22 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of
23 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat.
24 997) ; \$720,600.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$572,800.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees", \$40,000,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Herman P. Eberharter, Junior, and James J. Eberharter, sons of Herman P. Eberharter, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Constance L. Horst, Bettie J. Butler, and Harry L. McGregor, children of J. Harry McGregor, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

For payment to Edna Simpson, widow of Sidney E. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to the children of George H. Christopher, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

For payment to Georgia T. Reed, widow of Daniel A. Reed, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$22,500.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 Reporting Hearings

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Report-
4 ing hearings", \$10,000.

5 Postage Stamps

6 For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the
7 first session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public
8 Law 85-778, approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

9 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 (Out of postal fund)

11 TRANSPORTATION

12 For an additional amount for "Transportation",
13 \$37,500,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$6,664,900.

19 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
21 matic and consular service", \$495,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
4 national organizations", \$4,943,146.

5 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

6 For an additional amount for "International contin-
7 gencies", \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
8 shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation
9 "Emergency fund for the President, national defense,"
10 fiscal year 1959, in such amounts as may have been ex-
11 pended from said appropriation for the purposes of this
12 appropriation.

13 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

15 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

16 Operation and maintenance

17 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
18 nance", \$931,500.

19 OTHER

20 PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

21 For payment in full and final settlement to the Govern-
22 ment of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June

1 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from
2 receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934
3 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$303,300.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
11 Division of Disbursement", \$3,903,600.

12 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$4,481,000.

16 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$29,595,000.

20 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 White House Police", \$114,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$7,800,000.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$2,570,198, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary

1 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
2 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
3 have become final and conclusive against the United States
4 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
5 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law
6 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
7 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
8 days after the date of approval of this Act.

9 TITLE II

10 INCREASED PAY COSTS

11 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
12 year 1959, for increased pay costs authorized by or pur-
13 suant to law, as follows:

14 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$37,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
17 for "Conservation reserve program";

18 Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations",
19 \$5,781,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
20 tion for "Conservation reserve program";

21 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$232,020, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
23 for "Conservation reserve program";

24 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-

1 penses", \$61,200, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 2 priation for "Conservation reserve program";

3 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop
 4 Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$297,000 in the
 5 limitation upon the amount which may be paid from pre-
 6 mium income for administrative and operating expenses) ;

7 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
 8 penses", \$551,700, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 9 priation for "Conservation reserve program";

10 Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
 11 penses", \$1,989,450, to be derived by transfer from the ap-
 12 propriation for "Conservation reserve program";

13 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
 14 \$240,750, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 15 for "Conservation reserve program";

16 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$186,-
 17 755, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
 18 "Conservation reserve program";

19 Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$56,340, to be derived
 20 by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation re-
 21 serve program";

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$203,400;

1 Bureau of the Census:

2 "Salaries and expenses", \$600,300;

3 "1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and
4 mineral industries", \$405,900, to remain available until
5 December 31, 1961;

6 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$351,000, to remain
7 available until December 31, 1962;

8 "Census of governments", \$28,800;

9 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$665,100;

11 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
12 and expenses", \$543,420;

13 Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

14 "Salaries and expenses", \$193,275;

15 "Export control", \$113,400;

16 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$91,800;

18 Maritime activities: "Maritime training", \$117,450;

19 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-
20 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,381,500 in the limitation
21 on necessary expenses of administration) ;

22 National Bureau of Standards:

23 "Expenses", \$954,900;

24 "Plant and equipment", \$31,950, to remain avail-
25 able until expended;

1 Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,514,600;

2 General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is author-
3 ized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between appro-
4 priations of the Department of Commerce available for
5 Salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for
6 increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

8 Department of the Army:

9 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

10 "Operation and maintenance, general", \$1,-
11 024,200, to remain available until expended;

12 "General expenses", \$941,400;

13 United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on
14 operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase
15 of \$215,100 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers'
16 Home permanent fund) ;

17 Administration, Ryukyu Islands: "Salaries and ex-
18 penses", \$28,800;

19 The Panama Canal:

20 Canal Zone Government: "Operating ex-
21 penses", \$1,013,760;

22 Panama Canal Company: "Panama Canal
23 Company fund" (increase of \$311,760 in the limi-
24 tation on general and administrative expenses) ;

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

2 Office of the Secretary of Defense:

3 “Salaries and expenses”, \$945,000;

4 Office of Public Affairs: “Salaries and expenses”,
5 \$31,500;6 Interservice activities: “Court of Military Appeals”,
7 \$25,200;

8 Department of the Army:

9 “Research and development”, \$8,190,000, to re-
10 main available until expended;11 Alaska Communication System: “Operation and
12 maintenance”, \$158,400;

13 Department of the Navy:

14 “Navy personnel, general expenses”, \$2,367,000;

15 “Research and development”, \$8,994,600, to re-
16 main available until expended;

17 Department of the Air Force:

18 “Research and development”, \$8,829,000, to re-
19 main available until expended;

20 “Operation and maintenance”, \$62,100,000;

21 “Air National Guard”, \$1,945,800;

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

24 Operating expenses:

25 “Executive office”, \$27,225;

1 “Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$39,390, of which
2 \$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

3 “Regulatory agencies”, \$72,609;

4 “Recreation Department”, \$129,900;

5 “Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$6,750;

6 “Office of Civil Defense”, \$4,650;

7 “Department of Vocational Rehabilitation”, \$11
8 400;

9 “Courts”, \$245,250;

10 “Department of Public Health”, \$1,409,775;

11 “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$105,075,
12 of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;

13 “Office of Surveyor”, \$8,250;

14 “Department of Licenses and Inspections”, \$120,-
15 525;

16 “Department of Highways”, \$259,500, which shall
17 be payable from the highway fund;

18 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic”, \$62,400
19 (payable from the highway fund) ;

20 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$1,213,000,
21 of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund
22 and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
23 works fund;

24 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$96,000 (payable from
25 the water fund) ;

1 “National Guard”, \$8,250;

2 “National Capital parks”, \$185,925;

3 “National Zoological Park”, \$50,775.

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
6 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
7 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
8 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

9 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10 The White House Office: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
12 for “Special projects”;

13 “Executive Mansion and grounds”, \$34,000;

14 Bureau of the Budget: “Salaries and expenses”,
15 \$345,600;

16 Council of Economic Advisers: “Salaries and expenses”,
17 \$18,000;

18 National Security Council: “Salaries an expenses”,
19 \$59,400;

20 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

21 Freedmen’s Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
22 \$116,000;

23 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: “Salaries and
24 expenses”, \$115,000;

Public Health Service:

“Control of tuberculosis”, \$115,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Communicable disease activities”, \$290,000;

“Sanitary engineering activities”, \$441,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services”, \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$2,170,000;

“Foreign quarantine activities”, \$240,000;

“Indian health activities”, \$1,854,000;

“Operations, National Library of Medicine, \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Salaries and expenses”, \$406,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and further development of vocational education”;

“Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska”,

1 \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
 2 tion for "Promotion and further development of voca-
 3 tional education";

4 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
 5 \$221,000;

6 Social Security Administration:

7 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
 8 ance", \$186,500;

9 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
 10 \$172,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
 12 \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to
 13 exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-
 14 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

15 Office of the Secretary:

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with
 17 an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be
 18 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
 19 insurance trust fund;

20 "Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries
 23 and expenses", \$18,000;

24 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
 25 \$464,400;

1 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$27,000;

3 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
4 administrative expenses" (increase of \$144,000 in the lim-
5 itation on administrative expenses) ;

6 Federal Aviation Agency:

7 "Expenses", \$15,424,200;

8 "Research and development", \$297,000, to remain
9 available until expended;

10 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National
11 Airport", \$90,000;

12 "Operation and maintenance of public airports, Ter-
13 ritory of Alaska", \$25,650;

14 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
15 penses", \$700,200;

16 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

17 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
18 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
19 \$99,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
20 and increase of \$400,500 in the limitation on nonadmin-
21 istrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
22 State chartered institutions) ;

23 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
24 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
25 \$30,600 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$228,600;

3 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$427,500;

5 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$486,000;

7 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
8 expenses", \$49,500, of which \$6,480 shall be derived only
9 from the war claims fund;

10 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$2,020,500;

12 General Services Administration:

13 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
14 \$3,189,960;

15 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
16 \$255,690, and increase the amount which may be de-
17 posited to the credit of this appropriation from funds
18 received under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
19 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
20 by \$134,010;

21 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-
22 ords Service", \$575,100;

23 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
24 Utilities Service", \$145,800;

25 Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administra-

1 tive expenses” (increase of \$4,950 in the limitation for
2 administrative expenses) ;

3 Federal Facilities Corporation: “Limitation on
4 administrative expenses” (increase of \$1,620 in the
5 limitation for administrative expenses) ;

6 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
7 fund: “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase
8 of \$3,960 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;

9 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

10 Office of the Administrator:

11 “Salaries and expenses”, \$648,000;

12 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
13 of the Administrator, college housing loans” (in-
14 crease of \$43,200 in the amount available for admin-
15 istrative expenses) ;

16 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
17 of the Administrator, public facility loans” (increase
18 of \$32,400 in the amount available for administra-
19 tive expenses) ;

20 “Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
21 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
22 programs)” (increase of \$47,700 in the amount
23 available for administrative expenses) ;

24 Federal National Mortgage Association: “Limita-

1 tion on administrative expenses” (increase of \$135,000
2 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

3 Federal Housing Administration: “Limitation on
4 administrative and nonadministrative expenses” (in-
5 crease of \$513,000 in the limitation on administrative
6 expenses and \$2,731,500 in the limitation on nonad-
7 ministrative expenses) ;

8 Public Housing Administration:

9 “Administrative expenses”, \$774,000;

10 “Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-
11 trative expenses” (increase of \$774,000 in the
12 limitation on administrative expenses) ;

13 Interstate Commerce Commission: “Salaries and ex-
14 penses”, \$1,371,600;

15 National Aeronautics and Space Administration: “Sal-
16 aries and expenses”, \$3,018,600;

17 National Capital Planning Commission: “Salaries and
18 expenses”, \$18,000;

19 National Labor Relations Board: “Salaries and ex-
20 penses”, \$156,600;

21 National Mediation Board:

22 “Salaries and expenses”, \$22,050;

23 National Railroad Adjustment Board: “Salaries and
24 expenses”, \$24,750;

- 1 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-
2 500;
- 3 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:
4 "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$13,-
5 500 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;
- 6 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
7 expenses", \$573,300;
- 8 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$1,948,500;
- 10 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$225,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this ap-
12 propriation \$630,000 from the revolving fund and \$64,800
13 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance
14 Corporation loans;
- 15 Smithsonian Institution:
16 "Salaries and expenses", \$180,000;
- 17 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art".
18 \$116,100;
- 19 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$141,300;
- 20 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", \$40,500;
- 22 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
23 penses", \$3,057,300;

1 Veterans Administration:

2 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operat-
3 ing expenses”, \$726,300;

4 “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”,
5 \$146,700;

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 Departmental offices:

8 Office of Saline Water: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$12,960;

10 Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”,
11 \$32,400;

12 Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,
13 \$228,600;

14 Office of Minerals Mobilization: “Salaries and ex-
15 penses”, \$12,600;

16 Commission of Fine Arts: “Salaries and expenses”,
17 \$2,520;

18 Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and
19 maintenance”, \$376,200;

20 Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and
21 maintenance”, \$56,250;

22 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

23 “Resources management”, \$832,500, of which
24 \$360,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
25 priation for “Education and welfare services”;

1 “General administrative expenses”, \$238,500;

2 Bureau of Reclamation:

3 “Operation and maintenance”, \$831,600, of which
4 \$718,383 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
5 \$63,900 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam
6 fund;

7 “General administrative expenses”, \$324,540, to be
8 derived from the reclamation fund;

9 Geological survey: “Surveys, investigations, and re-
10 search”, \$2,911,500;

11 Bureau of Mines:

12 “Conservation and development of mineral re-
13 sources”, \$1,490,400, of which \$1,175,400 shall be
14 derived by transfer from the appropriation for “salaries
15 and expenses”, Office of Minerals Exploration;

16 “Health and safety”, \$438,300;

17 “General administrative expenses”, \$91,800;

18 National Park Service:

19 “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-
20 ties”, \$286,290;

21 “General administrative expenses”, \$94,050;

22 Fish and Wildlife Service:

23 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

24 “Salaries and expenses”, \$24,300;

1 Bureau of Sport Fisheries:

2 "Management and investigations of resources",

3 \$711,000;

4 "General administrative expenses", \$54,450;

5 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

6 "Management and investigations of resources",

7 \$319,500;

8 "General administrative expenses", \$13,500;

9 Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific
10 Islands", \$139,320;

11 Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on adminis-
12 trative expenses" (increase of \$10,800 in the limitation for
13 administrative expenses) ;

14 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$185,940;

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 Supreme Court of the United States:

18 "Salaries", \$70,000;

19 "Care of the building and grounds", \$7,200;

20 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$465;

21 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

22 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;

23 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
24 services: "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of

1 which \$67,900 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
2 priation for "Salaries of judges";

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 Legal activities and general administration:

5 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
6 \$304,000;

7 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,-
8 000;

9 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
10 expenses", \$4,208,000;

11 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
12 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
13 training expenses" (increase of \$32,000 in the limitation
14 on administrative expenses and \$50,000 in the limitation
15 on vocational training expenses) ;

16 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and
17 expenses" (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on gen-
18 eral administrative expenses) ;

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$112,500;

22 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$190,-
23 800;

1 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
2 and expenses", \$41,400;

3 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
4 expenses", \$292,500;

5 Bureau of Employment Security:

6 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
7 gram", \$35,100;

8 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
9 gram", \$117,000, to be derived by transfer from the farm
10 labor supply revolving fund;

11 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
12 penses", \$231,300, together with an additional amount of
13 not to exceed \$3,690 to be derived from the fund created
14 by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
15 Compensation Act, as amended;

16 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$535,500;

18 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$39,600;

19 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$825,300;

21 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

22 House of Representatives:

23 "Salaries, officers and employees", \$547,395;

24 "Members' clerk hire", \$1,425,000;

25 Contingent expenses of the House:

- 1 “Furniture”, \$12,663;
- 2 “Miscellaneous items”, \$123,500;
- 3 “Special and select committees”, \$200,000;
- 4 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
- 5 tion”, \$24,000;
- 6 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
- 7 \$9,175;
- 8 “Folding documents”, \$20,000;
- 9 “Revision of laws”, \$1,650;
- 10 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$625;
- 11 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$625;
- 12 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$525;
- 13 Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$16,340;
- 14 “Education of Senate and House pages”, \$8,415;
- 15 Architect of the Capitol:
- 16 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,
- 17 \$16,150;
- 18 Capitol buildings and grounds:
- 19 “Capitol buildings”, \$39,900;
- 20 “Capitol grounds”, \$11,875;
- 21 “Legislative garage”, \$2,280;
- 22 “House office buildings”, \$52,250;
- 23 Library buildings and grounds: “Structural and
- 24 mechanical care”, \$15,200;

- 1 Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,250;
2 Library of Congress :
3 "Salaries and expenses", \$548,300;
4 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$123,200;
6 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
7 penses", \$125,300;
8 Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-
9 penses", \$101,100;
10 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$12,900;
12 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presi-
13 dents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,800;
14 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
15 of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$168,150;
16 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
17 (Out of postal fund)
18 "Administration, regional operation, and research", \$4,-
19 823,100;
20 "Operations", \$221,220,000;
21 "Facilities", \$600,300;
22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
23 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
24 to international organizations", \$98,200;

1 International commissions:

2 International Boundary and Water Commission,
3 United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$49,000;

5 "American sections, international commissions",
6 \$16,800;

7 "International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;

8 "Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, \$6,600, to
9 remain available until expended;

10 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
11 change activities", \$300,000;

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$222,-
14 750;

15 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
16 debt", \$1,332,900;

17 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$280,550;

18 United States Secret Service:

19 "Salaries and expenses", \$271,350;

20 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$22,500;

21 Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000.

22 GENERAL PROVISION

23 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
24 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained

1 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
2 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting
3 the amounts which may be expended for personal services,
4 or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
5 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
6 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
7 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-
8 ized by or pursuant to law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 25, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS—VARIOUS AGENCIES AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER
AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959, INVOLVING
\$12,845,526 IN NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR VARIOUS
AGENCIES AND \$264,300 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APRIL 7, 1959.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 7, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1959, involving \$12,845,526 in new obligational authority for various agencies and \$264,300 for the District of Columbia.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1959.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1959 in the following amounts:

	Appropriations and other authorizations	Proposals not increasing total authorizations
Federal funds:		
Legislative branch.....	\$5,043,200	
Executive branch.....	25,979,268	\$2,475,000
Claims for damages and judgments.....	2,360,826	
Subtotal.....	33,383,294	2,475,000
Less recommendations not increasing new obligational authority.....	20,537,768	2,475,000
Total new obligational authority.....	12,845,526	
District of Columbia funds.....	264,300	

Of the new obligational authority recommended for the executive branch \$2,163,500 is to cover the cost of wage-board pay increases which have been approved since the estimates transmitted February 11, 1959 (H. Doc. 58), and March 2, 1959 (H. Doc. 90), were prepared; \$1,400,000 is for refunds under Renegotiation Act; \$1 million is for construction of access roads to certain timber areas which amount will be reimbursed to the Treasury from increased receipts; and \$878,000 is for various other needs. The recommendations not increasing new obligational authority include \$20 million for liquidation of prior contract authorization for grants-in-aid for airports; \$2,475,000, to be derived by transfer, for acreage allotments and marketing quotas and to meet the rising demand for timber; and \$537,768 for acquisition of property for the National Park Service.

The estimates submitted for the legislative branch, the District of Columbia, and claims for damages and judgments have been included without revision, and I make no observation regarding their necessity. The estimates for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds:	
Additional office building for the United States Senate-----	\$750, 000
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building -	293, 200
Extension of the Capitol-----	4, 000, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	20, 000, 000
National Mediation Board: Arbitration and emergency boards---	100, 000
Veterans Administration: Inpatient care-----	1, 196, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	890, 000
Refunds under Renegotiation Act-----	1, 400, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agriculture Service: Salaries and expenses-----	(Language)
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and market- ing quotas-----	(2, 375, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Freedmen's Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	20, 500
Public Health Service:	
Hospitals and medical care-----	384, 000
Construction of surgical facilities-----	370, 000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	43, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management:	
Management of lands and resources-----	(100, 000)
Construction-----	1, 000, 000
National Park Service: Construction-----	537, 768

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Employment Security: Temporary unemployment compensation-----	(Language)
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses-----	38, 000
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:	
Department of Public Health-----	(57, 300)
Department of Public Welfare-----	(115, 000)
Claims and judgments-----	(92, 000)

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

Damage claims: Department of Defense:	
Department of the Navy-----	\$2, 500
Department of the Air Force-----	63, 760
Other claims:	
Department of State-----	2, 400
Indian Claims Commission-----	2, 067, 166
Judgments: Court of Claims: Department of Defense: Department of the Army-----	225, 000
Total claims for damages and judgments-----	<u>2, 360, 826</u>
Totals:	
Federal funds-----	33, 383, 294
Less recommendations not increasing new obligational authority-----	20, 537, 768
Total new obligational authority-----	12, 845, 526
District of Columbia funds-----	(264, 300)

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1959, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Additional Office Building for the United States Senate

Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), \$750,000: Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: Provided further, That the amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$750,000.

Furniture and Furnishings, Additional Senate Office Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), \$293,200, to remain available until expended.

Extension of the Capitol

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to continue to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol and other improvements authorized under the heading "Extension of the Capitol" in the Act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 515, 516), as amended, \$4,000,000.

As provided by statute, the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This additional amount is to pay obligations incurred under existing contract authorizations. Based upon actual experience for the past several months and forecasts of progress on projects now under way payments during the current fiscal year are now expected to exceed previous forecasts by \$20 million.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$100,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for unanticipated increases in workloads for special boards of adjustment, arbitration boards, and emergency boards so that disputes in the railroad and airline industries can be resolved without interruption of essential transportation.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

H. Doc. 58 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
15	Inpatient care.....	\$47, 455, 000	\$48, 651, 000	\$1, 196, 000

This additional amount is to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates. It covers increases allowed during the period from November 1, 1958, to February 28, 1959, and is in addition to the estimate transmitted to the Congress on February 11, 1959 (H. Doc. 58).

On March 27, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

H. Doc. 90 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
8	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	\$3, 544, 400	\$4, 434, 400	\$890, 000

This proposed increase is to meet the costs of wage-board pay increases granted January 11 through March 22, 1959, and is in addition to the \$3,544,400 contained in House Document 90 transmitted to the Congress on March 2, 1959.

On March 12, 1959, this appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to make available funds for the payment of rebates and refunds pending in the Tax Court of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service, and the General Services Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.

This authorization is to permit the use of foreign currencies accruing under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the U.S. Government's participation in (1) the World Agriculture Fair to be held in New Delhi, India, from December 1959 to February 1960, and (2) the Rotterdam International Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Rotterdam, Netherlands, from April to September 1960. Funds are needed now to plan and start work on the U.S. exhibits for these fairs.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

This proposed transfer is to cover costs incurred under Public Law 85-835, approved August 28, 1958. Under this law producers of upland cotton may elect to increase their base allotments for cotton acreage by up to 40 percent coupled with a 15 percent parity reduction in price support. Based on reports of participation, it is expected to be necessary to check acreage allotment compliance on about 5 million acres more than can be checked with available funds. It is necessary that funds for this purpose be provided as soon as possible so that marketing of the 1959 cotton crop may not be hampered.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

H. Doc. 90 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
10	Salaries and expenses.....	\$116,000	\$136,500	\$20,500

This increase is to meet the cost of pay increases approved January 11, 1959, for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, and is in addition to the estimate of \$116,000 transmitted to the Congress in House Document 90 on March 2, 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", \$384,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7), is increased from "\$1,866,000" to "\$2,250,000".

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of an increase in the number of patients hospitalized under the authority of the Dependents' Medical Care Act above the level anticipated in the 1959 budget and an increase in the cost of hospitalization of these beneficiaries.

This amount is in addition to the estimate of \$2,170,000 for pay increases transmitted in House Document 90 on March 2, 1959.

CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of surgical facilities", \$370,000, which together with funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover an increase in the estimated cost of construction of the surgical facility at the National Institutes of Health for which an appropriation of \$1,630,000 was previously made. The revised estimate of cost is based on architectural plans and specifications which have just been completed.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$43,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$19,000 to meet the cost of pay increases approved January 11, 1959, for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates and \$24,000 to offset a part of the loss of reimbursements to the hospital resulting from a decline in the number of reimbursable patients.

This submission is in addition to the estimate of \$221,000 for other pay increases transmitted in House Document 90 on March 2, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources, \$100,000, *to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration, fiscal year 1959.*

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The recent completion of the timber inventory on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands indicates that it will be possible to meet to some degree the rising demand for timber by offering additional stumpage for sale over that presently programed. Additional receipts will become available to both the Federal Treasury and the Oregon counties. The \$1 million requested for "Construction" will accelerate the access-road program and will be reimbursed to the Treasury from funds otherwise payable to the counties.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$537,768, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the authority contained in sections 4 and 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 92, 93) to enter into contracts for construction of parkways is reduced by the amount of this appropriation.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the National Park Service to acquire certain private properties within the boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. Agreement has been reached with the owners, and the acquisition will assist in orderly administration and development of this popular area. The proposal will not increase total new obligational authority since an offsetting reduction is made in another authorization.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The appropriation granted under this head in chapter II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457), shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended.

Public Law 85-457 provided an appropriation of \$665,700,000 for the cost of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, enacted June 4, 1958. Public Law 86-7, enacted March 31, 1959, extended the temporary unemployment compensation program until June 30, 1959, for individuals whose eligibility for benefits was established prior to April 1, 1959. The present appropriation is adequate to provide funds for this extension but expires on April 30, 1959. This proposed provision is to extend the period of availability of the existing appropriation until September 30, 1959. While benefits will not be paid for weeks of unemployment commencing after June 30, 1959, funds will be required after that date for proper liquidation of the program.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

H. Doc. 58 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
39	Salaries and expenses.....	\$4,491,000	\$4,529,000	\$38,000

This increase is to meet the cost of wage-board pay increases granted since January 1, 1959, most of which were effective March 22, 1959, and is in addition to the estimate of \$4,491,000 transmitted to the Congress in House Document 58 on February 11, 1959.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSE

H. Doc. 90 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
14	Department of Public Health.....	\$1,879,700	\$1,937,000	\$57,300

This additional amount is to cover an increase of \$0.16 in the per diem reimbursement rate for care of District of Columbia patients in Saint Elizabeths Hospital, approved effective January 1, 1959. For the last 6 months of fiscal year 1959 the total patient-day cost will be increased from \$6.75 per patient-day to \$6.91 per patient-day. This amount is in addition to the estimate of \$1,879,700 transmitted to the Congress in House Document 90 on March 2, 1958.

H. Doc. 58 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
41	Department of Public Welfare.....	\$897,200	\$1,012,200	\$115,000

This amount is to cover the cost of public-assistance caseloads which have increased an average of 73 cases per month since transmission of the estimate of \$897,200 in House Document 58 on February 11, 1959.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. Doc. 58 page	Heading	House document estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
41	Settlement of claims and suits.....	\$20, 197	\$24, 131	\$3, 934
42	Judgments.....	30, 219	118, 285	88, 066

(Delete the paragraph and tabulation under the head "Judgments" on page 42 of House Document 58 and insert in lieu thereof the following:)

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 20 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$118,285, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Robert H. Jones <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	\$5, 000	-----	\$5, 000
Annie F. Campbell <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	15, 000	-----	15, 000
The Brookings Institution.....	-----	\$107	107
District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Karsusky, et al.....	-----	81	81
Dennett <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	10, 000	31	10, 031
District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Ben Lar Associates.....	-----	67	67
Seull, et al., <i>v.</i> District of Columbia, et al.....	60, 000	192	60, 192
Albert M. White & Imperial Ins. Co. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia, et al.....	173	6	179
Eastern Dispensary & Casualty Hospital to its own use and to the use of Boston Ins. Co. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia, et al.....	2, 128	4	2, 132
Progressive Builders, Inc. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	6, 620	131	6, 751
Jessye M. Barnard <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	10, 000	-----	10, 000
Mabel Elliott <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.....	8, 500	245	8, 745
Total.....	117, 421	864	118, 285

These increases are to provide funds for the settlement of claims and suits and judgments and costs adjudicated since the transmission to the Congress of House Document 58 on February 11, 1959.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 20, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$2,360,826, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDG-
MENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,
TO BE PAID OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE
TREASURY UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D.C., April 2, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STANS: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, enacted August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 153, as amended by Public Law 85-729, 72 Stat. 813, enacted Aug. 23, 1958), which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of, property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1958 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follows:

Sheridan F. and Daisy M. Danks, post office Box 292, Seville, Fla. On June 2, 1958, U.S. Navy A3D-2 jet aircraft, Bu. No. 138949, while being piloted by a naval aviator on a duly authorized flight, sustained control loss in the air near Seville, Fla., for a reason or reasons unknown. As a result of loss of control of the aircraft, it crashed near the residence of the claimants. As a result of the consequent explosion and fire, real and personal property of the claimants, at Seville, Fla., was damaged in the amount of \$7,500. The claimants have agreed to accept the sum of \$7,500 in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. Partial payment of their claim in the amount of \$5,000 has already been made; the amount in excess of \$5,000 is \$2,500.

Amount claimed, \$7,500; amount reported, \$2,500.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD JACKSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 10, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a claim for property damage and personal injuries as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on September 17, 1958, and was presented within the prescribed time. The claimant is Mrs. Oda Holland, Route No. 4, Box 279, Lake Charles, La. The amount found due the claimant is \$9,163.37. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the award in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim.

The claim is hereby certified as being of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733 for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On September 17, 1958, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, during an authorized mission, crashed near Gillis, La., inflicting personal injuries upon and destroying the house and personal property of Mrs. Oda Holland, for which injuries and destruction claim has been made.

Amount claimed, \$10,441.08; amount reported, \$9,163.37.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 18, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 17, 1958. The claimant is Joseph L. Shepro, R.F.D. No. 2, Temple Hill Road, Newburgh, N.Y. The amount found due the claimant is \$6,077.80, which amount the claimant has agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, the claimant was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Joseph L. Shepro, in the amount of \$1,077.80, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title

10 of the United States Code for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment and the amount reported, follows:

On February 17, 1958, a U.S. Air Force T-33 type aircraft, while on an authorized mission, crashed near Newburgh, N.Y., causing damage to the place of business of Joseph L. Shepro for which claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$7,376.26; amount awarded, \$6,077.80.

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$1,077.80.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 23, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for wrongful death, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 18, 1957. The claimants are Jimmy Mitchell and Jean Ann Glasco, minors, by and through their guardian, Mr. Adger Lee James of Albany, Ga. The amount found due the claimants is \$20,000, which amount claimants have agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, claimants Jimmy Mitchell and Jean Ann Glasco were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Jimmy Mitchell and Jean Ann Glasco, in the amount of \$15,000, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10 of the United States Code for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. It is recommended that the check be made out jointly to Jimmy Mitchell and Jean Ann Glasco, by and through their guardian, Mr. Adger Lee James, Albany, Ga., and that the check be sent to Mr. Asa D. Kelley, Jr., Attorney at Law, Post Office Box 3080, Albany, Ga.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment and the amount reported, follows:

On December 18, 1957, a U.S. Air Force F-100 aircraft, in taking off on an authorized mission, crashed at Turner Air Force Base, Ga. Both Sergeant Mitchell and the claimants' mother, Mrs. Beatrice Frances Mitchell, were sprayed with flaming jet fuel and died shortly thereafter from the burns. The wrongful death of Mrs. Mitchell is the matter for which this claim was made.

Amount claimed, \$150,000; amount awarded, \$20,000.

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$15,000.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 26, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$5,000 a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on September 3, 1957, and was presented within the prescribed time. The claimant is Humble Oil & Refining Co., 1200 Main Street, Houston 1, Tex. The amount found due the claimant is \$21,985.92, which is the full amount claimed.

The claim is hereby certified as being of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733 for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On September 3, 1957, an engine of a U.S. Air Force aircraft on an authorized training flight, caught fire and exploded in midair near Danbury, Brazoria County, Tex. The aircraft crashed and exploded causing the destruction of the claimant's oil storage tanks and equipment used in producing oil.

Amount claimed, \$21,985.92; amount reported, \$21,985.92.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 26, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on September 21, 1956. The claimants are Rena Hughes and Samuel Hughes, Post Office Box 76, Lytle Creek, Calif., and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., 541 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif., subrogee. The amount found due Rena Hughes and Samuel Hughes is \$12,532.15 and the amount found due Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. is \$9,000. Rena and Samuel Hughes have agreed in writing to accept the award in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim. The subrogee is awarded the full amount claimed.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Rena and Samuel Hughes were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Rena and Samuel Hughes in the amount of \$7,532.15, and the award found due the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. in the amount of \$9,000, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733,

for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payments thereof.

It is recommended that separate checks be issued to Rena Hughes and Samuel Hughes in the amount of \$7,532.15, and to the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. in the amount of \$9,000.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follows:

On September 21, 1956, a U.S. Air Force F-100 type aircraft, on a regularly authorized training mission, went out of control and crashed in the vicinity of Mount McKinley, San Bernardino County, Calif. The resulting forest fire consumed the house and furniture owned by Rena and Samuel Hughes for which damage claim has been presented.

Amount claimed, \$24,826.59; amount awarded, \$21,532.15.

Administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$16,532.15.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

OTHER CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 2, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 680, approved August 27, 1954, that fines were paid to foreign governments by owners of certain vessels under circumstances set forth in section 2 of the act.

The act quoted provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under conditions of the act a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew; the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount certified to him by the Secretary of State as being the amount of the fine actually paid; and such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are authorized to be appropriated.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amounts due the claimants, as set forth below, are legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Date certified to Treasury
<i>Valley Sun</i>	Mexican.....	Oliver J. Clark.....	\$1,200	Mar. 4, 1959
<i>Ann Carinhas</i>	do.....	Frances J. Carinhas.....	1,200	Mar. 11, 1959
Total.....			2,400	

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 2, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for the payment of a judgment presented to this Department which has been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission in the amount of \$2,067,166, in favor of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians, as set forth on schedule A-1 attached. This amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A-1

*Judgment rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the United States—
Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of final award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
32	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians.	\$2,067,166	July 18, 1957	Mar. 5, 1959	Additional compensation for land acquired by United States in 1900.

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 2, 1959.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANS: An appropriation will be required for the payment of a judgment of over \$100,000 presented to this Department, which has been rendered by the Court of Claims, in the amount of \$225,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest costs as follows:

Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B)----- \$225,000

This amount is itemized by Department in the appended schedule. It is, of course, understood that the judgment shall not be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE B

Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
344-55	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Western Contracting Corp.-----	\$225,000	Dec. 3, 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Apr. 1, 1959	Breach of contract.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 17 & 18, 1959
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Cooper urged increased distribution of surplus foods to needy. Sen. Humphrey commended USDA surplus removal program for eggs. Sen. Capehart introduced and discussed with other Senators his farm bill.

SENATE - April 17

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1959. p. D257
- 2. SURPLUS FOODS.** Sen. Cooper commended this Department's announcement "to buy dried eggs for distribution to needy families in Kentucky and other States," urged that the program be extended to the distribution of other surplus foods, and stated that he hoped "that within a few days we will see more and more of the surplus foods of the country channeled to the needy families in my own State and in other States, who desperately need those foods." p. 5585
Sen. Humphrey stated he was "very happy today to invite attention to the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Benson finally has stepped up Government egg buying, using section 32 funds for a surplus removal program, as authorized by law," inserted the Department's announcement of a surplus removal program for eggs, and stated that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "should undertake a full study of the poultry and egg industry to discover the causes for the evident economic imbalance and to explore possible corrective action." pp. 5577-8
- 3. ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Dworshak commended the completion of an REA steam electric station in Puerto Rico, and inserted the address of REA Administrator Hamil at the seminar program dedicating the station, "The Rural Electrification Program in the United States." pp. 5559-60

4. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Proxmire expressed his concern over "the increase in interest rates" and inserted two articles discussing the situation. pp. 5554-6
5. BUDGET; FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Bush inserted an article, "Action Now Can Stop Inflation," urging that the budget be balanced and that "the farm policy must be changed to stop the drain on the public." pp. 5539-41
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Department of the Army a proposed bill "authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes"; to Public Works Committee. p. 5534
7. STOCKPILE. Received from OCDM a statistical supplement to the stockpile report. p. 5534
8. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 20. p. 5588

HOUSE - April 17

9. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 5687, to authorize the construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. p. D259

SENATE - April 18

10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5916, under an order granted Fri., Apr. 17. Copies of the bill and report are not yet available.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. DAIRY; MONOPOLY. Sen. Kefauver inserted his speech before the Nat'l Independent Dairy Ass'n, explaining his and Rep. Patman's bill the underlying philosophy of which is that "price discriminations which substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly are as detrimental to the public interest when accomplished in good faith as they are when done in bad faith," and commending the Ass'n for its support of the bill. pp. A3173-5
12. WATER. Sen. Curtis inserted a speech by Clarence A. Davis, former Solicitor and Under Secretary of Interior, "Federal Encroachment on State Water Rights." pp. A3176-81.
13. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a speech by Rep. Bowles, "A Long Look at China," reviewing China's economic, agricultural, and political development and urging "less emphasis on regimes and more on people" and some device "to distribute surplus food more effectively" in relation to underdeveloped areas, pp. A3185-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FARM PROGRAM. S. 1722, by Sen. Capehart, to reduce temporarily the production of farm commodities through the storage of surplus acreage, to discontinue certain sales of accumulated surplus stocks of such commodities, and to provide for programs of study and research for the purpose of finding new industrial uses for such commodities.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported, on Apr. 18, second supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to provide for centennial celebration of establishment of USDA and land-grant colleges. Rep. Coad discussed his farm plan to insure fair farm prices and reduce surpluses. Senate passed measure to establish committee to study water resources. Reps. Johnson, Wis., and McGovern introduced and discussed food-for-peace bills.

SENATE

- 1. WATER RESOURCES.** Agreed to with amendments S. Res. 48, to establish a select Senate committee to study the development and coordination of the water resources of the U. S. The committee is to be composed of 3 members each from the Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Agriculture and Forestry Committees. pp. 5644-50
- 2. FORESTRY.** Sen. Mansfield urged early consideration by the Interior and Insular Affairs and the Agriculture and Forestry Committees of the proposed program for the national forests recently submitted by the Secretary, and inserted an editorial, "A Program for Vast Growth of Forest Products Industry." pp. 5611-2
- 3. BUDGET.** Sen. Bridges criticized proposals for increased Federal expenditures, urged that the budget be balanced, and inserted a table showing Federal expenditures from 1946 to 1959. pp. 5601-3
Sen. Javits inserted a N. Y. resolution opposing "any measures which would extend Federal expenditures beyond the limits imposed by the budget submitted to the Congress by the President." p. 5593

4. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported, on Apr. 18, with amendments this bill, H. R. 5916 (S. Report 207). Action on items for this Department is indicated on the attached table. Following are excerpts from the Committee Report:

Increased Pay Costs

"The total amount of increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1959 for all departments and agencies of Government was \$1,059,528,948. The departments and agencies were able to absorb by administrative action a total of \$379,619,918, or 36 percent. The Senate was requested to provide an additional \$679,909,030 in the form of appropriations, transfer authority, and limitation increases. The House has allowed a total of \$640,524,094 in the form of appropriations, transfer authority, and limitation increases. The House reduction was generally a 10-percent reduction with certain exemptions from the reduction. The committee was advised that the House reduction which would have to be absorbed within the last 2 months of the fiscal year would disrupt and delay programs, increase work backlogs, defer recruitment on essential safety and defense programs, postpone needed procurement, deny travel funds on investigation and supervisory work, and otherwise interfere with the orderly and economical transaction of Government business. In view of this information, the committee has recommended granting the restoration requests. The increase recommended by the committee totals \$27,682,343 of appropriations, transfers, and limitation increases, including \$2,163,500 submitted directly to the Senate after the bill passed the House.

Agricultural Research Service

Salaries and Expenses

Research

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 to initiate research work on humane slaughter methods. This is the amount of the supplemental estimate. The House denied the budget request and suggested that the item be considered in connection with the regular appropriation bill, 1960.

"The committee believes that the research work required of the Department to carry out responsibilities imposed upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the enactment of Public Law 85-765, should not be delayed, and for this reason has approved the budget request and inserted language in the bill which will authorize the alteration of the meat laboratory at Beltsville * * *

Foreign Agricultural Service

Salaries and Expenses

Language Proviso

"The committee recommends the approval of the supplemental request contained in Senate Document 20, for authorization to use the equivalent of \$1,275,000 of foreign currencies, under section 104(m) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. The committee recommendation will authorize U. S. participation in the World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi, India, scheduled for December 1959 to February 1960, to cost \$1,125,000; and participation in the Rotterdam International Horticultural Exhibition, Rotterdam, Netherlands, scheduled for April to September 1960 to cost \$100,000.

Forest Service

Forest Land Management

"The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of a direct appropriation of \$9,893,800 and the transfer from other appropriations of \$5,432,200 to provide for a total of \$15,326,000 for this appropriation. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

"Fire fighting, \$8,500,000.--These funds are required to meet the cost of fighting forest fires on national forest lands throughout the country.

"Forest land development, \$2,500,000.--These funds are for the development of national forests, including the construction of structural improvements and recreational areas, in those areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment, where such work will be of benefit to our national forests from the standpoint of conservation.

"Increased pay costs, \$4,326,000.--The committee action on this request is in accord with its general policy on increased pay costs explained on page 2 of this report.

"The committee recommends the allowance of \$500,000 for the construction of forest roads and trails in those areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment where the construction of such roads and trails will result in an improvement to the forest concerned from the standpoint of conservation.

Milk for Army Troops in Alaska

"The committee was urged to add language to the bill to require the Army to serve its troops in Alaska the same grade milk as is served to troops in the other 48 States.

"Such a requirement goes to the basic procurement policies of the Army and more properly should be considered in connection with the regular fiscal year 1960 Army budget.

"The committee suggests the Army be prepared at that time to discuss all aspects of the issue, including availability of fresh milk, versus recombined milk for its Alaskan personnel."

The bill includes funds for other Departments and agencies, including HEW, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, CSC, GSA, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Commissions to study river basins in S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., and Tex., Department of the Interior, Virgin Islands Corporation, Department of Labor (including unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees), Treasury Department, and Department of State (including contributions to international organizations).

5. ~~CONTRACTS. Sen. Javits inserted a N. Y. County Board of Supervisors resolution favoring legislation to require Federal agencies to confine the award of contracts to domestic firms when such action would be in the best interests of the economy and defense of the U. S. p. 5594~~

6. ~~FOREIGN AID. Sen. Scott spoke in support of the President's mutual security program, including economic aid to countries in need of assistance. pp. 5635-9~~

7. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Christian A. Herter to be Secretary of State. p. 5654

HOUSE

8. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 4012, to provide for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the land-grant colleges, State universities, and USDA. pp. 5660-1
Agreed to the following committee amendments offered on the floor:
(1) A clause was stricken which would have allowed Commission members, if employed by the Federal Government, to use regular departmental appropriations for travel and others purposes; and (2) the total appropriation for the Commission shall not exceed \$200,000. p. 5661
9. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6353, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from FCA to the Federal land banks (H. Rept. 287). p. 5705
10. MUTUAL SECURITY. Rep. Bowles defended the foreign aid program and recommended several changes in the mutual security authorization this year. pp. 5670-81
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Coad discussed his farm plan "which cuts production with the farmer contributing 10% of his total tillable acreage," which will hold surpluses "off the market unless the price is right," give the farmer "freedom to plant the crops he wants," will raise the price "more by the cutting down of production but also by price supports," and will aid "family farmers." Reps. Brock and Roosevelt commended his plan. pp. 5681-3
12. INFLATION. Rep. Weaver stated that "labor leaders have it in their power either to weaken or to strengthen the national economy," warned of "inflationary wage increases," and inserted the results of two studies entitled, "The Relative Size of Labor Claims, Property Claims, and Tax Claims, Nationally and in Selected Commodities." pp. 5656-9
13. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Apr. 23. p. 5704

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley stressing the need for the preservation of our forests, minerals, wildlife, etc. p. A3197
15. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire stating that "the rural development program has received neither the attention nor the support it deserves," and inserting an article summarizing the activities of one rural community. p. A3202
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough commending REA, stating that "REA has proved its worth and has shown it can work well if it is unmolested," and inserting an article commenting on some of the controversial aspects of the program. pp. A3191-2
17. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Wiley stated that although co-ops cannot solve the whole problem, they have made a real contribution toward enabling farmers to better "weather the economic storms." p. A3194

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill a/	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Senate Committee Bill Com- pared with House Bill
Increases for program operations:				
Agricultural Research Service:				
For humane slaughter research	\$100,000:	- -	\$100,000:	+\$100,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
For poultry inspection	600,000:	- -	- "	- -
For increased costs of leased wire	26,000:b/	\$20,000:b/	20,000:	- -
Commodity Stabilization Service:				
Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas:				
For checking performance on increased acreage for the 1959 crop of cotton	2,375,000:c/	- -	2,375,000:	+2,375,000
Commodity Credit Corporation, Administrative Expense Limitation:				
To meet increased workload	2,000,000:	1,800,000:	1,800,000:	- -
Special Activities:				
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities (P.L. 480 program, International Wheat Agreement, etc.) in 1958	1,336,754,811:	1,336,754,811:	1,336,754,811:	- -
Forest Service:				
For fighting forest fires	8,500,000:a/	8,500,000:d/	8,500,000:	- -
For forest land development work	- -	- -	2,500,000:e/	+2,500,000
For construction of forest roads and trails	- -	- -	500,000:e/	+500,000
Total, Increases for program operations	1,350,355,811:	1,347,074,811:	1,352,549,811:	+5,475,000
Increases for pay act costs (transfers and increases in limitations):				
Agricultural Research Service	8,396,110:	7,556,500:	8,206,210:	+649,710
Extension Service	162,255:	146,000:	162,255:	+16,255
Farmer Cooperative Service	42,000:	37,800:	42,000:	+4,200
Soil Conservation Service	6,424,000:	5,781,600:	6,424,000:	+642,400
Agricultural Conservation Program	410,860:	369,910:	369,910:	- -
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,846,278:	2,561,700:	2,661,700:	+100,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	257,800:	232,020:	232,020:	- -
Commodity Exchange Authority	68,000:	61,200:	65,800:	+4,600
Conservation Reserve Program	225,770:	203,220:	203,220:	- -

(Continued on next page)

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill a/	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Senate Committee Bill Com- pared with House Bill
<u>Increases for pay act costs (transfers and increases in limitations): Continued</u>				
Commodity Stabilization Service	492,700:	443,400:	492,700:	+49,300
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,669,000:	2,402,000:	2,402,000:	-
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	330,000:	297,000:	297,000:	-
Rural Electrification Administration	613,000:	551,700:	613,000:	+61,300
Farmers Home Administration	2,210,500:	1,989,450:	2,210,500:	+221,050
Office of the General Counsel	267,500:	240,750:	240,750:	-
Office of the Secretary	207,505:	186,755:	186,755:	-
Office of Information	59,000:	53,100:	59,000:	+5,900
Library	62,600:	56,340:	62,600:	+6,260
Forest Service	5,432,200:	4,889,000:	5,432,200:	+543,200
Total, For increased pay act costs	31,177,078:	28,059,445:	30,363,620:	+2,304,175
<u>Increases for postal rate increase costs (transfers and increases in limitations):</u>				
Extension Service	622,827:	622,827:	622,827:	-
Agricultural Conservation Program	184,090:	184,090:	184,090:	-
Agricultural Marketing Service	481,000:	481,000:	481,000:	-
Conservation Reserve Program	82,980:	82,980:	82,980:	-
Commodity Stabilization Service	13,500:	13,500:	13,500:	-
Office of Information	18,000:	18,000:	18,000:	-
Total, For increased postal costs	1,402,397:	1,402,397:	1,402,397:	-
<u>Increases for foreign currency under P.L. 480:</u>				
Foreign Agricultural Service:				
For agricultural and horticultural fairs and exhibitions (in dollar equivalents)	[1,275,000]:c/	- -	[1,275,000]:	[+1,275,000]
<u>Recapitulation:</u>				
Increases in appropriations	1,345,980,811:	1,344,711,611:	1,348,354,811:	+3,643,200
Transfers within available funds	30,545,575:	26,028,942:	30,115,617:	+4,086,675
Increases in limitations	6,408,900:	5,796,100:	5,845,400:	+49,300
Increases for foreign currency (in dollar equivalents):	[1,275,000]:	- -	[1,275,000]:	[+1,275,000]
Total	1,382,935,286:	1,376,536,653:	1,384,315,828:	+7,779,175
a/ The Senate Committee Bill provides in full for the restoration of House reductions requested by the Department.				
b/ House Bill and Senate Committee approved \$20,000 to be provided by transfer from Conservation Reserve Program.				
c/ Included in Senate Document 20 submitted directly to Senate.				
d/ Includes \$543,200 to be provided by transfer from Conservation Reserve Program.				
e/ Senate Committee report states that these funds are to be used in those areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment, where such work will be of benefit to our national forests from the standpoint of conservation.				

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

APRIL 18, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of April 17 (legislative day
April 15), 1959Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5916]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$2, 657, 402, 994
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	+162, 637, 060
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	2, 820, 040, 054
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	2, 900, 799, 370
Under budget estimates.....	80, 759, 316

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The total amount of increased pay costs for fiscal year 1959 for all departments and agencies of Government was \$1,059,528,948. The departments and agencies were able to absorb by administrative action a total of \$379,619,918, or 36 percent. The Senate was requested to provide an additional \$679,909,030 in the form of appropriations, transfer authority, and limitation increases. The House has allowed a total of \$640,524,094 in the form of appropriations, transfer authority, and limitation increases. The House reduction was generally a 10-percent reduction with certain exemptions from the reduction.

The committee was advised that the House reduction which would have to be absorbed within the last 2 months of the fiscal year would disrupt and delay programs, increase work backlogs, defer recruitment on essential safety and defense programs, postpone needed procurement, deny travel funds on investigation and supervisory work, and otherwise interfere with the orderly and economical transaction of Government business. In view of this information, the committee has recommended granting the restoration requests. The increase recommended by the committee totals \$27,682,343 of appropriations, transfers, and limitation increases, including \$2,163,500 submitted directly to the Senate after the bill passed the House. The increases recommended by the committee are as follows:

Increased pay costs

Agency	Increases recommended in Senate bill	
	Transfer and limitation increases	New obligatory authority
Independent offices:		
Civil Aeronautics Board.....		\$51,600
Civil Service Commission.....		162,500
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	(\$16,000)	
Federal Aviation Agency.....		1,713,800
Federal Communications Commission.....		77,800
Federal Trade Commission.....		54,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	(720)	4,780
Historical and Memorial Commissions.....		5,268
Interstate Commerce Commission.....		152,400
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....		335,400
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	(1,500)	
Securities and Exchange Commission.....		63,700
Selective Service System.....		216,500
Tariff Commission.....		15,700
U.S. Information Agency.....		232,925
Veterans' Administration.....		1,196,000
General Services Administration.....		953,900
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	(369,400)	72,000
Department of Agriculture.....	(1,760,975)	543,200
Department of Defense—Military:		
Department of Army.....		2,667,600
Department of Navy.....		5,205,000
Department of the Air Force.....		6,900,000
Department of Defense—Civil.....	(108,540)	347,740
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....		39,500
Department of the Interior.....	(170,600)	943,030
Department of Labor.....	(13,000)	322,100
Treasury Department.....		1,117,160
Legislative branch.....		1,843,005
Total.....	(2,440,735)	25,241,608
Grand total.....		\$27,682,343

For the District of Columbia, the total pay increase costs from its funds amounted to \$14,360,180, of which they were able to absorb \$354,180. The House reduced its request for \$14,006,000 by 25 per cent. The committee is advised that the net amount required to meet the pay cost increase is \$495,750, and the committee recommends the restoration of this amount in order to avoid the furloughing of employees or the curtailment of services vitally needed in the day-to-day operations of the affected activities.

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PAY ACT COST

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RESEARCH

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,211,592 for pay costs under this title, to be derived by transfer or by increase in limitation. This is an increase of \$821,165 over the House allowance, and is \$884,978 under the supplemental estimates of \$24,096,570.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 to initiate research work on humane slaughter methods. This is the amount of the supplemental estimate. The House denied the budget request and suggested that the item be considered in connection with the regular appropriation bill, 1960.

The committee believes that the research work required of the Department to carry out responsibilities imposed upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the enactment of Public Law 85-765, should not be delayed, and for this reason has approved the budget request and inserted language in the bill which will authorize the alteration of the meat laboratory at Beltsville, as follows:

including not to exceed \$35,000 for alterations to the meat laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

LANGUAGE PROVISIO

The committee recommends the approval of the supplemental request contained in Senate Document 20, for authorization to use the equivalent of \$1,275,000 of foreign currencies, under section 104(m) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. The committee recommendation will authorize U.S. participation in the World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi, India, scheduled for December 1959 to February 1960, to cost \$1,125,000; and participation in the Rotterdam International Horticultural Exhibition, Rotterdam, Netherlands, scheduled for April to September 1960 to cost \$100,000.

The following head and language proviso is inserted in the bill, on page 3, after line 24:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

1958 appropriation.....	\$40,715,000
1959 appropriation (regular act).....	39,715,000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 20).....	(2,375,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(2,375,000)

The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional amount under this head of \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer. The supplemental amount requested in Senate Document 20 is needed to finance the cost of compliance checking on cotton acreage allotments and enable the Department to issue marketing quota cards to producers promptly at the beginning of the marketing year.

The committee recommends insertion of the following language on page 4, line 9:

For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal 1959 and the

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

1958 appropriation (for fiscal year 1956) costs.....	\$843,076,238
1958 second supplemental (fiscal year 1957) costs.....	1,745,631,868
Supplemental request (1959 Doc. No. 58) fiscal year 1958 costs ..	1,336,754,811
House allowance.....	1,336,754,811
Committee recommendation.....	1,336,754,811

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,336,754,811, the budget estimate and the House allowance, for reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the cost of special activities authorized by law. The Commodity Credit Corporation serves as

the financing agency and is to be reimbursed through normal appropriation processes. The recommended appropriations are to cover such costs for fiscal 1958 and are recommended in this bill to enable the Corporation to carry out all authorized activities, without requesting an increase in the borrowing authority of \$14.5 billion during this fiscal year.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

	Direct appropriation	Transfer	Total
1959 appropriation (Regular Act)-----	\$75,107,000		\$75,107,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	7,393,800	\$5,432,200	12,826,000
House allowance-----	6,850,600	5,432,200	12,282,800
Committee recommendation-----	9,893,800	5,432,200	15,326,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of a direct appropriation of \$9,893,800 and the transfer from other appropriations of \$5,432,200 to provide for a total of \$15,326,000 for this appropriation. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

Fire fighting, \$8,500,000.—These funds are required to meet the cost of fighting forest fires on national forest lands throughout the country.

Forest land development, \$2,500,000.—These funds are for the development of national forests, including the construction of structural improvements and recreational areas, in those areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment, where such work will be of benefit to our national forests from the standpoint of conservation.

Increased pay costs, \$4,326,000.—The committee action on this request is in accord with its general policy on increased pay costs explained on page 2 of this report.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$26,000,000
Supplemental request-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	500,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$500,000 for the construction of forest roads and trails in those areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment where the construction of such roads and trails will result in an improvement to the forest concerned from the standpoint of conservation.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PAY ACT COST

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,374,425, for agencies of the Department of Agriculture under this title, to be derived by transfer. This is an increase of \$939,810 over the House allowance, and is \$108,480 under the supplemental estimates of \$10,482,905.

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

1959 appropriation in regular act.....	\$400, 000, 000
1959 supplemental estimate.....	225, 000, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000, 000

For the Development Loan Fund, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000 an increase of \$100,000,000 over the House bill and \$25,000,000 less than the supplemental budget estimate.

In the regular mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959, the committee last summer recommended an appropriation of \$580,000,000 for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal year 1959. The Senate agreed with this recommendation; however, in conference between the two Houses, the sum was reduced to \$400,000,000. In the conference report filed August 23, 1958, when the sum was reduced to \$400,000,000, the following statement was made by the conferees:

The amounts contained in the bill agreed to by the conferees were too small in the view of some of the conferees, especially in the Development Loan Fund. It is understood that if additional funds are needed next January for the purposes contained in this bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining our friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings.

It was reported to the committee that virtually the entire sum made available has been committed or pledged and the agency is without additional funds to make commitments. A total of approximately \$700,000,000 of loans has been approved since the beginning of the fund, about \$830,000,000 of applications have been disallowed and the Fund still has on hand about \$1.5 billion of requests waiting for consideration. In view of the fact that 1960 fiscal year funds will not be

available for several months, the committee has included \$200,000,000 in the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$141,475,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	¹ (18,700,000)
House allowance.....	(18,650,000)
Committee recommendation.....	(18,700,000)

¹ Limitation on amount available for construction of nuclear merchant ship.

The amount recommended by the committee will increase the limitation on the amount deemed necessary for successful accomplishment of the nuclear ship project. The amount of \$700,000 (of the limitation) is to permit the purchase and installation of stabilizers on the NS *Savannah* which is soon to be launched. All of the costs of the nuclear ship are already provided for in appropriations previously made.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$120,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	10,000,000
House allowance.....	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,000,000

Testimony presented in the course of the hearings indicated that total expenditures through March of this year left a balance of approximately \$21 million. Expenditures for the first quarter of the calendar year total about \$34 million. Unless additional funds are provided it is apparent that the Maritime Administration will be unable to pay promptly, as billed, amounts that are due and payable as firm obligations of the Government.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

1959 appropriation.....	\$660,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	35,000
House allowance.....	35,000
Committee recommendation.....	35,000

The amount recommended is for the purpose of purchasing and installing ballast for the Maine Maritime Academy training ship in accordance with Coast Guard safety requirements.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$14,525,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	805,500
House allowance.....	723,450
Committee recommendation.....	723,450

The allowance of \$723,450 includes \$693,450 for pay increase costs and \$30,000 for hurricane damage repairs at the Wilmington, N.C., shipyard.

The committee was not requested to restore the \$5,000 reduction for shipyard repair. In view of the general provision contained in title II of the bill authorizing transfer of funds for increased pay costs, the Department did not request restoration of pay cost reductions for this item.

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$19,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	1,835,000
House allowance.....	1,651,500
Committee recommendation.....	1,683,000

The amount of \$1,683,000 provides \$1,368,000 for increased pay costs and \$315,000 for additional printing requirements. The additional printing funds are made necessary by an increase in printing rates for patent work and an anticipated issuance of 52,500 patents instead of the 48,000 estimated at the time of the formulation of the regular 1959 budget.

In view of the general provision contained in title II of the bill authorizing transfer of funds for increased pay costs, the Department did not request restoration of pay cost reductions for this item.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	\$19,793
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	19,793

The amount recommended is to liquidate a contractor's claim in connection with a radio laboratory at Boulder, Colo.

INCREASED PAY COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce submitted supplemental requests amounting to \$9,863,050 for 17 appropriation accounts. \$2,290,500 was requested in title I and \$7,572,550 appeared as estimates in title II. The House bill reduces these items by 10 percent, reductions of \$229,050 in title I and reductions of \$757,255 in title II: in all a reduction of \$986,305.

Language authorizing transfers of \$900,000 to these various accounts was contained in the House bill. The committee recommends in lieu of the House language the following specific language provision:

General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$833,075 from the appropriation "Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) Maritime Activities", to other appropriations of the Department of Com-

merce for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$6, 915, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	535, 000
House allowance-----	521, 500
Committee recommendation-----	535, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request. The increase of \$13,500 over the amount allowed by the House is for pay-cost increases and is in accord with the committee's general policy on increased pay costs explained on pages 1 and 2 of this report.

The amount approved by the committee includes \$100,000 for the procurement of headstones.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$603, 246, 500
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request, which was the amount approved by the House. The amount requested is needed for payments to the Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribes for the taking of lands required for the Oahe and Fort Randall Reservoir projects in South Dakota.

RYUKYU ISLANDS, CONSTRUCTION OF POWER SYSTEMS

Supplemental budget estimate, 1959-----	\$10, 000, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

A supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$10,000,000 was denied by the House and is also denied by the committee. This matter was presented at the last session of Congress and was denied

at that time. The committee believes the funding of the construction of new power generating facilities required in Okinawa should be on the basis of a loan and the matter can be considered in connection with the regular appropriations for fiscal year 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

RETIRED PAY

1959 appropriation.....	\$640, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	0

When the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 was prepared, the number of annuitants estimated exceeded those now contemplated. For this reason the House did not allow the additional amount. No restoration request was made of the Senate committee and none provided

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY PERSONNEL, 1956

1956 appropriation.....	\$3, 679, 095, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	7, 100, 000
House allowance.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	0

The Senate committee has not approved the deficiency request of \$7,100,000 for this item. In taking this action, the committee is in accord with the action taken by the House of Representatives as to the necessity of a study being made to preclude the possibility of similar deficiencies in the future.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, 1957

1957 appropriation.....	\$3, 566, 704, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	7, 900, 000
House allowance.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	0

The committee has denied the supplemental request of the Department for this item, which is similar to the previous appropriation, for the same reason.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 078, 208, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	42, 400, 000
House allowance.....	38, 160, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	39, 900, 000

The Senate committee recommends restoration of \$1,740,000 for a total of \$39,900,000. Testimony revealed that the Department of the Army has faced a number of unprogramed and unbudgeted re-

quirements during the current fiscal year. The additional funds provided will assist in covering these additional costs.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, 1958

1958 appropriation.....	\$333, 800, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	3, 065, 000
House allowance.....	3, 065, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	3, 065, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,065,000 be provided for the Army National Guard appropriation for 1958. This amount was allowed by the House. The additional funds are necessitated by costs of civilian and military pay raises in fiscal year 1958 pursuant to Public Laws 85-422 and 85-462.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, 1959

1959 appropriation.....	\$342, 093, 000
Supplemental request.....	¹ 0
House allowance.....	10, 300, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	13, 200, 000

¹ Contemplated deficiency of \$13,200,000 reported.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,200,000 for this account, or an increase of \$2,900,000 over the House amount. Testimony revealed that a contemplated deficiency of \$13,200,000 exists and that, if the full amount is not provided, the full logistical support of the 400,000-troop strength as provided by the Congress will not be maintained.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 385, 720, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	36, 735, 000
House allowance.....	33, 061, 500
Senate committee recommendation.....	36, 735, 000

The committee recommends a restoration of \$3,673,500, or a total of \$36,735,000. The need for the supplemental request is due primarily to the added costs generated by the crises in the Middle East and Far East, and additional pay costs. Testimony revealed that full funding is needed in order to maintain the Navy's manpower at an acceptable level and maintain the effectiveness of the operating forces.

AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$837, 868, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	18, 000, 000
Senate Committee recommendation.....	18, 624, 900

The committee recommends a partial restoration of \$624,900 of the funds requested. The funds supplied are needed to reimburse the account for the civilian pay raise provided during the last Congress.

SHIPS AND FACILITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$780, 408, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	18, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$20,000,000 be provided for this appropriation. This is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the amount provided by the House. The additional funds will enable the Department to reinstate six overhauls which were deferred to meet the costs of the Lebanon and Taiwan crises.

ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$149, 850, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	4, 246, 000
House allowance.....	3, 822, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	4, 246, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$424,000 over the House-approved amount, or a total of \$4,246,000, the budget estimate. The additional funds provided by the Senate committee will enable the Department to purchase torpedo equipment which has been delayed as a result of the fund requirement incident to the Lebanon-Taiwan crises.

MEDICAL CARE, 1958

1958 appropriation.....	\$85, 857, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	9, 050, 000
House allowance.....	0
Senate committee recommendation.....	0

The committee has denied the request of the Navy caused by an overobligation of 1958 funds. The purpose of the appropriation would have been to reimburse the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force for expenditures made in excess of the appropriations.

MEDICAL CARE

1959 appropriation.....	\$89, 598, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	8, 100, 000
House allowance.....	8, 100, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	8, 100, 000

The Senate committee recommends the appropriation of \$8,100,000, the budget estimate, and the same amount as allowed by the House. These funds are required as a result of emergency issues of medical supplies and equipment in support of Navy and Marine operations connected with the Lebanon-Taiwan crises, pay increases resulting

from the passage of Public Law 85-462, and medical care of active duty and retired personnel and their dependents.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

1959 appropriation-----	\$125, 554, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	3, 732, 000
House allowance-----	3, 330, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	3, 732, 000

The committee recommends full restoration of \$402,000 requested, or a total appropriation of \$3,732,000, the budget estimate. The restoration will provide for the replacement of Seabee equipment expended during the Lebanon crisis, the classified pay increase, and an Antarctica hangar facility.

SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

1959 appropriation-----	\$309, 637, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	16, 313, 000
House allowance-----	14, 682, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	16, 313, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$1,631,000 or a total of \$16,313,000, the budget estimate. The additional amount provides for the classified pay increase and for the restoration of funds for maintenance and repair activities which were utilized for the Taiwan and Lebanon crises.

SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

1959 appropriation-----	\$118, 985, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	5, 726, 000
House allowance-----	5, 153, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	5, 685, 600

The Senate committee recommends the restoration of \$532,600, or a total of \$5,685,600 for this appropriation. These funds will provide the minimum amount necessary to fund the additional civilian pay costs enacted in Public Law 85-462.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

1959 appropriation-----	\$3, 923, 073, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	27, 828, 000
House allowance-----	18, 728, 000
Senate committee recommendation-----	18, 728, 000

The committee has not approved the request for restoration of funds for this appropriation, but instead recommends the amount approved by the House of \$18,728,000. The committee believes that within an appropriation of this magnitude the Department should be able to absorb costs of the type testified to.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SCRAP AND SALVAGE

The committee recommends approval of the action of the House in increasing the limitation from \$49,000,000 to \$54,000,000 on the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage, or surplus materials for the expense of disposing of military surplus property. The increase in this limitation, it is believed, will enable the Department of Defense to proceed with the disposition of such excess material at a higher rate than is currently possible.

ALASKA FLIGHT PAY

The committee recommends approval of the action of the House in permitting certain military personnel stationed in Alaska to continue to receive flight pay. Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, permits personnel stationed "outside the United States," whose particular assignment makes it impracticable to participate in regular and frequent aerial flights, to receive flight pay. Since Alaska is now a State, it is recommended that this section be amended to maintain the status of eligibility for flight pay that existed prior to the time Alaska was made a State.

MILK FOR ARMY TROOPS IN ALASKA

The committee was urged to add language to the bill to require the Army to serve its troops in Alaska the same grade milk as is served to troops in the other 48 States.

Such a requirement goes to the basic procurement policies of the Army and more properly should be considered in connection with the regular fiscal year 1960 Army budget.

The committee suggests the Army be prepared at that time to discuss all aspects of the issue, including availability, of fresh milk versus recombined milk for its Alaskan personnel.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1958 appropriation	\$20,000,000
1959 appropriation	20,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	9,000,000
House allowance	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,100,000

The committee recommends that \$8,100,000 of the \$9,000,000 supplemental estimate be provided as the Federal Government's additional contribution to the general fund account of the District of Columbia government. The House allowed \$5,000,000 for this purpose, and the committee considered it imperative that \$3,100,000 additional be made available to avoid deficit spending in the account this fiscal year. Testimony presented to the committee indicated a deficit in the general fund by June 30, 1959, of \$3,048,306, in consideration of fund requirements in appropriations previously approved for 1959 and the supplementals recommended in the second appropriation bill.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1959 appropriation	\$15, 140, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	897, 200
House allowance	750, 700
Amendments requested of Senate:	
Restorations	\$146, 500
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 20)	115, 000
	261, 500
Committee recommendation	1, 012, 200

The committee has approved the additional sum of \$1,012,200, instead of \$750,700, the amount recommended by the House, or an increase of \$261,500. This sum will provide \$13,500 for increased pay costs, \$225,000 for public assistance grants due to increased case-loads and costs per case, and \$23,000 to meet increased indigent funeral expenses for the balance of the fiscal year.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	\$20, 197
House allowance	20, 197
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 20)	3, 934
Committee recommendation	24, 131

The committee recommends the total sum of \$24,131, or an increase of \$3,934, be appropriated to cover the payment of claims in excess of \$250, and as approved by the Commissioners in accordance with existing law.

JUDGMENTS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	\$30, 219
House allowance	30, 219
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 20)	88, 066
Committee recommendation	118, 285

The allowance of \$118,285 is necessary to effectuate the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

1958 appropriation	\$17, 000, 000
1959 appropriation (regular act)	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)	Transfer (\$3, 000, 000)
House allowance	0
Restoration requested	Transfer (\$2, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation	0

The committee considered the supplemental request for \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the funds available for "Emergency supplies and equipment" for the purpose of starting the program authorized last August for matching State and local funds for personnel and administrative costs, which was denied by the House in the amount of \$3,000,000.

In view of the criticism by the House committee, the committee recommends that consideration of funds to begin this program of

Federal contributions be deferred until consideration of all of the civil defense programs in the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$9, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 150, 000
House allowance.....	1, 072, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 150, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, an increase of \$78,000 over the House allowance.

The supplemental estimate consisted of two items, \$772,000 to cover increased pay costs related to the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958, allowed in its entirety by the House, and \$378,000 to finance initial implementation of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, reduced by \$78,000 by the House.

If the House action were sustained, it would result in the nonfilling of 11 positions—3 chemists, 1 biologist, 1 bacteriologist, 1 pharmacologist, 2 laboratory aides, and 3 clerical workers—the postponement of the purchase of a mass spectrometer costing \$22,000, and the postponement of the renovation of additional space for certain laboratories and offices, costing \$33,000.

The responsibilities placed upon the Food and Drug Administration by the enactment of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 require the immediate performance of this work planned for the processing of applications and the scientific review of analytical procedures proposed by petitioners.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$40, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	75, 300, 000
House allowance.....	75, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	75, 300, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, which together with the \$40,000,000 heretofore appropriated will provide a total of \$115,300,000 for the year compared to an authorization of \$183,300,000 for fiscal year 1959.

	1959 author- ization	1959 appro- priation	Supplemental estimate and committee recommen- dation
Title II. Student loan funds.....	\$47, 500, 000	\$6, 000, 000	¹ \$25, 000, 000
Title III. Science, mathematics, and foreign language instruc- tion:			
(a) Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling.....	70, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	37, 000, 000
(1) Grants to States.....	(61, 600, 000)	(16, 720, 000)	(32, 560, 000)
(2) Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	(8, 400, 000)	(2, 280, 000)	(4, 440, 000)
(b) Grants to States for supervision and administration.....	5, 000, 000	1, 350, 000	
Title IV. National defense fellowships.....	² 5, 300, 000	800, 000	4, 500, 000
Title V. Guidance, counseling, and testing:			
(a) Grants to States.....	15, 000, 000	5, 400, 000	2, 000, 000
(b) Institutes for counseling personnel.....	6, 250, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Title VI. Advanced training in foreign areas and languages:			
(a) Training centers and research.....	8, 000, 000	400, 000	3, 100, 000
(1) Training centers.....		(375, 000)	(625, 000)
(2) Research.....		(25, 000)	(2, 475, 000)
(b) Institutes for language teachers.....	7, 250, 000	400, 000	1, 100, 000
Title VII. Educational media research.....	3, 000, 000	500, 000	1, 000, 000
Title VIII. Grants to States for area vocational programs.....	15, 000, 000	3, 750, 000	
Title X. Grants to States for statistical services.....	³ 1, 000, 000	400, 000	600, 000
Total.....	183, 300, 000	40, 000, 000	75, 300, 000

¹ Includes estimated \$500,000 for Federal loans to educational institutions for non-Federal share of loan funds (\$25,000,000 authorized as necessary).

² Estimated requirements to finance 1,000 authorized fellowships.

³ Estimated requirements; indefinite amount authorized but no State may receive in excess of \$50,000 for any 1 fiscal year.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1959 appropriation.....	\$130, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House approval of an additional \$20,000,000 for payments to school districts for maintenance and operation for the education of federally connected children as authorized by Public Law 874, as amended.

This allowance will permit the payment in full of entitlements on the basis of the latest information available as to the number of school districts eligible to participate—approximately 3,800—and the number of applications received.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$50, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	24, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	24, 600, 000

The committee concurs with the House approval of an additional \$24,600,000 for Federal assistance for school construction in federally affected areas as authorized by Public Law 815, as amended.

This allowance will provide for the approval of all eligible applications for assistance for school construction to be received by June 30, 1959. It is estimated that an additional 283 school-construction projects, of which 183 are currently on hand and the remaining 100 are estimated to be received, will be approved with these supplemental funds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$8, 786, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 067, 000
House allowance.....	841, 000
Committee recommendation.....	841, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in allowing \$841,000, a reduction of \$226,000 from the supplemental estimate. The Department did not appeal for restoration of the House cut.

Included in the supplemental estimate for \$1,067,000 was \$517,000 for increased pay costs, allowed in its entirety by the House, and \$550,000 for additional positions and necessary expenses to administer the National Defense Education Act, of which latter amount the House allowed only \$324,000, a reduction of \$226,000. The committee was advised by the Department that "although the reduction is substantial, by rescheduling our plans we believe that we can approach our original objectives by the end of the fiscal year."

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$22, 889, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	800, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House, allowing \$750,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the supplemental estimate.

The full budget estimate proposed \$300,000 for increased pay costs of civil-service personnel, allowed in its entirety by the House, and \$500,000 for grants to increase and strengthen the training of professional public-health personnel in accredited schools of public health, of which there are 11 in the country. The House allowed \$450,000 for grants to schools of public health, a reduction of \$50,000, and the Department did not request restoration of the House cut.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1959 appropriation.....	\$48, 454, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 20).....	384, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee has omitted this item because it is greatly disturbed at the seeming failure of the services to use the Federal hospital facilities available rather than go to those of their own choosing. Out of the sum available for this purpose—\$1,866,000—in the regular 1959 appropriation, 83.9 percent will be spent for contract hospitalization and 16.1 percent in Federal hospital facilities.

The committee will expect a full explanation of this failure at the hearing on the regular 1960 appropriation bill at which time further consideration will be given to making available additional funds for this purpose in fiscal year 1959.

In the meantime the committee directs that a restudy be made by all the services concerned of the rules and regulations recently issued in the hope that they can be further tightened.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$4, 124, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 886, 000
House allowance.....	1, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 886, 000

The committee recommends allowance of the full supplemental budget estimate, an increase of \$186,000 over the House allowance.

Funds totaling \$1,110,000 have been heretofore appropriated—\$250,000 in 1956 and \$860,000 in 1957—for the construction of the Sells Hospital to serve the population of approximately 7,700 Papago Indians. Of this amount \$865,581 was reprogramed to supplement funds available for the construction of the Shiprock, Kotzebue, and Gallup Hospitals, leaving a balance of \$244,419 for water exploration and development costs and for plans and specifications for the 50-bed hospital and 34 personnel quarters.

The planned hospital is of austere design and it will not be possible to construct and equip it for less than the amount budgeted for the purpose, \$1,407,614. If the House action is sustained the absorption of the \$186,000 reduction could be accomplished only by eliminating two 10-unit garages for apartment personnel, one 5-unit efficiency apartment, and all furnishings for houses and apartments. Such facilities are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of qualified personnel at its isolated location, and efficient operation of the hospital. Accordingly the committee recommends restoration of the \$186,000 to allow the full supplemental budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

1957 appropriation.....	\$1, 630, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 20).....	370, 000
Committee recommendation.....	370, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$370,000, to provide a total of \$2 million for the construction of the urgently needed brain and heart surgical facilities at the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

These surgical facilities are required to meet program requirements for research in brain surgery and open heart surgery, requirements which have developed since the operating room arrangements presently located in the center were planned in 1948 for generalized surgery. The basic 1957 appropriation must be augmented to permit the completion of the new blood bank facility, central hypothermia, laboratory areas, communicating facilities and structural features essential to full implementation of the research program for which these facilities are planned.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 186, 000
Supplemental estimate, S. Doc. No. 20.....	43, 000
Committee recommendation.....	43, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, \$43,000, of which \$19,000 is required to meet approved wage board increases, effective January 11, 1959, and \$24,000 needed to offset a part of the loss of reimbursements resulting from a decline in the number of

reimbursable patients, from the estimate of 5,555 average daily load to 5,497, a reduction of 58.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$139, 131, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	34, 401, 000
House allowance.....	32, 090, 000
Committee recommendation.....	32, 090, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House, allowing \$32,090,000, a reduction of \$2,311,000 from the estimate. The Department did not request restoration of any part of the House cut.

The estimate included a request for \$11,295,000 to pay the increased pay costs, allowed in full by the House, and \$23,106,000 to pay the administrative costs of the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act. The House allowance reduced the latter request by \$2,311,000, and the committee was advised that "The reduction will necessitate some scaling back of plans for the remainder of the year. * * * Most recent information available to us indicates that without significantly impairing operations, we will be able, through a reduction in overtime, to live within the House allowance."

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Prior appropriations.....	\$31, 080, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 210, 000
House allowance.....	1, 210, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 210, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House and approves the full budget estimate of \$1,210,000 to be derived from the OASI trust fund, which together with an unobligated balance of \$3,460,000 from the appropriation for the basic building will provide \$4,670,000 for the construction of an addition to the building now under construction.

In 1953 when plans for the OASI building were made, it was contemplated that 6,500 employees would be housed therein. It is now estimated that by January 1, 1960, the approximate date of completion of the building, there will be 8,200 employees to be housed. This additional personnel is required because of the extensive amendments to the Social Security Act since 1953.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 806, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	168, 400, 000
House allowance.....	151, 560, 000
Committee recommendation.....	151, 560, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$16,840,000, or 10 percent; from the estimate. The Department did not appeal for restoration of any part of the House cut.

The committee was advised that based on present indications the original supplemental estimate was overstated—the estimate was

based in large degree upon the dates the States planned to place into effect changes in assistance standards and payments as a result of the 1958 amendments. It now appears that the sum recommended by the committee with the base appropriation will be no more than \$1,200,000 under the total which might be needed, and this small amount could be advanced under annual authority in the appropriation bill from the 1960 appropriation.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1959 appropriation.....	\$43, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	1, 500, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 500, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, as did the House, for an additional amount of \$1.5 million for services for crippled children to provide a total of \$16.5 million for the fiscal year, with this increase earmarked for services for children with congenital heart disease.

It is estimated that about 50,000 infants are born each year with some form of congenital heart disease and it is possible to cure 80 percent of these by surgery. The cost of care is high, averaging about \$2,500 for children receiving open-heart surgery. This latter dramatic procedure has resulted in rapidly increasing applications for the care of children with types of congenital heart disease not hitherto operable.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 358, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	720, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	199, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	161, 000
House allowance.....	199, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	151, 200
Committee recommendation.....	199, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	151, 200

The committee recommends \$199,000 in direct appropriation and \$151,200 to be derived by transfer from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, as did the House, a reduction of \$9,800 from the amount sought by transfer.

The estimate contemplated \$262,000—\$199,000 from direct appropriation and \$63,000 from the transfer—to meet increased pay costs, allowed in its entirety by the House, and \$98,000 to process increased workloads due to the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

The Department did not seek restoration of this 10-percent reduction in the amount sought for management services in support of the increased OASI workload resulting from the 1958 amendments.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1959 appropriation.....	\$505, 000
Transfers.....	475, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	57, 000
Transfers.....	55, 000
House allowance.....	55, 400
Transfers.....	53, 400
Committee recommendation.....	55, 400
Transfers.....	53, 400

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$1,600 in the direct appropriation and a like reduction in the transfers.

The supplemental estimate contemplated \$80,000 for increased pay costs, allowed in its entirety by the House, \$16,000 due to the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, for which is allowed \$14,400, and \$16,000 due to the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act, for which is allowed \$14,400.

The committee was advised by the Department that the House reduction "will have no real impact, however, as recruiting difficulties were encountered which delayed the filling of some of the new positions requested."

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

1959 appropriation.....	\$100, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	846, 000
House allowance.....	790, 000
Committee recommendation.....	844, 000

The committee recommends \$844,000, an increase of \$54,000 over the House allowance, and a reduction of \$2,000 from the supplemental estimate.

The supplemental estimate contemplated \$810,000 for grants to States—\$15,000 to each State and Territory—and \$36,000 for administrative expenses.

The House allowance provided \$756,000 for grants to States—\$14,000 to each State and Territory—and \$34,000 for administrative expenses. The Department requested restoration of the amount disallowed for grants to States but informed the committee that the \$2,000 cut in administrative expenses could be absorbed.

The committee recommendation will provide the full amount sought for grants to States, to permit a grant of \$15,000 to each for use in planning and conducting State conferences; for developing facts and recommendations and preparing reports for presentation to the White House Conference on Aging, and for defraying costs incident to the attendance of States' delegates at the Conference.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

1959 appropriation (supplemental act).....	\$40, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	200, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of \$200,000 for the expenses of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. It is the view of the committee that these funds are required to allow the Commission to perform its statutory responsibilities.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$40, 750, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	18, 085, 000
House allowance-----	12, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	16, 189, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$4,189,000 of the House reduction of \$6,085,000, to provide a total additional amount of \$16,189,000 for "Payments to air carriers."

The committee is advised that reductions in the estimate in the amount of \$1,209,000 are due to rate orders already issued by the Board, and a further reduction in the amount of \$687,000 is anticipated from rate orders expected to be issued by June 30.

Added to the funds available of \$40,348,751, the 1959 funds would total \$56,537,751, which amount is required for payments already made of \$37,751,412, for payments estimated under rate orders in effect or anticipated by June 30 of \$15,017,774, and for estimated payments under new rate orders with an indefinite time of issue of \$3,768,565.

The committee believes it is essential to provide the full amount of the restoration recommended, since payments that are not made in fiscal year 1959 will have to be made in fiscal year 1960, and the committee is advised that no provision has been made for these additional payments in the 1960 budget estimates.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$18, 200, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	1, 800, 000
House allowance-----	1, 491, 500
Committee recommendation-----	1, 730, 000

In addition to restoring the 10-percent reduction by the House for pay increase costs, in the amount of \$162,500, as previously provided in this report, the committee recommends as follows:

Restoration of \$15,000, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$30,000 for processing the increased workloads in the retirement claims activity, so as to avoid delaying payments to annuitants;

Restoration of \$14,000, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$28,000 for increased travel funds essential to investigation and inspection activities; and

Restoration of \$47,000 to provide for moving costs and office furniture for establishing a Federal recruiting and information center in Washington, D.C.

The total amount of the restoration is \$238,500, to provide an additional amount of \$1,730,000 for salaries and expenses of the commission.

As to the amount of \$70,000 requested for moving costs and office furniture for relocating the second regional office in New York City, the committee is advised that the proposed lease is still under negotiation, and therefore recommends that consideration of this item be deferred until consideration of the regular budget estimates for fiscal year 1960.

The committee also recommends increasing the limitation for duties under the Hatch Act to \$77,000, and increasing the limitation for expenses of travel to \$500,000.

INVESTIGATIONS OF U.S. CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$350, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58).....	143, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

Since the committee is advised that the number of cases received for investigation has not been as high in recent weeks as previously estimated by the State Department, the committee agrees with the action of the House in allowing \$100,000 of the supplemental request for \$143,000 as the additional amount provided for investigations of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations.

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND LIGHT- HOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$2, 300, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	270, 000
House allowance.....	270, 000
Committee recommendation.....	270, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$270,000 as the additional amount for annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	\$75, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 50, 000

¹ Plus \$25,000 advanced from President's emergency fund.

The committee has approved the cash appropriation of \$50,000, instead of \$25,000, the amount allowed by the House. In addition, it is the committee's judgment that the \$25,000 received from the President's emergency fund not be repaid, so as to make a total of \$75,000 available to meet the necessary expenses of the Commission in the 9 months' period of its operation, to end December 31, 1959, under the provisions of Public Law 85-906, approved September 2, 1958. This allowance is all the funds to be provided to complete the program.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$30, 000, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 20).....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends including in the bill an item not considered by the House for "Liquidation of contract authorization for grants-in-aid for airports" in the amount of \$20,000,000, as requested in the supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 20. This will provide a total amount of \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1959.

The committee is advised that the need for acceleration of these progress payments is occasioned by a reduction in the timelag between dates of grant agreements and actual expenditures, from the former estimate of 15 to 17 months to a revised estimate of about 12 months, due to stimulation of construction work to meet current air transportation demands as well as advance notice of allocations and expeditious approval of applications which has permitted firm scheduling of construction stages and a streamlining of administrative procedures to permit prompt progress payments. These improvements have resulted from the legislation which established a fixed level of authorization over a period of years.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$18, 925, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58).....	1, 877, 000
House allowance.....	1, 582, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 582, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$1,582,000, a reduction of \$295,000 from the supplemental estimate of \$1,877,000, as the additional amount for "Expenses of supply distribution."

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$6, 250, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	15, 000, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$5,000,000, to provide the full supplemental estimate of \$15,000,000 as the additional amount of capitalization for the general supply fund. The committee is advised the need for the full amount is occasioned by the increase in sales during the year from \$300,000,000 to \$325,000,000 as well as the requirement to return advances received from the agencies and to retain sufficient capital to operate efficiently.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$300, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)-----	73, 600
House allowance-----	72, 240
Committee recommendation-----	72, 240

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$72,240, a reduction of \$1,360 from the supplemental estimate of \$73,600, for the additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the Office of the Administrator.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

1956 appropriation (2d supplemental)-----	\$4, 000, 000
1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	0
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 20)-----	1, 400, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	1, 400, 000

The committee recommends including in the bill an item, not considered by the House, for Refunds under the Renegotiation Act in the amount of \$1,400,000 as requested in the supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 20.

The committee is advised that these funds are required to make payments mostly on claims recently certified by the U.S. Tax Court or still pending in that court, which earn interest at 4 percent.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	¹ \$76, 508
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)-----	23, 492
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	23, 492

¹ Includes the reappropriation of the unobligated balance of the 1958 appropriation.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of \$23,492 for the expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission. It is the view of the committee that the sum requested is required in order that the Commission may fulfill its statutory responsibilities.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

EXPENSES

1958 appropriation-----	\$44, 000
1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	0
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	46, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee agrees with the House in denying at this time the request of \$46,000 for this Commission. Since the work of the Commission has been suspended since August 28, 1958, the committee believes that consideration of funds for the Commission should await a more thorough appraisal of their needs in connection with the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

1959 appropriation-----	\$250, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 20)-----	100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	100, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, \$100,000, not considered by the House, to provide funds for unanticipated increases in workloads for special boards of adjustment, arbitration boards, and emergency boards so that disputes in the railroad and airline industries can be resolved without interruption of essential transportation.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

1959 appropriation (supplemental act)-----	\$50, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)-----	350, 000
House allowance-----	100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	100, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$100,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which is a reduction of \$250,000 below the supplemental request. The committee was advised by the Chairman of the Commission that the sum recommended is adequate for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA,
ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$50, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)-----	100, 000
House allowance-----	80, 000
Committee recommendation-----	100, 000

The committee recommends \$100,000, the supplemental request, to meet the commission's needs for the balance of the current fiscal year.

The funds recommended are to carry out the purposes of Public Law 85-850 which established a commission to be known as the U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins, and Intervening Areas.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$50, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)-----	150, 000
House allowance-----	120, 000
Committee recommendation-----	120, 000

The committee recommends \$120,000, the amount approved by the House. The amount allowed will be adequate to meet the commission's needs for the balance of the current fiscal year.

The funds recommended are to carry out the purposes of section 203 of Public Law 85-843 which established a commission to be known as

the U.S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins and Intervening Areas.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$152, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58).....	13, 438, 000
House allowance.....	12, 180, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 180, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$12,180,000 for "General operating expenses," a reduction of \$1,258,000 from the supplemental estimate of \$13,438,000.

INPATIENT CARE

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$720, 667, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58).....	47, 455, 000
House allowance.....	47, 455, 000
Additional supplemental request (S. Doc. 20).....	1, 196, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 651, 000

In addition to agreeing with the action of the House in providing the full budget estimate of \$47,455,000 for "Inpatient care," the committee recommends adding \$1,196,000, as requested in the later supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 20, to cover wage-board increases allowed from November 1, 1958, to February 28, 1959. The total additional amount recommended is \$48,651,000.

OUTPATIENT CARE

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$75, 399, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58).....	6, 934, 000
House allowance.....	6, 934, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 934, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full budget estimate of \$6,934,000 as the additional amount for "Outpatient care," to cover pay raises, contract burial allowance increase, and increased medical workload.

COMPENSATIONS AND PENSIONS

1959 appropriation (regular act).....	\$3, 200, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58).....	52, 500, 000
House allowance.....	52, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	52, 500, 000

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing the full supplemental estimate of \$52,500,000 as the additional amount for "Compensation and pensions" of veterans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$23, 075, 000
Supplemental requests:	
H. Doc. No. 58-----	3, 814, 000
S. Doc. No. 20-----	¹ 100, 000
House allowance-----	3, 682, 600
Committee recommendation-----	² 3, 787, 600

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization."

² And in addition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization."

The committee recommends the allowance of a direct appropriation of \$3,787,600 for the management of lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; and a provision authorizing the transfer of an additional \$100,000 from the appropriation entitled, "Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization."

The funds recommended are for the following activities:

Fire suppression, \$2,500,000.—These funds are required to meet the cost of fighting forest and range fires on the public domain lands in the western States and Alaska. This sum was approved by the House.

Forestry—O. & C. lands, \$100,000.—These funds, which were requested in Senate Document No. 20, are required to finance additional sales of timber from the Oregon & California Railroad grant lands.

Increased pay costs, \$1,287,600.—The committee's action on this item is in accord with the general policy on increased pay costs explained on pages 1 and 2 of this report.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to reimburse the American Falls Irrigation District No. 2, Shoshone, Idaho, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for the reconstruction of a bridge damaged by the Bureau during fire-suppression activities.

CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation (regular act)-----	\$4, 685, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 20)-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request submitted in Senate Document No. 20 for \$1,000,000 for the construction of timber access roads on the Oregon & California Railroad grant lands. These additional funds are required to continue the construction of the timber access road system in order to meet the increasing demand for timber.

The funds recommended will be returned to the Treasury during the current fiscal year from the receipts from the sale of timber that would otherwise, under existing statutes, be paid to the counties where the O. and C. lands are located.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

The construction program approved by the Congress for the current fiscal year included \$366,000 for the construction of a new school facility at the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that the funds programed for this facility are not adequate for the construction of the facility as originally planned. The committee authorizes the use of additional available funds, in an amount not to exceed \$133,000, for this project to assure that an adequate facility can be constructed to avoid the necessity of a more expensive addition at a later date.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

(Liquidation of contract authority)

1959 appropriation (regular and supplemental appropriation acts) -	\$12, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58) -	1, 000, 000
House allowance -	None
Committee recommendation -	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental request of \$1,000,000 for the liquidation of contract authority granted in the act of August 23, 1959 (72 Stat. 834), authorizing contract authority in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the construction of Routes 1 and 3 on the Navajo-Hopi Reservations.

It is the view of the committee that these funds are required in order that the Bureau of Indian Affairs may award contracts immediately for the construction of portions of the proposed roads.

PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58) -	\$6, 960, 000
House allowance -	6, 960, 000
Committee recommendation -	6, 690, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental request of \$6,960,000 for payment to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians.

This payment, authorized by the act of September 2, 1958, (72 Stat. 1762), is to compensate the tribe for tribal lands acquired by the Federal Government for the construction of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir on the Missouri River.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

1959 appropriation (regular and supplemental acts) -	\$9, 637, 000
Supplemental requests (H. Doc. 58) -	4, 860, 000
House allowance -	4, 860, 000
Committee recommendation -	4, 860, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental request of \$4,860,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation loan program. The funds requested are for loans to the Goleta County Water District in California and the Roosevelt Water Con-

servation District in Arizona. The applications of these agencies meet all the requirements of the Small Reclamation Projects Act, including the 60-day review by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

1959 appropriation	\$14, 727, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)	1, 388, 500
House allowance	1, 270, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 388, 500

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$1,388,500 for the management and protection of areas and facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

Fire suppression, \$200,000.—These funds are required to meet the cost of the suppression of forest fires in areas under the jurisdiction of the Park Service. The sum recommended was allowed by the House.

Increased pay costs, \$1,188,500.—The committee's action on this item is in accord with the general policy on increased pay costs explained on pages 1 and 2 of this report.

CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation (regular act)	\$20, 000, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 20)	¹ 537, 768
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	None

¹ The language submitted in S. Doc. 20 includes a rescission of \$537,768 of the contract authority granted in the Federal Aid Highway Acts for the construction of parkways.

The committee recommends that the supplemental estimate of \$537,768 requested for the acquisition of additional caves within the boundaries of the Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., be disallowed.

The question of acquisition of additional lands for the National Park Service will be considered by the committee during its consideration of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation bill, 1960. It is the view of the committee that the questions of acquiring these caves be deferred until action is taken on that bill. Therefore, the committee requests the Department to seek an extension of the option expiring on June 17 on one of the caves involved. The committee was advised by the officials of the Department that there is a provision in the option for a 4-month extension.

Funds for the acquisition of these caves in fiscal year 1960 should be resubmitted to the Congress as an amendment to the budget for fiscal year 1960. In this connection the committee wishes to make it clear to the Department and the Bureau of the Budget that the committee has no jurisdiction over legislation involving the Federal-aid highway programs and therefore could not consider a proposal to rescind a portion of the contract authority granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts for the construction of parkways.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 58)	\$650, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

The committee recommends the disallowance of the supplemental request of \$650,000 for the Virgin Islands revolving fund. This recommendation is in accord with the House action on this request.

These funds were requested to allow the Corporation to expand its power facilities along with the construction of a salt water distillation plant. While the committee recommends the disallowance of this request it does recommend the allowance of adequate funds for the planning of the salt water distillation plant under the heading, "Loans to operating fund."

LOANS TO OPERATING FUNDS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 58)	\$850, 000
House allowance (borrowing authority)	125, 000
Committee recommendation (borrowing authority)	125, 000

The supplemental request for borrowing authority in the amount of \$850,000 is for the construction of a salt water distillation plant. The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of granting authority to borrow \$125,000 for the engineering and design for the salt water distillation plant and related facilities. When all of the requirements of the authorizing act have been met the committee will consider funds for the construction of the facilities.

THE JUDICIARY

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

1959 appropriation (regular act)	\$4, 940, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 58)	180, 000
House allowance	180, 000
Committee recommendation	180, 000

The committee agrees with the House in allowing the \$180,000 additional requested for fees of jurors and commissioners for the balance of the fiscal year. The sum will provide \$55,000 for fees of U.S. commissioners, \$124,000 to meet increased costs and expenses of jurors, and \$1,000 for the Governments share of FICA taxes on fees paid to U.S. commissioners.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

1959 appropriation	\$2, 975, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 58)	178, 000
House allowance	100, 000
Committee recommendation	100, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$100,000 for additional travel and miscellaneous expenses of the courts for the balance of the current fiscal year, and the denial of \$78,000 requested for costs of additional lawbooks, furniture, and general office equipment.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

1959 appropriation.....	\$950, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 58).....	¹ 56, 250
House allowance.....	¹ 8, 900
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 8, 900

¹ Plus transfer of \$82,100.

The committee agrees to the House recommendation of \$8,900 additional cash appropriation plus the transfer of \$82,100 from another appropriation, to provide a total of \$91,000 for the balance of the fiscal year. The additional allowance will defray the increased pay costs of \$82,100, wage board increases of \$5,900, cost of actuarial study of the judicial survivors annuity system, \$1,000, and postage rate increases of \$2,000.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES (SPECIAL FUND)

1959 appropriation.....	(\$2, 625, 550)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 58).....	(351, 600)
House allowance.....	(247, 600)
Committee recommendation.....	(247, 600)

The additional sum of \$247,600 will provide \$212,600 for pay increase costs, and \$35,000 for costs of postal rate increases.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$11, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	988, 000
House allowance.....	973, 000
Committee recommendation.....	973, 000

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$973,000, a reduction of \$15,000 below the estimate requested. The amount allowed will provide \$928,000 for pay increase costs, and \$45,000 of the \$60,000 request for general expenses related to the increases in tax litigation work this year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

1959 appropriation.....	\$20, 430, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	2, 542, 000
House allowance.....	2, 032, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 032, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$2,032,000, a reduction of \$510,000 in the estimate. The sum allowed will provide \$1,642,000 for pay increased costs, and \$390,000 for costs of extraordinary expenses incurred by U.S. marshal's offices, and for which the estimate was \$900,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	100, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$50,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses, for the balance of the fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$102, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	9, 611, 000
House allowance.....	9, 611, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 611, 000

The allowance of \$9,611,000 will provide \$9,436,000 for pay increase costs, and \$175,000 for increases in postage rates.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

1959 appropriation.....	\$35, 773, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	2, 999, 000
House allowance.....	2, 671, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 671, 000

The allowance of \$2,671,000 will provide \$2,447,000 for pay cost increases, \$30,000 for postage rate increases, and \$194,000 for costs attributed to the increase in prison population estimated at 700 more inmates per day at a cost of 76 cents per man per day.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	500, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The allowance of \$500,000 is necessary to care for the increase in the unit rates and number of Federal prisoners at the various non-Federal institutions for the balance of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 004, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	774, 000
House allowance.....	720, 600
Committee recommendation.....	729, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$8,400 to allow the full amount requested for increased pay costs.

The supplemental estimate contemplated \$240,000 to carry out the expanded safety activities under the 1958 amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, allowed in its entirety by the House; \$450,000 for funds for the welfare and pension plan reporting program, for which the House allowed \$405,000, a

reduction of \$45,000, restoration of which the Department did not request; and \$84,000 for increased pay costs, for which the House allowed \$75,600, a reduction of 10 percent. The committee as pointed out above recommends allowance of the full amounts requested for increased pay costs in each and every case.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$6, 519, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	630, 500
House allowance.....	572, 800
Committee recommendation.....	630, 500

The committee recommends approval of the full supplemental estimate, an increase of \$57,700 over the House allowance.

The budget estimate contemplated \$53,500 for the administrative expenses due to the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, allowed in full by the House, and \$577,000 for increased pay costs, for which the House allowed \$519,300, a reduction of 10 percent. The committee's recommendation will provide the full amount requested to cover the increased pay costs.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1959 appropriation.....	\$120, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	41, 200, 000
House allowance.....	40, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House, a reduction of \$1,200,000 from the estimate, restoration of which the Department of Labor did not request.

The committee was advised by the Department that "more recent experience than was available when the estimate was constructed indicates that the House allowance will be adequate."

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate which proposes the extension of the availability of funds appropriated by Public Law 85-457, approved June 13, 1958, from April 30, 1959, to September 30, 1959, to provide funds for the payment of benefits to individuals whose eligibility was established prior to April 1, 1959, and the liquidating administrative expenses through September 30, 1959.

It is estimated that the expenditures out of the 1958 appropriation through April will amount to \$475,491,908, leaving a balance of \$190,208,092, the availability of which would be extended to September 30 by the committee recommendation.

It is estimated that the passage of Public Law 86-7, an act to extend the time during which certain individuals may continue to receive temporary unemployment compensation, will cost \$47,853,578, and that there will be unobligated on September 30, 1959, a balance of \$142,354,514.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends the following appropriations for the two new Senators from the State of Alaska:

Compensation of Senators, \$23,980.

Miscellaneous items, \$48,400.

Stationery, \$1,780.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS GALLERY

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill to enable the Periodical Press Gallery to have an Assistant Superintendent. The Periodical Press Gallery occupies offices in both the Senate wing of the Capitol and the New Senate Office Building. However, as the Gallery has only one staff member, the Superintendent, it is impossible for him to keep both offices open.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery at \$3,000 basic per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

An appropriation of \$34,385 has been recommended by the committee to enable the Sergeant at Arms to refurnish the rooms in the Senate wing of the Capitol which have been reassigned and to provide basic furniture for other rooms requiring refurnishing.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$81,290, of which \$48,400 is for the two Senators from Alaska for telephone and telegraph allowances, travel, etc; \$32,020 for pay costs, and \$870 for the adjustment of the salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders. The following proviso was also added to the appropriation "Miscellaneous items":

: Provided, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders, as authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each

POSTAGE STAMPS

To enable the Sergeant at Arms to maintain a sufficient cash fund in the Senate Post Office in both the Old and New Senate Office Buildings and because of the added demand on the fund brought about by the installation of a stamp vending machine in the Senate wing of the Capitol for the convenience of Senators, employees, and visitors the committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$2,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee considered estimates amounting to \$293,200 for "Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building." Of this amount the committee has approved \$283,550. The only items disapproved were \$7,104 for 120 type C-1 side chairs for 40 unfurnished rooms and \$2,546 for 43 type C-1 side chairs for Senators' private offices. The amount allowed will permit the furnishing of 40 office rooms and miscellaneous areas, \$103,550 and carpeting of 207 rooms in Senators' office suites, \$150,000. At the present time only the Senators' private offices are carpeted and the Senate Office Building Commission feels that by carpeting the remainder of the Senators' suites it will greatly reduce the noises made by office appliances in the various offices. It is also thought that the use of carpet in all the rooms will make it safer to walk than the present waxed tile. An amount of \$15,000 is made available for the purchase of security file cases for committees and subcommittees and \$15,000 for steel bookshelving for committees.

ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

The following paragraph has been added to the bill:

ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Construction and Equipment of Additional Senate Office Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, (71 Stat. 252, 253), \$750,000: Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: Provided further, That the amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and

equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$750,000.

The total authorized limit of cost for construction and equipment of the additional Senate Office Building, fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958, is \$23,446,000. The full amount authorized has been appropriated. In order to complete the project the limit of cost of the building will have to be increased by \$750,000 and an appropriation of \$750,000 made. In addition to pending claims which have been appealed the principal items remaining to be obligated are construction of a North pedestrian tunnel connecting the Old and New Senate Office Buildings at the C Street end of each building; electrical equipment, lighting, and overhead trolley system for the new Senate subway; repaving of streets in the subway and pedestrian tunnel areas; projectors for the auditorium; traffic control system for the garage in the new building.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4 million to provide for the design and construction of a subway terminal for the new Senate subway system, to be located under the steps of the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol; extension of the new Senate subway into the Capitol Building and for reconstruction of the steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol, which are presently in a deteriorated condition, the existing granite steps to be replaced with marble steps.

A breakdown of the \$4 million estimate of cost follows:

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

Structural work: Sheet piling, excavations, foundations, concrete floors, walls and roof, waterproofing, and other miscellaneous structural work-----	\$2, 492, 605
General finish work: Plastering, acoustical material, doors, railing, escalators, painting and other miscellaneous finish work-----	197, 340
Relocation of water, sewer and steam lines, sprinkler and drainage systems-----	34, 534
Mechanical work: Air conditioning and heating-----	103, 510
Electrical work: Lighting, power, trolley extension, signal system and other miscellaneous work-----	132, 459
Demolition and reconstruction of Senate wing east steps-----	325, 000
Underpinning east wall of Senate wing of Capitol-----	125, 000
Architectural and engineering fees, administrative, and contingencies--	589, 552
Total-----	4, 000, 000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

The budget request for this item is \$171,259,000. The committee concurs in the action of the House in denying this amount. The Post Office Department did not appeal the House action.

TRANSPORTATION

(Out of the postal fund)

The committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending \$37,500,000 for increased transportation costs for the Post Office Department arising from increased rail rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The amount recommended is \$3,500,000 under the budget estimate of \$41,000,000. The Department did not appeal the House reduction.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation	\$102,300,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	6,875,000
House allowance	6,664,900
Committee recommendation	6,664,900

The committee has approved the House allowance of \$6,664,900, a reduction of \$210,100 in the estimate requested. The allowance will provide \$6,014,900 for pay cost increases, \$25,863 for wage board increases, \$128,471 for costs of the new post in Guinea, \$400,000 for increased communication costs, and \$54,566 of costs attendant to the increased visa workload and \$41,100 allowance increases related to pay cost changes.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

1959 appropriation	\$1,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	995,000
House allowance	495,000
Committee recommendation	495,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$495,000, a reduction of \$500,000 below the estimate requested. The allowance will permit the payment of costs attributed to the evacuation of dependents of the Foreign Service personnel from certain countries in the Middle East during the crisis in that area.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1959 appropriation	\$41,827,453
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	4,943,146
House allowance	4,943,146
Committee recommendation	4,943,146

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$4,943,146, the budget estimate. The sum will permit the payment of the U.S. share (32.51 percent) of the assessed portion of costs of the United Nations Emergency Force for the calendar year 1959.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

1959 appropriation	\$1,600,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58)	1,200,000
House allowance	1,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,100,000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$100,000, to enable the Department to finance the international conference program scheduled for the balance of the fiscal year. Funds have become depleted that were made available from the \$1,600,000 regular appropriation for this fiscal year as well as from advances that have been made from the President's emergency fund in the amount of \$300,000.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 570, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	991, 500
House allowance.....	931, 500
Committee recommendation.....	931, 500

The allowance of \$931,500 will provide \$851,600 for emergency repair costs on the Rio Grande River, \$41,500 for increased pay costs and \$38,400 for wage board increases granted employees performing work in the El Paso, lower Rio Grande, and the Falcon Dam and powerplant projects.

PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 58).....	\$23, 862, 751
House allowance.....	23, 862, 751
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee has disapproved the budget estimate and House approval of the \$23,862,751 requested to restore the value of certain Philippine Government deposits in the United States to the January 31, 1934, value as authorized by the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 115; Public law 73-419).

THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 24).....	\$500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee has approved the estimate of \$500,000 to help defray the lodging, food, and transportation costs of the participants and related personnel beyond the sums which competing countries will make in order to participate in the Third Pan American Games to be held in Chicago, this summer, pursuant to authorizing legislation (H.R. 2575, 86th Cong.) as passed both Houses of Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$337,000, the budget estimate, and an increase of \$33,700 over the House allowance. The amount recommended includes \$192,600 for salary increases; \$90,000 for postal rate increases and \$54,400 to reimburse the Federal Reserve banks for handling an increased number of depositary receipts.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses—	\$100, 000	-----	\$100, 000	-----	+\$100, 000
By transfer-----	(8, 396, 110)	(\$7, 556, 500)	(8, 206, 210)	(-\$189, 900)	(+ 649, 710)
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer)-----	(785, 082)	(768, 827)	(785, 082)	-----	(+ 16, 255)
Agriculture Conservation Program Service: Limita- tion on administrative expenses-----	(594, 950)	(554, 000)	(554, 000)	(- 40, 950)	-----
Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	626, 000	-----	-----	-626, 000	-----
By transfer-----	(3, 327, 278)	(3, 062, 700)	(3, 162, 700)	(- 164, 578)	(+ 100, 000)
Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses--	(1, 275, 000)	-----	(1, 275, 000)	-----	(+ 1, 275, 000)
Soil bank programs: Conservation reserve program: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(308, 750)	(286, 200)	(286, 200)	(- 22, 550)	-----
Commodity Stabilization Service:					
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, by transfer-----	(2, 375, 000)	-----	(2, 375, 000)	-----	(+ 2, 375, 000)
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(506, 200)	(456, 900)	(506, 200)	-----	(+ 49, 300)

¹ Estimates in title I contained in H. Doc. 58 and S. Doc. 20.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Con.					
Special activities: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities—	\$1,336,754,811	\$1,336,754,811	\$1,336,754,811		
Commodity Credit Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses—	(4,669,000)	(4,202,000)	(4,202,000)	(—\$467,000)	
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(77,000)	(71,100)	(77,000)		(+\$5,900)
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization—	8,500,000	7,956,800	11,000,000	+2,500,000	+3,043,200
By transfer-----	(5,432,200)	(5,432,200)	(5,432,200)		
Forest roads and trails-----			500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	1,345,980,811	1,344,711,611	1,348,354,811	+2,374,000	+3,643,200
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Mutual security: Development Loan Fund-----	225,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	—25,000,000	+100,000,000

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
Interservice activities: Retired pay	\$5, 000, 000			—\$5, 000, 000	
Department of the Army:					
Military personnel (1956)	7, 100, 000			—7, 100, 000	
Military personnel (1957)	7, 900, 000			—7, 900, 000	
Operation and maintenance	42, 400, 000	\$38, 160, 000	\$39, 900, 000	—2, 500, 000	+\$1, 740, 000
Army National Guard (1958)	3, 065, 000	3, 065, 000	3, 065, 000		
Army National Guard		10, 300, 000	13, 200, 000	+13, 200, 000	+2, 900, 000
Department of the Navy:					
Military personnel, Navy	36, 735, 000	33, 061, 500	36, 735, 000		+3, 673, 500
Aircraft and facilities	20, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	18, 624, 900	—1, 375, 100	+624, 900
Ships and facilities	20, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	20, 000, 000		+2, 000, 000
Ordnance and facilities	4, 246, 000	3, 822, 000	4, 246, 000		+424, 000
Medical care (1958)	9, 050, 000			—9, 050, 000	

Medical care-----	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	8, 100, 000	-----	-----
Civil engineering-----	3, 732, 000	3, 330, 000	3, 732, 000	-----	+ 402, 000
Servicewide supply and finance-----	16, 313, 000	14, 682, 000	16, 313, 000	-----	+ 1, 631, 000
Servicewide operations-----	5, 726, 000	5, 153, 000	5, 685, 600	-----	+ 532, 600
Department of the Air Force: Military personnel-----	27, 828, 000	18, 728, 000	18, 728, 000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Defense—Military functions-----	217, 195, 000	174, 401, 500	188, 329, 500	-----	+ 13, 928, 000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal funds: Federal payment to District of Columbia-----	9, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	8, 100, 000	-----	+ 3, 100, 000
District of Columbia funds:					
Operating expenses:					
Department of General Administration-----	(550, 000)	(456, 750)	(456, 750)	-----	-----
Department of Occupations and Professions-----	(26, 200)	(20, 450)	(26, 200)	-----	(+ 5, 750)
Public schools-----	(4, 295, 668)	(4, 295, 668)	(4, 095, 668)	-----	(- 200, 000)
Public Library-----	(190, 300)	(152, 050)	(152, 050)	-----	-----
Metropolitan Police-----	(2, 616, 800)	(2, 616, 800)	(2, 616, 800)	-----	-----
Fire Department-----	(1, 200, 300)	(1, 200, 300)	(1, 200, 300)	-----	-----
Department of Corrections-----	(326, 100)	(264, 600)	(264, 600)	-----	-----
Department of Public Welfare-----	(1, 012, 200)	(750, 700)	(1, 012, 200)	-----	(+ 261, 500)

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued					
District of Columbia funds—Continued					
Miscellaneous:					
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(\$24, 131)	(\$20, 197)	(\$24, 131)	-----	(+ \$3, 934)
Judgments-----	(118, 285)	(30, 219)	(118, 285)	-----	(+ 88, 066)
Audited claims-----	(147, 484)	(147, 484)	(147, 484)	-----	-----
Total, District of Columbia funds-----	(10, 507, 468)	(9, 955, 218)	(10, 114, 468)	(- \$393, 000)	(+ 159, 250)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Federal contributions (by transfer)-----	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----	(- 3, 000, 000)	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 150, 000	1, 072, 000	1, 150, 000	-----	+78, 000
Office of Education:					
Defense educational activities-----	75, 300, 000	75, 300, 000	75, 300, 000	-----	-----

Payments to school districts.....	-----	20,000,000	20,000,000	+20,000,000	-----
Assistance for school construction.....	-----	24,600,000	24,600,000	+24,600,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	1,067,000	841,000	841,000	-226,000	-----
Public Health Service:					
Assistance to States, general.....	800,000	750,000	750,000	-50,000	-----
Hospital and medical care.....	384,000	-----	-----	-384,000	-----
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,886,000	1,700,000	1,886,000	-----	+186,000
Construction of surgical facilities.....	370,000	-----	370,000	-----	+370,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital, salaries and expenses.....	43,000	-----	43,000	-----	+43,000
Social Security Administration:					
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(34,401,000)	(32,090,000)	(32,090,000)	(-2,311,000)	-----
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old- Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(1,210,000)	(1,210,000)	(1,120,000)	-----	-----
Grants to States for public assistance.....	168,400,000	151,560,000	151,560,000	-16,840,000	-----
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----	-----
Office of the Secretary:					
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Adminis- tration.....	199,000	199,000	199,000	-----	-----
By transfer.....	(161,000)	(151,200)	(151,200)	(-9,500)	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
Office of the Secretary—Continued					
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel-----	\$57, 000	\$55, 400	\$55, 400	—\$1, 600	-----
By transfer-----	(55, 000)	(53, 400)	(53, 400)	(—1, 600)	-----
White House Council on Aging-----	846, 000	790, 000	844, 000	--2, 000	+ \$54, 000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	252, 002, 000	278, 367, 400	279, 098, 400	+27, 096, 400	+731, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	-----	200, 000	-----	+200, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers--	18, 085, 000	12, 000, 000	16, 189, 000	—1, 896, 000	+4, 189, 000
Civil Service Commission:					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 800, 000	1, 491, 500	1, 730, 000	—70, 000	+238, 500
Investigations of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations-----	143, 000	100, 000	100, 000	—43, 000	-----

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows-----	270,000	270,000	270,000	-----
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure: Salaries and expenses-----	75,000	25,000	50,000	+25,000
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorizations)-----	20,000,000	-----	20,000,000	+20,000,000
General Services Administration:				
Expenses, supply distribution-----	1,877,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	-----
General supply fund-----	15,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	+5,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator--	73,600	72,240	72,240	-----
Refunds under Renegotiation Act-----	1,400,000	-----	1,400,000	+1,400,000
Historical and memorial commissions:				
Civil War Centennial Commission-----	23,492	-----	23,492	+23,492
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission-----	46,000	-----	-----	-----
National Mediation Board: Arbitration and emergency boards-----	100,000	-----	100,000	+100,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission--	350,000	100,000	100,000	-----
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses-----	(1,027,000)	(924,300)	(924,300)	(-102,700)
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida-----	100,000	80,000	100,000	+20,000
River Basin Study Commission for Texas-----	150,000	120,000	120,000	-30,000

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
Veterans' Administration:					
General operating expenses-----	\$13, 438, 000	\$12, 180, 000	\$12, 180, 000	—\$1, 258, 000	-----
Inpatient care-----	48, 651, 000	47, 455, 000	48, 651, 000	-----	+ \$1, 196, 000
Outpatient care-----	6, 934, 000	6, 934, 000	6, 934, 000	-----	-----
Compensation and pensions-----	52, 500, 000	52, 500, 000	52, 500, 000	-----	-----
Total, independent offices-----	181, 216, 092	144, 909, 740	177, 301, 732	— 3, 914, 360	+ 32, 391, 992
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management:					
Management of lands and resources-----	3, 814, 000	3, 682, 600	3, 787, 600	— 26, 400	+ 105, 000
By transfer-----	(100, 000)	-----	(100, 000)	-----	(+ 100, 000)
Construction-----	1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	+ 1, 000, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	+ 1, 000, 000

Payment to Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	6,960,000	6,960,000	-----	-----
Bureau of Reclamation: Loan program-----	4,860,000	4,860,000	-----	-----
National Park Service:				
Management and protection-----	1,388,500	1,388,500	-----	+118,500
Construction-----	537,768	-----	-----	-537,768
Virgin Islands Corporation:				
Revolving fund-----	650,000	-----	-----	-650,000
Loans to operating fund-----	850,000	125,000	-----	-725,000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	21,060,268	16,897,600	19,121,100	+2,223,500
THE JUDICIARY				
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	180,000	180,000	-----	-----
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	178,000	100,000	-----	-78,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts-----	56,250	8,900	-----	-47,350
By transfer-----	(82,100)	(82,100)	-----	-----
Expenses of referees (special fund)-----	(351,600)	(247,600)	-----	(-104,000)
Total, the Judiciary-----	414,250	288,900	288,900	-125,350

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Legal activities and general administration:					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	\$988, 000	\$973, 000	\$973, 000	—\$15, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals	2, 542, 000	2, 032, 000	2, 032, 000	—510, 000	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses	100, 000	50, 000	50, 000	—50, 000	-----
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and ex- penses	9, 611, 000	9, 611, 000	9, 611, 000	-----	-----
Federal Prison System:					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	2, 999, 000	2, 671, 000	2, 671, 000	—328, 000	-----
Support of U.S. prisoners	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Justice	16, 740, 000	15, 837, 000	15, 837, 000	—903, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses	774, 000	720, 600	729, 000	—45, 000	+ \$8, 400
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses	630, 500	572, 800	630, 500	-----	+ 57, 700

Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees-----	41, 200, 000	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-1, 200, 000	-----
Temporary unemployment compensation-----	Language-----				-----
Total, Department of Labor-----	42, 604, 500	41, 293, 400	41, 359, 500	-1, 245, 000	+66, 100
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
Senate:					
Compensation of Senators-----	23, 980		23, 980		+23, 980
Office of the Sergeant at Arms-----			1, 055	+1, 055	+1, 055
Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Furniture-----	34, 385		34, 385		+34, 385
Mail transportation-----	5, 000			-5, 000	-----
Miscellaneous items-----	80, 420		81, 290	+870	+81, 290
Postage stamps-----			2, 000	+2, 000	+2, 000
Stationery-----	1, 780		1, 780		+1, 780
Total, Senate-----	145, 565		144, 490	-1, 075	+144, 490
House of Representatives:					
Payments to beneficiaries of deceased members-----		112, 500	112, 500	+112, 500	-----
Contingent expenses of the House:					
Reporting hearings, 1958-----	10, 000		10, 000		-----
Postage stamps-----	183, 640		183, 640		-----
Total, House of Representatives-----	193, 640	306, 140	306, 140	+112, 500	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE I (INCLUDING CERTAIN INCREASED PAY COSTS)—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
Architect of the Capitol:					
Capitol buildings and grounds:					
Extension of the Capitol.....	\$4, 000, 000	-----	\$4, 000, 000	-----	+\$4, 000, 000
Additional office building for the U.S. Senate:					
Construction and equipment.....	750, 000	-----	750, 000	-----	+750, 000
Furniture and furnishings.....	293, 200	-----	283, 550	–\$9, 650	+283, 550
Total Office of the Architect.....	5, 043, 200	-----	5, 033, 550	–9, 650	+5, 033, 550
Total, legislative branch.....	5, 382, 405	\$306, 140	5, 484, 180	+101, 775	+5, 178, 040
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
Payment for public services.....	(171, 259, 000)	-----	-----	(–171, 259, 000)	-----
Transportation (out of postal fund).....	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000	–3, 500, 000	-----
Total, Post Office Department.....	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000	–3, 500, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of foreign affairs:					
Salaries and expenses.....	6, 875, 000	6, 664, 900	6, 664, 900	–210, 100	-----
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	995, 000	495, 000	495, 000	–500, 000	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS

Department or activity	Budget estimates ¹	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(\$42, 000)	(\$37, 800)	(\$42, 000)	-----	(+ \$4, 200)
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE					
Conservation operations (by transfer)-----	(6, 424, 000)	(5, 781, 600)	(6, 424, 000)	-----	(+ 642, 400)
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(257, 800)	(232, 020)	(232, 020)	(—\$25, 780)	-----
COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(68, 000)	(61, 200)	(65, 800)	(—2, 200)	(+ 4, 600)
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund: Limita- tion upon amount paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses-----	(330, 000)	(297, 000)	(297, 000)	(—33, 000)	-----
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(613, 000)	(551, 700)	(613, 000)	-----	(+ 61, 300)

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION	(2, 210, 500)	(1, 989, 450)	(2, 210, 500)	-----	(+ 221, 050)
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----					
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(267, 500)	(240, 750)	(240, 750)	(- 26, 750)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(207, 505)	(186, 755)	(186, 755)	(- 20, 750)	-----
LIBRARY					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(62, 600)	(56, 340)	(62, 600)	-----	(+ 6, 260)
Total, Department of Agriculture (by transfer)-----	(10, 482, 905)	(9, 434, 615)	(10, 374, 425)	(- 108, 480)	(+ 939, 810)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	226, 000	203, 400	203, 400	- 22, 600	-----
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS					
Salaries and expenses-----	667, 000	600, 300	600, 300	- 66, 700	-----
1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries-----	451, 000	405, 900	405, 900	- 45, 100	-----
Eighteenth Decennial Census-----	390, 000	351, 000	351, 000	- 39, 000	-----
Census of governments-----	32, 000 ¹	28, 800	28, 800	- 3, 200	-----

¹ Estimates in title II contained in H. Doc. 90 and S. Doc. 20.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued					
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$739, 000	\$665, 100	\$665, 100	—\$73, 900	-----
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	603, 800	543, 420	543, 420	—60, 380	-----
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE					
Salaries and expenses-----	214, 750	193, 275	193, 275	—21, 475	-----
Export control-----	126, 000	113, 400	113, 400	—12, 600	-----
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	102, 000	91, 800	91, 800	—10, 200	-----
MARITIME ACTIVITIES					
Maritime training-----	130, 500	117, 450	117, 450	—13, 050	-----
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
Limitation on general administrative expenses-----	(1, 535, 000)	(1, 381, 500)	(1, 381, 500)	(—153, 500)	-----

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS				
Expenses.....	1, 061, 000	954, 900	954, 900	--106, 100
Plant and equipment.....	35, 500	31, 950	31, 950	--3, 550
WEATHER BUREAU				
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 794, 000	2, 514, 600	2, 514, 600	--279, 400
GENERAL PROVISION				
Language.....		(900, 000)	(833, 075)	(--\$66, 925)
Total, Department of Commerce.....	7, 572, 550	6, 815, 295	6, 815, 295	--757, 255
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Rivers and harbors and flood control:				
Operation and maintenance, general.....	1, 138, 000	1, 024, 200	1, 138, 000	+113, 800
General expenses (appropriation).....	1, 046, 000	941, 400	1, 046, 000	+104, 600
Transfer.....			(50, 000)	(+50, 000)
U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(239, 000)	(215, 100)	(239, 000)	
Administration, Ryukyu Islands, salaries and expenses.....	32, 000	28, 800	32, 000	+3, 200

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued					
The Panama Canal:					
Canal Zone Government, operating expenses----	\$1, 126, 400	\$1, 013, 760	\$1, 126, 400	-----	+\$112, 640
Panama Canal Company fund limitation on general and administrative expenses-----	(346, 400)	(311, 760)	(346, 400)	-----	(+34, 640)
Total, Department of Defense—Civil func- tions-----	3, 342, 400	3, 008, 160	3, 342, 400	-----	+334, 240
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 050, 000	945, 000	945, 000	—\$105, 000	-----
Office of Public Affairs, salaries and expenses-----	35, 000	31, 500	31, 500	—3, 500	-----
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES					
Court of Military Appeals-----	28, 000	25, 200	25, 200	—2, 800	-----

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Research and development-----	9, 100, 000	8, 190, 000	9, 100, 000	-----	-----	+910, 000
Alaska Communication System, operation and maintenance-----	176, 000	158, 400	176, 000	-----	-----	+17, 600
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
Navy personnel, general expenses-----	2, 630, 000	2, 367, 000	2, 630, 000	-----	-----	+263, 000
Research and development-----	9, 994, 000	8, 994, 600	9, 994, 000	-----	-----	+999, 400
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE						
Research and development-----	9, 810, 000	8, 829, 000	8, 829, 000	-----	-981, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	69, 000, 000	62, 100, 000	69, 000, 000	-----	-----	+6, 900, 000
Air National Guard-----	2, 162, 000	1, 945, 800	1, 945, 800	-----	-216, 200	-----
Total, Department of Defense—Military functions-----	103, 985, 000	93, 586, 500	102, 676, 500	-----	-1, 308, 500	+9, 090, 000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)						
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Executive office-----	(36, 300)	(27, 225)	(27, 225)	-----	(-9, 075)	-----
Office of Corporation Counsel-----	(52, 520)	(39, 390)	(39, 390)	-----	(-13, 130)	-----
Regulatory agencies-----	(96, 812)	(72, 609)	(72, 609)	-----	(-24, 203)	-----
Recreation Department-----	(173, 200)	(129, 900)	(173, 200)	-----	-----	(+43, 300)
Department of Veterans' Affairs-----	(9, 000)	(6, 750)	(6, 750)	-----	(-2, 250)	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued					
(Out of District of Columbia Funds)—Continued					
OPERATING FUNDS—Continued					
Office of Civil Defense-----	(\$6,200)	(\$4,650)	(\$4,650)	(—\$1,550)	-----
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	(15,200)	(11,400)	(11,400)	(—3,800)	-----
Courts-----	(327,000)	(245,250)	(245,250)	(—81,750)	-----
Department of Public Health-----	(1,937,000)	(1,409,775)	(1,937,000)	-----	(+\$527,225)
Department of Buildings and Grounds-----	(140,100)	(105,075)	(105,075)	(—35,025)	-----
Office of Surveyor-----	(11,000)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(—2,750)	-----
Department of Licenses and Inspections-----	(160,700)	(120,525)	(120,525)	(—40,175)	-----
Department of Highways-----	(346,000)	(259,500)	(279,500)	(—66,500)	(+20,000)
Department of Vehicles and Traffic-----	(83,200)	(62,400)	(76,400)	(—6,800)	(+14,000)
Department of Sanitary Engineering-----	(1,213,000)	(1,213,000)	(1,213,000)	-----	-----
Washington aqueduct-----	(128,000)	(96,000)	(96,000)	(—32,000)	-----
National Guard-----	(11,000)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(—2,750)	-----

National Capital parks-----	(247, 900)	(185, 925)	(247, 900)	-----	(+61, 975)
National Zoological Park-----	(67, 700)	(50, 775)	(60, 775)	(-6, 925)	(+10, 000)
Total, District of Columbia-----	(5, 061, 832)	(4, 056, 649)	(4, 733, 149)	(-328, 683)	(+676, 500)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
THE WHITE HOUSE					
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(170, 030)	(170, 030)	(170, 030)	-----	-----
EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS					
Executive Mansion and Grounds-----	34, 000	34, 000	34, 000	-----	-----
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET					
Salaries and expenses-----	384, 000	345, 600	345, 600	-38, 400	-----
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS					
Salaries and expenses-----	20, 000	18, 000	18, 000	-2, 000	-----
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL					
Salaries and expenses-----	66, 000	59, 400	59, 400	-6, 600	-----
Total, Executive Office of the President-----	504, 000	457, 000	457, 000	-47, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	136, 500	116, 000	136, 500	-----	+20, 500

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	-----	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Control of tuberculosis (by transfer)-----	(115, 000)	(115, 000)	(115, 000)	-----	-----
Communicable disease activities-----	290, 000	290, 000	290, 000	-----	-----
Sanitary engineering activities (by transfer)-----	(441, 000)	(441, 000)	(441, 000)	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services (by transfer)-----	(35, 000)	(35, 000)	(35, 000)	-----	-----
Hospitals and medical care-----	2, 170, 000	2, 170, 000	2, 170, 000	-----	-----
Foreign quarantine activities-----	240, 000	240, 000	240, 000	-----	-----
Indian health activities-----	1, 854, 000	1, 854, 000	1, 854, 000	-----	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine (by transfer)-----	(111, 000)	(111, 000)	(111, 000)	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (by transfer)-----	(406, 000)	(406, 000)	(406, 000)	-----	-----

Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (by transfer)-----	(23, 500)	(23, 500)	(23, 500)	-----
SAINT ELIZARETHS HOSPITAL				
Salaries and expenses-----	221, 000	221, 000	221, 000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	186, 500	186, 500	186, 500	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	172, 000	172, 000	172, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner-----	28, 000	28, 000	28, 000	-----
By transfer-----	(22, 500)	(22, 500)	(22, 500)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Salaries and expenses-----	162, 000	162, 000	162, 000	-----
By transfer-----	(24, 000)	(24, 000)	(24, 000)	-----
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust funds; surplus property utilization-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	5, 630, 000	5, 609, 500	5, 630, 000	+ \$20, 500
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	20, 000	18, 000	18, 000	-\$2, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD				
Salaries and expenses-----	516, 000	464, 400	516, 000	+51, 600

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$30, 000	\$27, 000	\$27, 000	—\$3, 000	-----
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON					
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(160, 000)	(144, 000)	(160, 000)	-----	(+\$16, 000)
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY					
Expenses-----	17, 138, 000	15, 424, 200	17, 138, 000	-----	+1, 713, 800
Research and development-----	330, 000	297, 000	297, 000	—33, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport-----	100, 000	90, 000	90, 000	—10, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska-----	28, 500	25, 650	25, 650	—2, 850	-----
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	778, 000	700, 200	778, 000	-----	+77, 800

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD				
Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(110, 000)	(99, 000)	(-11, 000)	-----
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions-----	(445, 000)	(400, 500)	(-44, 500)	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(34, 000)	(30, 600)	(-3, 400)	-----
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	254, 000	228, 600	-25, 400	-----
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	475, 000	427, 500	-47, 500	-----
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	540, 000	486, 000	-----	+54, 000
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	47, 800	43, 020	-----	+4, 780
By transfer-----	(7, 200)	(6, 480)	-----	(+720)
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 245, 000	2, 020, 500	-224, 500	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	\$4, 434, 400	\$3, 189, 960	\$4, 079, 960	–\$354, 440	+ \$890, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	284, 100	255, 690	255, 690	–28, 410	-----
Increase in amount which may be deposited to credit of this appropriation-----	(148, 900)	(134, 010)	(134, 010)	(–14, 890)	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	639, 000	575, 100	639, 000	-----	+63, 900
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service-----	162, 000	145, 800	145, 800	–16, 200	-----
Abaca fiber program: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(5, 500)	(4, 950)	(4, 950)	(–550)	-----
Federal Facilities Corporation: Limitation on ad- ministrative expenses-----	(1, 800)	(1, 620)	(1, 620)	(–180)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(4, 400)	(3, 960)	(3, 960)	(–440)	-----

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses-----	720, 000	648, 000	720, 000	-----	+ 72, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans-----	(48, 000)	(43, 200)	(43, 200)	(-4, 800)	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans-----	(36, 000)	(32, 400)	(36, 000)	-----	(+ 3, 600)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund-----	(53, 000)	(47, 700)	(53, 000)	-----	(+ 5, 300)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(150, 000)	(135, 000)	(135, 000)	(-15, 000)	-----
Federal Housing Administration:					
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(570, 000)	(513, 000)	(570, 000)	-----	(+ 57, 000)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses-----	(3, 035, 000)	(2, 731, 500)	(3, 035, 000)	-----	(+ 303, 500)
Public Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	860, 000	774, 000	774, 000	-86, 000	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(860, 000)	(774, 000)	(774, 000)	(-86, 000)	-----
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 524, 000	1, 371, 600	1, 524, 000	-----	+152, 400
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 354, 000	3, 018, 600	3, 354, 000	-----	+ 335, 400

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
NATIONAL CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$20, 000	\$18, 000	\$18, 000	–\$2, 000	-----
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	174, 000	156, 600	156, 600	–17, 400	-----
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	24, 500	22, 050	22, 050	–2, 450	-----
NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	27, 500	24, 750	24, 750	–2, 750	-----
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	195, 000	175, 500	175, 500	–19, 500	-----
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(15, 000)	(13, 500)	(15, 000)	-----	(+\$1, 500)
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	637, 000	573, 300	637, 000	-----	+63, 700

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 165, 000	1, 948, 500	2, 165, 000	----- +216, 500
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses-----	250, 000	225, 000	225, 000	----- -25, 000
By transfer-----	(772, 000)	(694, 800)	(694, 800)	----- (-77, 200)
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	180, 000	180, 000	----- -20, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	129, 000	116, 100	116, 100	----- -12, 900
TARIFF COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses-----	157, 000	141, 300	157, 000	----- +15, 700
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
Salaries and expenses-----	45, 000	40, 500	40, 500	----- -4, 500
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY				
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 397, 000	3, 057, 300	3, 290, 225	----- +232, 925
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses-----	807, 000	726, 300	726, 300	----- -80, 700
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	163, 000	146, 700	146, 700	----- -16, 300
Total, independent offices-----	42, 870, 800	37, 782, 720	41, 727, 225	----- -1, 143, 575
				----- +3, 944, 505

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of Saline Water, salaries and expenses-----	\$14, 400	\$12, 960	\$12, 960	—\$1, 440	-----
Office of Oil and Gas, salaries and expenses-----	36, 000	32, 400	36, 000	-----	+ \$3, 600
Office of the Solicitor, salaries and expenses-----	254, 000	228, 600	254, 000	-----	+25, 400
Office of Minerals Mobilization, salaries and ex- penses-----	14, 000	12, 600	12, 600	—1, 400	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 800	2, 520	2, 800	-----	+280
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operations and maintenance-----	418, 000	376, 200	376, 200	—41, 800	-----
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance-----	62, 500	56, 250	56, 250	—6, 250	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Resources management-----	525, 000	472, 500	525, 000	-----	+52, 500
By transfer-----	(400, 000)	(360, 000)	(400, 000)	-----	(+40, 000)

General administrative expenses-----	265,000	238,500	265,000	-----	+26,500
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
Operation and maintenance-----	924,000	831,600	831,600	-92,400	-----
General administrative expenses-----	360,600	324,540	360,600	-----	+36,060
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations and research-----	3,235,000	2,911,500	3,235,000	-----	+323,500
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources--	350,000	315,000	350,000	-----	+35,000
By transfer-----	(1,306,000)	(1,175,400)	(1,306,000)	-----	(+130,600)
Health and safety-----	487,000	438,300	487,000	-----	+48,700
General administrative expenses-----	102,000	91,800	102,000	-----	+10,200
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities--	318,100	286,290	318,100	-----	+31,810
General administrative expenses-----	104,500	94,050	104,500	-----	+10,450
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. salaries and expenses-----	27,000	24,300	24,300	-2,700	-----
Bureau of Sport Fisheries:					
Management and investigations of resources----	790,000	711,000	790,000	-----	+79,000
General administrative expenses-----	60,500	54,450	60,500	-----	+6,050

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued					
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:					
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$355, 000	\$319, 500	\$319, 500	—\$35, 500	-----
General administrative expenses.....	15, 000	13, 500	13, 500	—1, 500	-----
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	154, 800	139, 320	154, 800	-----	+\$15, 480
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(12, 000)	(10, 800)	(10, 800)	(–1, 200)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	206, 600	185, 940	200, 940	—5, 660	+15, 000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	9, 081, 800	8, 173, 620	8, 893, 150	—188, 650	+719, 530
THE JUDICIARY					
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	70, 000	70, 000	70, 000	-----	-----

Care of the buildings and grounds-----	1, 200	2 7, 200	7, 200	+ 6, 000	-----
Automobile for the Chief Justice-----	465	465	465		-----
CUSTOMS COURT					
Salaries and expenses-----	38, 680	38, 680	38, 680		-----
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 900	28, 900	28, 900		-----
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
Salaries of supporting personnel-----	1, 871, 400	1, 871, 400	1, 871, 400		-----
By transfer-----	(67, 900)	(67, 900)	(67, 900)		-----
Total, the Judiciary-----	2, 010, 645	2, 016, 645	2, 016, 645	+ 6, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, general administration-----	304, 000	304, 000	304, 000		-----
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division-----	338, 000	338, 000	338, 000		-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 208, 000	4, 208, 000	4, 208, 000		-----

² Includes additional amount over estimate for wage board increases omitted from H. Doc. 90.

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued					
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated:					
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(\$32, 000)	(\$32, 000)	(\$32, 000)	-----	-----
Limitation on vocational training expenses.....	(50, 000)	(50, 000)	(50, 000)	-----	-----
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(200, 000)	(200, 000)	(200, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Department of Justice.....	4, 850, 000	4, 850, 000	4, 850, 000	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	125, 000	112, 500	125, 000	-----	+\$12, 500
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	212, 000	190, 800	212, 000	-----	+21, 200
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	46, 000	41, 400	46, 000	-----	+4, 600

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING					
Salaries and expenses-----	325, 000	292, 500	325, 000	-----	+ 32, 500
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program	39, 000	35, 100	39, 000	-----	+ 3, 900
Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (by transfer)-----	(130, 000)	(117, 000)	(130, 000)	-----	(+ 13, 000)
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	257, 000	231, 300	257, 000	-----	+ 25, 700
By transfer-----	(4, 100)	(3, 690)	(3, 690)	(-\$410)	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	595, 000	535, 500	595, 000	-----	+ 59, 500
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	44, 000	39, 600	44, 000	-----	+ 4, 400
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	917, 000	825, 300	917, 000	-----	+ 91, 700
Total, Department of Labor-----	2, 560, 000	2, 304, 000	2, 560, 000	(- 410)	+ 256, 000

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE					
Salaries, officers and employees-----	\$1, 488, 605	-----	\$1, 488, 605	-----	+ \$1, 488, 605
Office of the Legislative Counsel-----	18, 740	-----	18, 740	-----	+ 18, 740
Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Legislative reorganization-----	10, 650	-----	10, 650	-----	+ 10, 650
Senate policy committees-----	24, 010	-----	24, 010	-----	+ 24, 010
Joint Economic Committee-----	13, 590	-----	13, 590	-----	+ 13, 590
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy-----	16, 625	-----	16, 625	-----	+ 16, 625
Joint Committee on Printing-----	7, 605	-----	7, 605	-----	+ 7, 605
Vice President's automobile-----	560	-----	560	-----	+ 560
Automobile for the President pro tempore-----	560	-----	560	-----	+ 560
Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders-----	1, 120	-----	1, 120	-----	+ 1, 120
Reporting Senate proceedings-----	18, 825	-----	18, 825	-----	+ 18, 825

Inquiries and investigations-----	209,900	-----	209,900	-----	+209,900
Folding documents-----	2,900	-----	2,900	-----	+2,900
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Salaries, officers and employees-----	576,205	\$547,395	547,395	-\$28,810	-----
Members' clerk hire-----	1,500,000	1,425,000	1,425,000	-75,000	-----
Contingent expenses of the House:					
Furniture-----	13,330	12,663	12,663	-667	-----
Miscellaneous items-----	130,000	123,500	123,500	-6,500	-----
Special and select committees-----	200,000	200,000	200,000	-----	-----
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	24,000	24,000	24,000	-----	-----
Office of the Coordinator of Information-----	9,175	9,175	9,175	-----	-----
Folding documents-----	20,000	20,000	20,000	-----	-----
Revision of laws-----	1,650	1,650	1,650	-----	-----
Speaker's automobile-----	625	625	625	-----	-----
Majority leader's automobile-----	625	625	625	-----	-----
Minority leader's automobile-----	525	525	525	-----	-----
Capitol Police: Capitol Police Board-----	17,200	16,340	16,340	-860	-----
Education of Senate and House pages-----	8,415	8,415	8,415	-----	-----
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures-----	2,295	-----	2,295	-----	+2,295

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....	\$17, 000	\$16, 150	\$16, 150	—\$850	-----
Capitol buildings and grounds:					
Capitol buildings.....	20, 500	2 39, 900	39, 900	+19, 400	-----
Capitol Grounds.....	4, 500	2 11, 875	11, 875	+7, 375	-----
Legislative garage.....	-----	2 2, 280	2, 280	+2, 280	-----
House office buildings.....	36, 000	2 52, 250	52, 250	+16, 250	-----
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care.....	900	2 15, 200	15, 200	+14, 300	-----
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses.....	15, 000	14, 250	14, 250	—750	-----
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses.....	548, 300	548, 300	548, 300	-----	-----
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....	123, 200	123, 200	123, 200	-----	-----

Comparative statement of estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Missions to international organizations-----	\$98,200	\$98,200	\$98,200	-----	-----
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, salaries and expenses--	49,000	49,000	49,000	-----	-----
American sections, international commissions-----	16,800	16,800	16,800	-----	-----
International fisheries commissions-----	18,800	18,800	18,800	-----	-----
Passamoquoddy tidal power survey-----	6,600	6,600	6,600	-----	-----
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE					
International educational exchange activities-----	300,000	300,000	300,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of State-----	489,400	489,400	489,400	-----	-----

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.....	247, 500	222, 750	247, 500	-----	+\$24, 750
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Administering the public debt.....	1, 481, 000	1, 332, 900	1, 332, 900	-\$148, 100	-----
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	289, 500	280, 550	280, 550	-8, 950	-----
U.S. SECRET SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	301, 500	271, 350	301, 500	-----	+30, 150
Salaries and expenses, guard force.....	25, 000	22, 500	22, 500	-2, 500	-----
Coast Guard					
Retired pay.....	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	-----	-----
Total, Treasury Department.....	3, 044, 500	2, 830, 050	2, 884, 950	-159, 550	+54, 900
Total, title II.....	423, 273, 330	398, 193, 858	414, 429, 518	-8, 843, 812	+16, 235, 660
Grand total.....	2, 900, 799, 370	2, 657, 402, 994	2, 820, 040, 054	-80, 759, 316	+162, 637, 060

○

Calendar No. 197

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

[Report No. 207]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 25, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 18, 1959

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 17 (legislative day, April 15), 1959, by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959”) for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
as follows:

"Research", ~~\$3,666,700~~, ~~to~~ *including not to exceed*
\$35,000 for the alterations to the meat laboratory at Belts-
ville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall be
derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation
reserve programs", fiscal year 1959;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", ~~\$2,180,700~~
~~\$2,423,000~~, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by trans-
fer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve pro-
gram", fiscal year 1959.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension
work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,-
682, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
"Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: *Provided.*
That of the amount made available under this head in the
Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-

tion Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and ~~\$146,000~~ \$162,255 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service".

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$24,698,000" to "\$25,252,000", and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account for "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$5,025,800" to "\$5,385,600".

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", as follows:

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates", ~~\$1,144,100~~ \$1,208,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and

"Marketing services", ~~\$1,918,600~~ \$1,954,600 to be

1 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conserva-
2 tion reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

3 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 *Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or*
6 *hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies*
7 *which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade*
8 *Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7*
9 *U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for*
10 *the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including ad-*
11 *ministrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount*
12 *not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.*

13 SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

14 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

15 The limitation under this head in the Department of
16 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
17 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
18 penses, is increased from "\$16,000,000" to "\$16,286,200".

19 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

20 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

21 ~~The~~ *For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments*
22 *and marketing quotas", \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer*
23 *from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program",*
24 *fiscal 1959 and the limitation under this head in the Depart-*
25 *ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Ap-*

1 appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be trans-
2 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
3 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1838", is increased from "\$6,380,100" to ~~\$6,837,000~~
5 "\$6,886,300".

6 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

7 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

8 FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

9 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for au-
10 thorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including
11 interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000
12 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949,
13 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000
14 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to
15 friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10,
16 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3)
17 \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commod-
18 ities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of
19 July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4)
20 \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of the In-
21 terior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pur-
22 suant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446); (5)
23 \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the
24 Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or ex-
25 change of agricultural commodities or products and trans-

ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856) ; (6) \$19,390,100 for transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d).

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$35,398,000" to "\$39,600,000".

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$71,000~~ \$77,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", ~~\$12,282,800~~ \$15,326,000, of which \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;

"Forest research", \$1,003,400; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$102,800.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails", \$500,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, ~~\$100,000,000~~ \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Not to exceed ~~\$18,650,000~~ \$18,700,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available

1 for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for
2 operation of a nuclear powered merchant ship.

3 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

4 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
5 subsidies", ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain available
6 until expended.

7 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

8 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
9 \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-
10 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
11 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and re-
12 pair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from
13 "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$723,450: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
17 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appro-
18 priation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Adminis-
19 trative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,-
20 566,750"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available
21 for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities
22 and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,-
23 400,000" to "\$1,481,300"; and the limitation thereunder on
24 the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is in-
25 creased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,200,400".

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$1,651,500~~ \$1,683,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of labora-
 tories", \$19,793, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$521,500~~ \$535,000.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general".
 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
 nance", ~~\$38,160,000~~ \$39,900,000.

1 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Army
3 National Guard", \$3,065,000.

4 For an additional amount for "Army National Guard",
5 ~~\$10,300,000~~ \$13,200,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

7 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

8 For an additional amount for "Military personnel,
9 Navy", ~~\$33,061,000~~ \$36,735,000.

10 AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Aircraft and facilities",
12 ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$18,624,900.

13 SHIPS AND FACILITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Ships and facilities",
15 ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$20,000,000.

16 ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Ordnance and facilities",
18 ~~\$3,822,000~~ \$4,246,000.

19 MEDICAL CARE

20 For an additional amount for "Medical care",
21 \$8,100,000.

22 CIVIL ENGINEERING

23 For an additional amount for "Civil engineering",
24 ~~\$3,330,000~~ \$3,732,000.

1 SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

2 For an additional amount for "Servicewide supply and
3 finance", ~~\$14,682,000~~ *\$16,313,000*.

4 SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Servicewide operations",
6 ~~\$5,153,000~~ *\$5,685,600*.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

8 MILITARY PERSONNEL

9 For an additional amount for "Military personnel",
10 \$18,728,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611
13 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959,
14 Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, may be
15 exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

16 Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by
18 adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the
19 United States".

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 FEDERAL FUNDS

22 FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 For an additional amount for "Federal payment to Dis-
24 trict of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the

1 District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not
2 otherwise appropriated), ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$8,100,000.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

4 OPERATING EXPENSES

5 Department of General Administration

6 For an additional amount for "Department of General
7 Administration", \$456,750, of which \$7,810 shall be pay-
8 able from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

9 Department of Occupations and Professions

10 For an additional amount for "Department of Occupa-
11 tions and Professions", ~~\$20,450~~ \$26,200.

12 Public Schools

13 For an additional amount for "Public schools", ~~\$4,295,-~~
14 ~~668~~ \$4,095,668, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the
15 development of vocational education.

16 Public Library

17 For an additional amount for "Public Library", \$152,-
18 050.

19 Metropolitan Police

20 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
21 \$2,616,800, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the
22 highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking
23 fund.

24 Fire Department

25 For an additional amount for "Fire Department"
26 \$1,200,300.

Department of Corrections

For an additional amount for "Department of Corrections", \$264,600.

Department of Public Welfare

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", ~~\$750,700~~ \$1,012,200.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), ~~\$20,197~~ \$24,131.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 20* and *House Document Numbered 58* (Eighty-sixth Congress), ~~\$30,249~~ \$118,285, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which

1 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special
2 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
3 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
4 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Docu-
5 ment Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484,
6 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay
7 the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4
8 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
9 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
13 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
14 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
15 the fiscal years involved.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
17 WELFARE

18 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 ~~\$1,072,000~~ \$1,150,000.

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

24 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
25 tivities", \$75,300,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for

1 capital contributions to student loan funds for which appli-
2 cations have been filed on or before January 6, 1959, and for
3 loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan
4 funds; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans
5 to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and
6 modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall
7 be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
10 districts", \$20,000,000.

11 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
13 construction", \$24,600,000.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$841,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

19 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,
20 general", \$750,000.

21 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

22 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
23 health facilities", ~~\$1,700,000~~ \$1,886,000, to remain avail-
24 able until expended.

1 *CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES*

2 *For an additional amount for "Construction of surgical*
 3 *facilities", \$370,000, which together with funds heretofore*
 4 *appropriated under this head shall remain available until*
 5 *expended.*

6 *SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL*

7 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 8 *\$43,000.*

9 *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

10 *LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF*

11 *OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE*

12 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
 13 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the
 14 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for
 15 necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
 16 Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and sur-
 17 vivors insurance trust fund, is increased from "\$139,131,-
 18 000" to "\$171,221,000".

19 *LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND*

20 *SURVIVORS INSURANCE*

21 For an additional amount for "Construction, Bureau of
 22 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$1,210,000, to be de-
 23 rived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust
 24 fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated
 25 under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,-

1 290,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under this head in
2 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Approp-
3 riation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said
4 Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the
5 foregoing limitation.

6 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

7 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub
8 lic assistance", \$151,560,000.

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

10 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for ma-
11 ternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, to remain available
12 until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That the limitation under
13 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
14 fare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for
15 services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,-
16 000" to "\$16,500,000": *Provided further*, That the forego-
17 ing amount shall be available to and expended by the States
18 only for the purpose of providing necessary services to chil-
19 dren with congenital heart disease: *Provided further*, That
20 the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000,
21 shall otherwise be deemed a part of their allotments under
22 title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as
23 amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V).

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

3 ADMINISTRATION

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an
6 additional amount of not to exceed \$151,200 to be trans-
7 ferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
8 trust fund.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

10 COUNSEL

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
12 Office of the General Counsel", \$55,400, together with an
13 additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
14 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification
15 and inspection services", and an additional amount of not
16 to exceed \$51,400 to be transferred from the Federal old-
17 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

18 WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

19 For an additional amount for the "White House Council
20 on Aging", ~~\$790,000~~ \$844,000, of which ~~\$756,000~~
21 \$810,000 shall be available for grants to States and shall
22 remain available until January 31, 1961.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers", ~~\$12,000,000~~, \$16,189,000, to remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$1,491,500~~ \$1,730,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), is increased from "\$70,000" to ~~"\$76,300"~~ "\$77,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount

1 available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$472,000"
 2 to "~~\$486,000~~" "\$500,000".

3 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR
 4 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Investigations of United
 6 States citizens for employment by international organiza-
 7 tions", \$100,000.

8 ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES
 9 AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

10 For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal
 11 construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows",
 12 \$270,000.

13 COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL
 14 PROCEDURE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Interna-
 17 tional Rules of Judicial Procedure, ~~\$25,000~~ \$50,000, to re-
 18 main available until December 31, 1959.

19 *FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY*

20 *GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF*
 21 *CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)*

22 *For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for air-*
 23 *ports (liquidation of contract authorization)," \$20,000,000,*
 24 *to remain available until expended.*

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

3 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
4 bution", \$1,582,000, and the limitation under this head in
5 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the
6 amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from
7 "\$132,500" to "\$160,000".

8 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

9 To increase the general supply fund established by the
10 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
11 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$15,000,000.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 Office of Administrator", including expenses of carrying out
15 the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838).
16 \$72,240.

17 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

18 *For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation*
19 *Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to*
20 *remain available until expended.*

21 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

22 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

23 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary to*
24 *carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71*
25 *Stat. 626), as amended, \$23,492.*

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$100,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account, is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,374,300".

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-

GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), ~~\$80,000~~ \$100,000.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$120,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$12,180,000.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", ~~\$47,455,000~~ \$48,651,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$375,000" to "\$400,000".

OUTPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,934,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000".

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", ~~\$3,682,600~~ \$3,787,600 and in addition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation

1 “Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization”:
2 Provided, That not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for
3 reimbursing the American Falls Irrigation District Num-
4 bered 2, Shoshone, Idaho, for reconstruction of a bridge
5 damaged by the Bureau of Land Management during fire-
6 suppression activities.

CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Construction," \$1,-
9 000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

13 For an additional amount for “Road construction and
14 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)”, for
15 liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of
16 August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$1,000,000, to remain
17 available until expended.

PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

19 For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit
20 of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilita-
21 tion and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
22 tion 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763),
23 \$6,960,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,-
000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
tion", ~~\$1,270,000~~ \$1,388,500.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
ceed \$125,000 from the Treasury of the United States for
the engineering and design of salt water distillation and
related facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as au-
thorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
Stat. 1760).

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
missioners", \$180,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$100,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

5 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
6 the United States Courts", \$91,000, of which \$82,100
7 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
8 "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.

9 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

10 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
11 \$247,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
12 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
13 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

14 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
18 general legal activities", \$973,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

20 MARSHALS

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
22 United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,032,000.

23 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

24 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
25 witnesses", \$50,000; and the limitation under this head in

1 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on
2 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-
3 nesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to
4 "\$275,000".

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$9,611,000.

9 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
12 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,671,000.

13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
15 prisoners", \$500,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 including \$240,000 for necessary expenses for the perform-
21 ance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Long-
22 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
23 amended (72 Stat. 835) ; and for the performance of func-
24 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of

1 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat.
2 997) ; ~~\$720,600~~ \$729,000.

3 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 ~~\$572,800~~ \$630,500.

7 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND

8 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

9 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
10 sation for veterans and Federal employees", \$40,000,000.

11 TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

12 *The appropriation granted under this head in chapter*
13 *II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457),*
14 *shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for car-*
15 *rying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unem-*
16 *ployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended.*

17 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

18 SENATE

19 SALARIES OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT
20 OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, EXPENSE ALLOW-
21 ANCE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF
22 THE SENATE, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOW-
23 ANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

24 Compensation of Senators

25 For an additional amount for "Compensation of Sen-
26 ators", \$23,980.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery, at \$3,000 basic per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$34,385.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$81,290: Provided, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders, as authorized by S. Res. 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each.

POSTAGE STAMPS

For an additional amount for maintenance of a supply of stamps in the Senate Post Office, \$2,000.

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$1,780, to remain available until expended.

1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 For payment to Herman P. Eberharter, Junior, and
3 James J. Eberharter, sons of Herman P. Eberharter, late a
4 Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

5 For payment to Constance L. Horst, Bettie J. Butler,
6 and Harry L. McGregor, children of J. Harry McGregor,
7 late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

8 For payment to Edna Simpson, widow of Sidney E.
9 Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,
10 \$22,500.

11 For payment to the children of George H. Christopher,
12 late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

13 For payment to Georgia T. Reed, widow of Daniel A.
14 Reed, late a Representative from the State of New York,
15 \$22,500.

16 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

17 Reporting Hearings

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Report-
19 ing hearings", \$10,000.

20 Postage Stamps

21 For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the
22 first session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public
23 Law 85-778, approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

1 *ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL*

2 *EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL*

3 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction*
 4 *of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol,*
 5 *to continue to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and*
 6 *replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol*
 7 *and other improvements authorized under the heading "Ex-*
 8 *tension of the Capitol" in the Act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat.*
 9 *515, 516), as amended, \$4,000,000.*

10 *FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, ADDITIONAL SENATE*

11 *OFFICE BUILDING*

12 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction*
 13 *of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to*
 14 *provide furniture and furnishings for the additional office.*
 15 *building for the United States Senate, in accordance with*
 16 *the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law*
 17 *85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), \$283,550, to remain available*
 18 *until expended.*

19 *ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES*

20 *SENATE*

21 *Construction and Equipment of Additional Senate Office*
 22 *Building*

23 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction*
 24 *of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to*

1 provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof
 2 office building for the use of the United States Senate, in
 3 accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Ap-
 4 propriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the
 5 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act 1958, (71 Stat. 252,
 6 253), \$750,000: Provided, That no part of the funds herein
 7 appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction
 8 of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground
 9 floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore
 10 approved by such Commission: Provided further, That the
 11 amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Ap-
 12 propriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the
 13 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat.
 14 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment
 15 of an additional office building for the United States Senate
 16 is hereby increased by \$750,000.

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 (Out of postal fund)

19 TRANSPORTATION

20 For an additional amount for "Transportation",
 21 \$37,500,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 26 \$6,664,900.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
3 matic and consular service", \$495,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

5 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

6 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
7 national organizations", \$4,943,146.

8 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

9 For an additional amount for "International contin-
10 gencies", \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
11 shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation
12 "Emergency fund for the President, national defense,"
13 fiscal year 1959, in such amounts as may have been ex-
14 pended from said appropriation for the purposes of this
15 appropriation.

16 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

17 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

18 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

19 Operation and maintenance

20 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
21 nance", \$931,500.

22 OTHER

23 PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

24 For payment in full and final settlement to the Govern-
25 ment of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June

1 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from
 2 receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934
 3 (~~31 U.S.C. 408b~~).

4 *THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES*

5 *For necessary expenses of the Third Pan American*
 6 *Games, 1959, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30,*
 7 *1960.*

8 *TREASURY DEPARTMENT*

9 *BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS*

10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 ~~\$303,300~~ \$337,000.

13 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT*

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 15 Division of Disbursement", \$3,903,600.

16 *BUREAU OF CUSTOMS*

17 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 ~~\$4,481,000~~ \$4,519,000.

20 *INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE*

21 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 23 ~~\$29,595,000~~ \$30,600,000.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 White House Police", \$114,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under
8 this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the
9 purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409),
10 as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law
11 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike
12 and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

13 COAST GUARD

14 OPERATING EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
16 \$7,800,000.

17 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

18 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
19 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law and
20 judgments rendered against the United States by United
21 States district courts and the United States Court of Claims,
22 as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 20* and House
23 Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$2,570,198

1 \$4,931,024, together with such amounts as may be nec-
 2 essary to pay interest (as and when specified in such
 3 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
 4 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
 5 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
 6 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
 7 have become final and conclusive against the United States
 8 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
 9 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law
 10 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
 11 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
 12 days after the date of approval of this Act.

13 TITLE II

14 INCREASED PAY COSTS

15 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 16 year 1959, for increased pay costs authorized by or pur-
 17 suant to law, as follows:

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
 20 ~~\$37,800~~ \$42,000, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
 21 priation for "Conservation reserve program";

22 Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations",
 23 ~~\$5,781,600~~ \$6,424,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 24 appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

25 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",

1 \$232,020, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
2 for "Conservation reserve program";

3 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-
4 penses", ~~\$61,200~~ \$65,800, to be derived by transfer from
5 the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

6 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop
7 Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$297,000 in the
8 limitation upon the amount which may be paid from pre-
9 mium income for administrative and operating expenses) ;

10 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
11 penses", ~~\$551,700~~ \$613,000, to be derived by transfer from
12 the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

13 Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
14 penses", ~~\$1,989,450~~ \$2,210,500, to be derived by transfer
15 from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

16 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$240,750, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
18 for "Conservation reserve program";

19 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$186,-
20 755, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
21 "Conservation reserve program";

22 Library: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$56,340~~ \$62,600, to
23 be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conserva-
24 tion reserve program";

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",
3 \$203,400;

4 Bureau of the Census:

5 "Salaries and expenses", \$600,300;

6 "1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and
7 mineral industries", \$405,900, to remain available until
8 December 31, 1961;

9 "Eighteenth decennial census", \$351,000, to remain
10 available until December 31, 1962;

11 "Census of governments", \$28,800;

12 Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$665,100;

14 Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries
15 and expenses", \$543,420;

16 Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

17 "Salaries and expenses", \$193,275;

18 "Export control", \$113,400;

19 Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$91,800;

21 Maritime activities: "Maritime training", \$117,450;

22 Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general admin-
23 istrative expenses" (increase of \$1,381,500 in the limitation
24 on necessary expenses of administration) ;

25 National Bureau of Standards:

“Expenses”, \$954,900;

“Plant and equipment”, \$31,950, to remain available until expended;

Weather Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,514,600;

General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for Salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$833,075 from the appropriation “Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) maritime activities”, to other appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control:

“Operation and maintenance, general”, \$1,
~~024,200~~ \$1,138,000, to remain available until expended;

“General expenses”, ~~\$941,400~~ \$1,096,000, of which \$50,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation “United States section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers;

1 United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on
2 operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase
3 of ~~\$215,100~~ *\$239,000* in the amount to be paid from
4 the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

5 Administration, Ryukyu Islands: "Salaries and ex-
6 penses", ~~\$28,800~~ *\$32,000*;

7 The Panama Canal:

8 Canal Zone Government: "Operating ex-
9 penses", ~~\$1,013,760~~ *\$1,126,400*;

10 Panama Canal Company: "Panama Canal
11 Company fund" (increase of ~~\$311,760~~ *\$346,400*
12 in the limitation on general and administrative
13 expenses) ;

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

15 Office of the Secretary of Defense:

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$945,000;

17 Office of Public Affairs: "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$31,500;

19 Interservice activities: "Court of Military Appeals",
20 \$25,200;

21 Department of the Army:

22 "Research and development", ~~\$8,190,000~~ *\$9,100,-*
23 *000*, to remain available until expended;

24 Alaska Communication System: "Operation and
25 maintenance", ~~\$158,400~~ *\$176,000*;

Department of the Navy:

“Navy personnel, general expenses”, ~~\$2,367,000~~
\$2,630,000;

“Research and development”, ~~\$8,994,600~~ \$9,994,-
000, to remain available until expended;

Department of the Air Force:

“Research and development”, \$8,829,000, to re-
main available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance”, ~~\$42,100,000~~ \$69,-
000,000;

“Air National Guard”, \$1,945,800;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

“Executive office”, \$27,225;

“Office of Corporation Counsel”, \$39,390, of which
\$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

“Regulatory agencies”, \$72,609;

“Recreation Department”, ~~\$129,900~~ \$173,200;

“Department of Veterans Affairs”, \$6,750;

“Office of Civil Defense”, \$4,650;

“Department of Vocational Rehabilitation”, \$11 -
400;

“Courts”, \$245,250;

1 “Department of Public Health”, ~~\$1,409,775~~
 2 ~~\$1,937,000~~;

3 “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$105,075,
 4 of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;

5 “Office of Surveyor”, \$8,250;

6 “Department of Licenses and Inspections”, \$120,-
 7 525;

8 “Department of Highways”, ~~\$259,500~~, ~~which shall~~
 9 ~~be payable from the highway fund~~ ~~\$279,500~~ *of which*
 10 ~~\$259,500 shall be payable from the highway fund~~;

11 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic”, ~~\$62,400~~
 12 ~~\$76,400~~ (payable from the highway fund) ;

13 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$1,213,000,
 14 of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund
 15 and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
 16 works fund ;

17 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$96,000 (payable from
 18 the water fund) ;

19 “National Guard”, \$8,250;

20 “National Capital parks”, ~~\$185,925~~ ~~\$247,900~~;

21 “National Zoological Park”, ~~\$50,775~~ ~~\$60,775~~.

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
 24 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be

1 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 2 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses",
 5 \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 6 for "Special projects";

7 "Executive Mansion and grounds", \$34,000;

8 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
 9 \$345,600;

10 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$18,000;

12 National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses",
 13 \$59,400;

14 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

15 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
 16 ~~\$116,000~~ \$136,500.

17 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and
 18 expenses", \$115,000;

19 Public Health Service:

20 "Control of tuberculosis", \$115,000, to be derived
 21 by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and
 22 further development of vocational education";

23 "Communicable disease activities", \$290,000

24 "Sanitary engineering activities", \$441,000, to be

1 derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Pro-
2 motion and further development of vocational educa-
3 tion";

4 "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-
5 ices", \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the
6 appropriation for "Promotion and further development
7 of vocational education";

8 "Hospitals and medical care", \$2,170,000;

9 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$240,000;

10 "Indian health activities", \$1,854,000;

11 "Operations, National Library of Medicine, \$111,-
12 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
13 for "Promotion and further development of vocational
14 education";

15 "Salaries and expenses", \$406,000, to be derived
16 by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and
17 further development of vocational education";

18 "Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska",
19 \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
20 tion for "Promotion and further development of voca-
21 tional education";

22 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$221,000;

1 Social Security Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
3 ance", \$186,500;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
5 \$172,000;

6 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
7 \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to
8 exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-
9 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

10 Office of the Secretary:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with
12 an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be
13 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
14 insurance trust fund;

15 "Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries
18 and expenses", \$18,000;

19 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
20 ~~\$464,400~~ \$516,000;

21 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$27,000;

23 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on

1 administrative expenses" (increase of ~~\$144,000~~ \$160,000
2 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

3 Federal Aviation Agency:

4 "Expenses", ~~\$15,424,200~~ \$17,138,000;

5 "Research and development", \$297,000, to remain
6 available until expended;

7 "Operation and maintenance, Washington National
8 Airport", \$90,000;

9 "Operation and maintenance of public airports, Ter-
10 ritory of Alaska", \$25,650;

11 Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and ex-
12 penses", ~~\$700,200~~ \$778,000;

13 Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

14 "Limitation on administrative and examination ex-
15 penses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of
16 \$99,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses
17 and increase of \$400,500 in the limitation on nonadmin-
18 istrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
19 State chartered institutions) ;

20 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal
21 Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of
22 \$30,600 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

23 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries
24 and expenses", \$228,600;

1 Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
2 \$427,500;

3 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
4 ~~\$486,000~~ \$540,000.

5 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
6 expenses", ~~\$49,500~~ \$55,000, of which ~~\$6,480~~ \$7,200 shall
7 be derived only from the war claims fund;

8 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$2,020,500;

10 General Services Administration:

11 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
12 ~~\$3,189,960~~ \$4,079,960.

13 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
14 \$255,690, and increase the amount which may be de-
15 posited to the credit of this appropriation from funds
16 received under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
17 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
18 by \$134,010;

19 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-
20 ords Service", ~~\$575,100~~ \$639,000;

21 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
22 Utilities Service", \$145,800;

23 Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administra-

1 tive expenses" (increase of \$4,950 in the limitation for
2 administrative expenses) ;

3 Federal Facilities Corporation: "Limitation on
4 administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,620 in the
5 limitation for administrative expenses) ;

6 Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation
7 fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase
8 of \$3,960 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;

9 Housing and Home Finance Agency:

10 Office of the Administrator:

11 "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$648,000~~ \$720,000 ;

12 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
13 of the Administrator, college housing loans" (in-
14 crease of \$43,200 in the amount available for admin-
15 istrative expenses) ;

16 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
17 of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase
18 of ~~\$32,400~~ \$36,000 in the amount available for
19 administrative expenses) ;

20 "Limitation on administrative expenses, Office
21 of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
22 programs)" (increase of ~~\$47,700~~ \$53,000 in the
23 amount available for administrative expenses) ;

24 Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limita-

tion on administrative expenses" (increase of \$135,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of ~~\$513,000~~ \$570,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and ~~\$2,731,500~~ \$3,035,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses) ;

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$774,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$774,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$1,371,600~~ \$1,524,000 ;

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$3,018,600~~ \$3,354,000 ;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000 ;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,600 ;

National Mediation Board:

"Salaries and expenses", \$22,050 ;

National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$24,750 ;

1 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-
2 500;

3 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:
4 "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of ~~\$13,~~
5 ~~500~~ \$15,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

6 Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and
7 expenses", ~~\$573,000~~ \$637,000;

8 Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses",
9 ~~\$1,948,500~~ \$2,165,000;

10 Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$225,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this ap-
12 propriation \$630,000 from the revolving fund and \$64,800
13 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance
14 Corporation loans;

15 Smithsonian Institution:

16 "Salaries and expenses", \$180,000;

17 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art".
18 \$116,100;

19 Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$141,300~~
20 \$157,000;

21 Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and ex-
22 penses", \$40,500;

23 United States Information Agency: "Salaries and ex-
24 penses", ~~\$3,057,300~~ \$3,290,225;

Veterans Administration:

“Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses”, \$726,300;

“Maintenance and operation of supply depots”, \$146,700;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:

Office of Saline Water: “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,960;

Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”, ~~\$32,400~~ \$36,000;

Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”, ~~\$228,600~~ \$254,000;

Office of Minerals Mobilization: “Salaries and expenses”, \$12,600;

Commission of Fine Arts: “Salaries and expenses”, ~~\$2,520~~ \$2,800;

Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and maintenance”, \$376,200;

Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and maintenance”, \$56,250;

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

“Resources management”, ~~\$832,500~~ \$925,000, of which ~~\$360,000~~ \$400,000 shall be derived by transfer

1 from the appropriation for "Education and welfare
2 services";

3 "General administrative expenses", ~~\$238,500~~
4 ~~\$265,000~~;

5 Bureau of Reclamation:

6 "Operation and maintenance", \$831,600, of which
7 \$718,383 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
8 \$63,900 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam
9 fund;

10 "General administrative expenses", ~~\$324,540~~
11 ~~\$360,600~~, to be derived from the reclamation fund;

12 Geological survey: "Surveys, investigations, and re-
13 search", ~~\$2,911,500~~ ~~\$3,235,000~~;

14 Bureau of Mines:

15 "Conservation and development of mineral re-
16 sources", ~~\$1,490,400~~ ~~\$1,656,000~~, of which ~~\$1,175,400~~
17 ~~\$1,306,000~~ shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
18 priation for "salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals
19 Exploration;

20 "Health and safety", ~~\$438,300~~ ~~\$487,000~~;

21 "General administrative expenses", ~~\$91,800~~ ~~\$102,-~~
22 ~~000~~;

1 National Park Service:

2 "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-
3 ties", ~~\$286,290~~ \$318,100;

4 "General administrative expenses", ~~\$94,050~~ \$104,-
5 500;

6 Fish and Wildlife Service:

7 Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:

8 "Salaries and expenses", \$24,300;

9 Bureau of Sport Fisheries:

10 "Management and investigations of resources",
11 ~~\$711,000~~ \$790,000.

12 "General administrative expenses", ~~\$54,450~~ \$60,-
13 500; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries;

14 "Management and investigations of resources",
15 \$319,500;

16 "General administrative expenses", \$13,500;

17 Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands", ~~\$139,320~~ \$154,800.

19 Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on adminis-
20 trative expenses" (increase of \$10,800 in the limitation for
21 administrative expenses);

22 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
23 ~~\$185,940~~ \$200,940.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 Supreme Court of the United States:

3 "Salaries", \$70,000;

4 "Care of the building and grounds", \$7,200;

5 "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$465;

6 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

7 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;

8 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
9 services: "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of
10 which \$67,900 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
11 priation for "Salaries of judges";

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 Legal activities and general administration:

14 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
15 \$304,000;

16 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,-
17 000;

18 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
19 expenses", \$4,208,000;

20 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
21 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
22 training expenses" (increase of \$32,000 in the limitation
23 on administrative expenses and \$50,000 in the limitation
24 on vocational training expenses) ;

25 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and

1 expenses" (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on gen-
 2 eral administrative expenses) ;

3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
 5 ~~\$112,500~~ \$125,000;

6 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$190,-~~
 7 ~~800~~ \$212,000;

8 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
 9 and expenses", ~~\$41,400~~ \$46,000;

10 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
 11 expenses", ~~\$292,500~~ \$325,000;

12 Bureau of Employment Security:

13 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
 14 gram", ~~\$35,100~~ \$39,000;

15 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
 16 gram", ~~\$117,000~~ \$130,000, to be derived by transfer
 17 from the farm labor supply revolving fund;

18 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
 19 penses", ~~\$231,300~~ \$257,000, together with an additional
 20 amount of not to exceed \$3,690 to be derived from the fund
 21 created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor
 22 Workers' Compensation Act, as amended;

23 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",
 24 ~~\$535,500~~ \$595,000;

1 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$39,600~~
2 \$44,000;

3 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
4 ~~\$825,300~~ \$917,000;

5 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

6 Senate:

7 "Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,488,605;

8 "Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate",
9 \$18,740;

10 Contingent expenses of the Senate:

11 "Legislative reorganization", \$10,650;

12 "Senate policy committees", \$24,010;

13 "Joint Economic Committee", \$13,590;

14 "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy",
15 \$16,625;

16 "Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,605;

17 "Vice President's automobile", \$560;

18 "Automobile for the President pro tempore",
19 \$560;

20 "Automobiles for the majority and minority
21 leaders", \$1,120;

22 "Reporting Senate proceedings", \$18,825;

23 "Inquiries and investigations", \$209,900;

24 "Folding documents", \$2,900;

House of Representatives:

“Salaries, officers and employees”, \$547,395;

“Members’ clerk hire”, \$1,425,000;

Contingent expenses of the House:

“Furniture”, \$12,663;

“Miscellaneous items”, \$123,500;

“Special and select committees”, \$200,000;

“Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation”, \$24,000;

“Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
\$9,175;

“Folding documents”, \$20,000;

“Revision of laws”, \$1,650;

“Speaker’s automobile”, \$625;

“Majority leader’s automobile”, \$625;

“Minority leader’s automobile”, \$525;

Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$16,340;

“Education of Senate and House pages”, \$8,415;

*“Joint Committtee on Reduction of Nonessen-
tial Federal Expenditures”, \$2,295, to remain
available during the existence of the committee and
to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;*

1 Architect of the Capitol:

2 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries",
3 \$16,150;

4 Capitol buildings and grounds:

5 "Capitol buildings", \$39,900;

6 "Capitol grounds", \$11,875;

7 "Legislative garage", \$2,280;

8 "House office buildings", \$52,250;

9 Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and
10 mechanical care", \$15,200;

11 Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,250;

12 Library of Congress:

13 "Salaries and expenses", \$548,300;

14 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$123,200;

16 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
17 penses", \$125,300;

18 Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-
19 penses", \$101,100;

20 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$12,900;

22 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presi-
23 dents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,800;

24 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
25 of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$168,150;

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of postal fund)]

3 "Administration, regional operation, and research", \$4,-
4 823,100;

5 "Operations", \$221,220,000;

6 "Facilities", \$600,300;

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 International organizations and conferences: "Missions
9 to international organizations", \$98,200;

10 International commissions:

11 International Boundary and Water Commission,
12 United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$49,000;

14 "American sections, international commissions",
15 \$16,800;

16 "International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;

17 "Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, \$6,600, to
18 remain available until expended;

19 Educational exchange: "International educational ex-
20 change activities", \$300,000;

21 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

22 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$222,~~
23 ~~750~~ \$247,500;

1 Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public
2 debt", \$1,332,900;

3 Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$280,550;

4 United States Secret Service:

5 "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$271,350~~ \$301,500;

6 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$22,500;

7 Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000.

8 GENERAL PROVISION

9 SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or de-
10 creased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained
11 within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations
12 or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting
13 the amounts which may be expended for personal services,
14 or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which
15 may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations
16 available for or involving such services, are hereby increased
17 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-
18 ized by or pursuant to law.

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 5916

[Report No. 207]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for
other purposes.

MARCH 25, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 18, 1959

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

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For actions of April 24 & 25, 1959
86th-1st, Nos. 63
and 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Randolph urged enactment of food-stamp plan. Senate made second supplemental appropriation bill unfinished business.

SENATE - Apr. 24

- SURPLUS FOOD.** Sen. Randolph urged enactment of a food-stamp plan bill (S. 1686) as "a realistic measure to provide for the public welfare by securing a minimal dietary level among our very low income and unemployed persons." p. 5941

Sen. Langer inserted a CTA Daily Radio Roundup stating that the House Government Operations Committee "has launched a long-range probe because stories have been leaking out from various sources that big windfall profits are being made by food processors on such things as sales of surplus dried milk." p. 6004
- WATER RESOURCES.** The following appointments were made to the Select Committee on National Water Resources: from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee: Sens. Anderson, Jackson, and Kuchel; from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: Sens. Magnuson, Engle, and Schoeppel; from the Agriculture and Forestry Committee: Sens. Ellender, Hart, and Young, N. Dak.; from the Public Works Committee: Sens. Chavez, Kerr, and Case, S. Dak. pp. 5935-6
- FOREIGN AID.** Sen. Fulbright discussed amendments he will propose to the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1959 which are designed to place more emphasis under the program on economic aid to foreign countries, and inserted an article discussing the need for greater economic assistance in the foreign aid program. pp. 5932-5

Sen. Bridges inserted an article opposing the extension of foreign aid to communist countries. p. 5936-7

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a local REA co-op resolution opposing any plan "designed to increase the interest rates to the rural electrification cooperatives and/or any plan designed to subject the cooperatives to private finance." p. 6004

SENATE - Apr. 25

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Made H. R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill, the unfinished business for consideration Mon., Apr. 27. p. 6049
6. SURPLUS FOOD. Sen. Randolph urged the enactment of legislation for a food-stamp plan to aid the needy and unemployed. pp. 6017-8
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Hruska paid tribute to the observance of Arbor Day on April 22, and to former Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton "who waged a continuous battle to plant and preserve trees in America." p. 6011
8. TRANSPORTATION. Sens. Neuberger and Morse urged the enactment of legislation "to relieve the shortage of railroad boxcars by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to establish charges between railroads for use of freight cars," and inserted several articles discussing the situation. pp. 6011-3, 6049
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 27. p. 6053

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough commending the school lunch program as "one of the finest programs in operation in our schools," and inserting an editorial, "School Lunches Paid For Twice," discussing why some school districts have not taken advantage of this program. p. A4493
11. BUDGET. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial endorsing proposed legislation to establish a capital budget, "which would separate reimbursable Federal items from those which are entirely outgo and produce no income." p. A3402
12. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "St. Lawrence Valley Boats as the Seaway Lures Industry, Tourists," and stated that it details just what such development can mean to important sections of both the United States and Canada, with special reference to the Columbia River Basin. pp. A3407-8
13. RESEARCH. Sen. Hill commended and inserted an address by Dr. L. E. Burney, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, "The Role of the Federal Government in Basic Research." pp. A3417-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. TRANSPORTATION. S. 1789, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and others), to amend section 1(14)(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of Sen. Magnuson. p. 5932

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Apr. 27: H. Agriculture subcommittee on wheat (exec).

USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations (outside witnesses).

Water resources study, S. Select Committee on Water Resources (exec).

He said that if his suggestions could be agreed upon at the coming negotiations the way would be opened not only for the reunification of Germany, but greater freedom throughout Eastern Europe.

"We could end up with every one of those countries having their own kind of government," Senator CAPEHART said.

NATIONAL RAILROAD FREIGHT CAR SUPPLY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] introduced the bill (S. 1789) which is designed to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply by allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix compensation to be paid by one railroad to another for the use of freight cars.

Under the terms of the bill, the Commission must give consideration to the level of freight car ownership and to other factors affecting the adequacy of the national freight car supply. Compensation for the use of such cars under the present law, and its interpretation by the courts, can include only the bare costs of ownership. This bill would either allow compensation to include a fair return on value, or be computed on the basis of value of use of freight cars, or upon any other reasonable basis of compensation as in the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission will provide just and reasonable compensation to freight car owners, contribute to sound freight car service practices and encourage the acquisition and maintenance of a freight car supply adequate to meet the needs of commerce and the national defense.

It is, in my opinion, unfortunate that a bill of this sort is necessary. The railroads are constantly complaining that they are not in a position to compete ratewise with other forms of transportation but periodically they find themselves unable to take promptly the business offered them. To the credit of the western railroads, it may be said that they are much more provident about their freight car supply than are the railroads in the East.

This bill will put into play the inexorable force of economics to encourage eastern railroads to return the cars to their owners in the West rather than pay per diem charges reflecting the value of the use of the equipment. Return of such equipment promptly to the West will help alleviate the shortages of cars with which lumber shippers of Oregon periodically are confronted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business for the consideration of nominations beginning with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gen. Nathan F. Twining to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer to be Chief of Staff of the Army for a period of 2 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Leonard Dudley Heaton to be Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Ralph Thomas Nelson to be Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE RETIRED LIST

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor to be a general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. James Dunne O'Connell to be a lieutenant general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

REGULAR AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in the rank of lieutenant general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gen. Thomas D. White to be reappointed as Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. John T. Hayward to be appointed to the grade of vice admiral while serving commands and other duties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Vice Adm. John M. Will to be placed on the retired list in the grade of vice admiral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rear Adm. Roy A. Gano to be a vice admiral while serving in certain positions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, to be reappointed as Chief of Naval Operations, for a period of 2 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 197, H.R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill of 1959.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I announce that there will be no debate on the appropriation bill today.

On Monday we expect to have a yeand-nay vote on the treaty on the Executive Calendar. We also expect, if it is agreeable to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to the senior Senator from Oregon, to discuss the Luce nomination. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has indicated that he would be

prepared to discuss that nomination on Monday. Therefore I should like to have Members of the Senate to be on notice that there will be yea-and-nay votes on both matters.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall be ready to discuss the nomination on Monday. I should like to request the majority leader to give consideration to assisting me, if he is inclined to do so, to have a yea-and-nay vote on the Luce nomination.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In addition, Mr. President, there will be a meeting of the policy committee on Monday, and probably other proposed legislation, such as the railroad retirement bill, will be called up for action next week.

Mr. President, before I conclude I wish to express my deep appreciation to the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], for his generous and genuine statement about me earlier today. I appreciate working with him, and I am grateful that we have in the minority leadership such an able and understanding person.

NUCLEAR TEST BANS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, there has just appeared on the news ticker of the United Press the following news story:

Moscow.—Soviet Premier Khrushchev has written a personal letter to President Eisenhower calling for a halt of "all tests of nuclear weapons." Tass News Agency said tonight. It reported that the message was handed to the U.S. State Department in Washington yesterday by Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov.

The message was an answer to a note Eisenhower sent to the Soviet Premier April 13 appealing personally to Khrushchev to help get the deadlocked nuclear talks in Geneva back on a working basis.

Eisenhower wrote that if Moscow was unwilling to go along with "on-site inspection" of possible violations of a test ban treaty, it might accept as a first step toward a complete ban the cessation of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere to the height of 30 miles.

"We should not flinch before the difficulties attached to agreement on a test ban," Khrushchev wrote.

"We should muster strength of will and show an appreciation of the need to conclude an agreement providing for the stopping of all tests of nuclear weapons—in the atmosphere, underground, under water and at great altitudes," the letter said.

Mr. President, at this point I interject the comment that the position of the United States has been made quite plain at Geneva. We are in favor of a test ban on nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, underground, under water, and at great altitudes. We have asked only that such a ban be policed by a reasonable detection and control system, to give protection against covert violations. If the Soviet Premier is really sincere in wishing to obtain this ban, he can obtain it readily enough. All he need do is instruct his negotiator, whose intransigence is responsible for the stalemate at Geneva, to stop demanding a veto power over the activities of the proposed international control commission. All he need do is to instruct his negotiator to

cease objecting to a reasonable kind of on-site inspection which the technicians agree is necessary in order to determine whether a given subterranean disturbance is a nuclear explosion or an earthquake. All he need do is simply to make it plain that he does not continue to insist upon obstructing the work of this commission with impossible red tape.

If he does so, he can have an all-out ban on all types of nuclear explosions.

The position of the United States and Great Britain has altered in no particular in this regard, and I believe that in his heart the Soviet Premier knows it.

I continue to read from the dispatch:

The Soviet Premier said his Government considers that the stopping only of nuclear explosions made at heights of up to 50 kilometers as suggested by the President of the United States of America will not solve the problem. The objective of preventing the manufacture of new and more destructive types of atomic weapons would not be achieved in that case.

Mr. President, I should like to interject another comment. If ever a strawman excuse was given, this is it. In the first place, the all-out ban which the Russians say we must attempt to achieve, and which we are willing to achieve, if possible, has nothing at all directly to do with the manufacture of atomic weapons. It is a non sequitur. If the Soviet Premier is worried that continued underground tests and spatial tests might contribute to the development of weapons of greater power, then let me ask: What greater power is needed than the power we have already achieved in 10-, 15-, and 20-megaton bombs?

The fact of the matter is that we are at Geneva not for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement upon the manufacture of nuclear weapons; we are there for the purpose of putting an end to nuclear tests. This, as I have indicated, is not relevant as an excuse for refusing to accept the proposal of the President.

I continue to read from the dispatch:

Khrushchev's note said atomic explosions at heights of more than 30 miles "would poison the air and the soil by contaminating with radioactive fallout the vegetation which forms part of the food of animals and finds its way into man's organisms * * *."

He said, therefore, the people of the world would be justified in condemning an agreement to end tests only under the 30-mile limit as "an unfair deal."

That is the end of the dispatch. Everybody in this field knows that the kind of nuclear tests which contribute in a substantial way to the pollution of the air are those which occur within the limits of the President's proposal.

I am not discouraged or dejected by the reply of the Soviet Premier. I think it is noteworthy that he did not reject out of hand the President's proposal. I think it is significant that he has left the door open for further negotiations upon this proposal or possible acceptable alternatives.

Moreover, I think we should expect the Soviet Premier to get all the propaganda value he can from any proposal offered by the United States and Great Britain. We must be mindful of the fact that a conference of foreign ministers is ahead, and also a summit conference.

I hope the President of the United States will persist in attempting to achieve this limited test ban, if no other is available, and that he will utilize the opportunities presented in the coming Foreign Ministers Conference and summit conference to this end. I feel that there is reason to believe that we may yet achieve the kind of agreement which the Soviet Union backed, with a trustworthy inspection and control system which will stop the poisoning of the air.

It was this proposal which I made to the State Department 6 weeks ago. It is this proposal which has now been adopted. We have made our position clear at Geneva, and I hope that before the year is out we will have made that first great step forward to end pollution of the air and toward the establishment of controls throughout the world upon which we can base more extended agreements toward peace in future years.

DECLINE OF QUALITY RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the approaching death, on June 1, of an entertainment program which has delighted American radio and television audiences for 30 years, the Voice of Firestone. This quality program has again become the victim of the munbo-jumbo cult of TV ratings.

Five years ago, the Voice of Firestone was unceremoniously kicked off NBC as a result of the microscopic samplings of the rating services, but found a home in prime time on the ABC network, which at that time was trying to build a quality audience for its advertisers.

Mr. Harvey Firestone, its manager, insisted that if an advertiser was willing to pay his own money for a quality program to advertise a quality product, censorship through TV ratings and subservient network officials would not deter him.

But despite this determination of an experienced advertiser to advertise his product with a program he thought worthy and apparently profitable to his company, the desires of the advertiser and of the public get short shrift, because the TV rating services on Madison Avenue rate close to the Sermon on the Mount in importance.

Now ABC, apparently prosperous with its two-gun westerns, its "Maverick," and whodunits, seems to have gone trigger-happy along with NBC and CBS for the blood and thunder which fatten the batting average in the daily TV rating services.

It will be remembered that in the last Congress I raised the question whether the television programs which were being made available to the public were not the slaves of the so-called rating services.

During the hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the general subject of television ratings, I referred to the importance of this "numbers game" and the baleful influence it had on the programming which was being made available to the general public.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 28, 1959
86th-1st, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate overrode President's veto of REA loan approval bill. House committee ordered reported tobacco and feed grains price support bills. Senate debated second supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. McGovern urged Congress to override veto of REA loan approval bill. Rep. McIntire commended Secretary's proposed national forest program. House committee reported Labor-Hew appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey and Reps. Johnson, Wis., and Kastenmeier introduced and Sen. Humphrey discussed dairy stabilization bills.

SENATE

1. ELECTRIFICATION. Overrode, 64 to 29, the President's veto of S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans. Sens. Dirksen, Anderson, Hickenlooper, and Aiken defended the President's action. Sens. Humphrey and Symington urged that the veto be overridden. pp. 6211-5
2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5916. Agreed to the Committee amendments en bloc. (See Digest 59 for a summary of the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee.) pp. 6216-24, 6224-35
3. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to, without amendment, S. Res. 111, to increase the membership of the S. Select Committee on National Water Resources by 4 additional members to be named by the Vice President. The resolution had been submitted earlier in the day by Sen. Murray. pp. 6197-8

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "The Poverty of Abundance," critical of the Secretary's farm policies. pp. 6190-3
 5. PRICES. Sen. Butler inserted a University of Pittsburg professor's letter, "Administered Prices," stating that "administrative pricing is an integral part of our society." p. 6238
Sen. Butler commended the American Can Co. for reducing the price of cans "used for packing the fruits and vegetables constituting a major portion of the average family's food budget." p. 6240
 6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse inserted a newspaper article, "The Annual Headache," discussing the proposed mutual security bill. p. 6199
 7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Carlson inserted a local Kan. Farmers Union resolution urging that "Congress pass legislation to encourage an upward trend in farm prices." p. 6171
 8. SUGAR. Received a Salt Lake City, Utah, sugar workers union resolution favoring enactment of legislation to extend the Sugar Act. p. 6170
 9. SALINE WATER; RESEARCH. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging that Antioch, Calif., be selected as a site for an experimental saline brackish water conversion plant. p. 6170
 10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article by the American Assoc. for the United Nations on the achievements of the U. N., including a review of economic assistance to foreign countries and U. S. contributions to the U. N., including the Food and Agriculture Organization. pp. 6200-02
Both Houses received from the State Department a proposed bill "to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948"; to H. Foreign Affairs and S. Foreign Relations Committee. pp. 6169, 6247
 11. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Sen. Gruening commended Secretary of Interior Seaton for certifying "that Alaskans have made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation in the broad national interest of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska" which "will mean that these important resources, which heretofore have been administered wholly by the Federal Government, will shortly hereafter be a responsibility of the State of Alaska." pp. 6199-6200
Both Houses received from the Secretary of the Interior a letter certifying that the Alaska State Legislature has made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska; to H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries and S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. pp. 6169, 6247
- HOUSE
12. TOBACCO; FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 5058, to modify present provisions for determining the level of support for tobacco; and H. R. 5432, to provide that the price support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums shall be established on the basis of the feeding value of the commodity in relation to corn. p. D291
 13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported, without amendment, H. R. 6769, making appropriations for Labor-HEW for the fiscal year 1960 (H. Rept. 309). p. 6247

I further announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent because of illness.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—64

Bartlett	Hayden	Moss
Byrd, W. Va.	Hennings	Mundt
Cannon	Hill	Murray
Carroll	Holland	Muskie
Case, S. Dak.	Humphrey	Neuberger
Chavez	Jackson	Pastore
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Proxmire
Clark	Johnston, S. C.	Randolph
Cooper	Jordan	Robertson
Curtis	Kefauver	Russell
Dodd	Kennedy	Smathers
Douglas	Kerr	Sparkman
Eastland	Langer	Stennis
Ellender	Long	Symington
Engle	McCarthy	Talmadge
Ervin	McClellan	Thurmond
Fulbright	McGee	Williams, N. J.
Gore	McNamara	Yarborough
Green	Magnuson	Young, N. Dak.
Gruening	Mansfield	Young, Ohio
Hart	Monroney	
Hartke	Morse	

NAYS—29

Aiken	Cotton	Martin
Allott	Dirksen	Morton
Beall	Dworshak	Prouty
Bennett	Goldwater	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Bush	Hruska	Scott
Butler	Javits	Smith
Capehart	Keating	Wiley
Carlson	Kuchel	Williams, Del.
Case, N. J.	Lausche	

NOT VOTING—5

Anderson	Byrd, Va.	O'Mahoney
Bible	Frear	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 64, and the nays 29. Two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the bill, on reconsideration, is passed, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Secretary will notify the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as author of S. 144—the Humphrey-Price REA bill—I am extremely gratified by the Senate's decision to override the President's veto of this constructive legislation designed to protect REA cooperatives throughout the country.

The vote was a reassuring demonstration of the unity of the Democratic Party and its dedication to the best interests of agriculture. I want to express my appreciation for the close cooperation of the Majority Leader Senator LYNDON JOHNSON and chairmen of both the Senate Committee on Agriculture Senator ELLENDER and the Senate Committee on Government Operations Senator McCLELLAN for all three were helpful in obtaining this overwhelming victory. I also wish to thank every Senator, Republican or Democrat, who voted to override.

I am confident similar action will now be taken by the House of Representatives, to enact this legislation into law.

Actually, it is a victory for good government—for the purpose of the bill was to protect REA loans against political manipulation, either by the present Secretary of Agriculture or any future Secretary of either party. It serves notice on this or any future administration that the legislative branch is not willing to let politically-appointed Cabinet members arbitrarily defy the intent of Congress in administering programs enacted by the Congress.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am informed that the senior Senator from Oregon desires to make a personal statement. At the conclusion of the statement to be made by the Senator from Oregon, we expect to proceed with the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

I have in my hand a very interesting news release. I happen to be one of those politicians who can take it as well as dish it out. Whenever a politician reaches the point where he cannot laugh at himself, then he ought to get out of politics. I hope my colleagues who voted against me a few minutes ago will pardon my chuckle at their expense in view of their votes. I say that because not so soon did I expect that those of us who voted against the nomination of Clare Boothe Luce would be proved so right. We had pointed out in the debate her complete lack of tact and diplomacy and we have been proven right by this very interesting bit of news on the wires. It reads:

Mrs. Luce said in New York: "I am grateful for the overwhelming vote of confirmation in the Senate. We must now wait until the dirt settles. My difficulties, of course, go some years back and began when Senator WAYNE MORSE was kicked in the head by a horse."

[Laughter.]

Mr. President, I was confronted with that Republican smear all through my 1956 campaign. It came out by thereams. It was a whispering campaign with such a windy blow to it that it not only rustled the leaves of Oregon but, in some parts of the State, almost tore the sage brush up by its roots. The people of Oregon answered that smear by a large majority of votes for me against the hand-picked candidate of the President of the United States, who was taken right out of his Cabinet to "get me." They thought that this smear was one of the devices they could use. But, Mr. President, the people of Oregon passed upon my mental judgment.

I am not surprised that this slanderer, whose nomination the Senate confirmed only a few minutes ago, would make this kind of statement, because yesterday, for three hours and a half, I documented her record. This is an old, old pattern of emotional instability on the part of this slanderer; the same pattern which caused her to put on a scene in the Roman Parliament after her candidate for president of Italy was defeated. We

read the newspaper statements about her conduct, and the widespread comment at the time that if she had been a male ambassador, she would have been recalled.

But the issue is settled. I simply happen to be one of those persons, whether before the final bar of the court when the decision is rendered, or before the final bar of the U.S. Senate when a decision is rendered, who believe in government by law. I take the decision.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I am much concerned about Mrs. Luce's relations with all the Latin-American countries, including Brazil.

The nomination of Mrs. Luce has been confirmed. I wish her well. So far as my subcommittee is concerned, on a strictly impersonal, professional relationship, she will have the full cooperation of my committee.

I promise to the Nation that each night in my prayers I will pray for God's guidance to this lady, so that for the welfare of our Nation she will be more stable in her ambassadorial duties than she was when she issued this press release this afternoon. [Applause.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, so long as we have great Senators like my friend, the Senator from Oregon, with a durable sense of humor, and so long as we have Ambassadors and Ambassadors with an equal sense of humor, I am confident that the whole continent will be safe for freedom. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I suspect that the able Senator from Oregon feels a little bit the way I felt when I was in Chicago in 1952. I lost, there; and, today, he has lost, here.

I remember that I was then a member of the Indiana delegation, and we were supporting Senator Taft for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Back in those days, the able Senator from Oregon was a Republican. I remember that the Oregon delegation sat just ahead of the Indiana delegation. And I remember—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield for an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCARTHY in the chair). Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CAPEHART. I ask the Senator from Oregon to wait a minute, please.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me say that that was after I was kicked by the horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I remember that the chairman of the Oregon delegation—the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]—was in favor of the nomination of General Eisenhower; and I remember that the Oregon delegation wore big, high hats. In fact, I believe the one the able Senator from Oregon wore was perhaps a little higher than the others. At any rate, the Oregon delegation sat just ahead of the Indiana delegation; and we could not see anything over their high hats, particularly because the able Senator from Oregon and the other Oregon delegates kept jumping up and cheering and cheering and cheering for Eisenhower. And we

lost. I think one of the reasons why we lost was that we could not see what was going on—because of those high hats.

On that day I felt the same way, I am sure, that the able Senator from Oregon feels today, after having lost on the question of confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Luce. I am sure his memory is not so short that he does not remember the days when he was a Republican. I recall the days when he used to attack former President Roosevelt; and I remember that in those days he had the most glowing things to say about General Eisenhower, in fact, more so than anyone else in the entire world, even to the point of jumping up and down and keeping the Indiana delegation at the convention, who favored Senator Taft, from seeing what was going on there.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to thank the Senator from Indiana for relating that little bit of history; I am very appreciative of his action. It shows that I have the kind of mind that can change when I find out what the facts are. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAPEHART. But, Mr. President, I am not too certain that I can agree with the able Senator from Oregon. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I regret very much that I cannot look upon this incident with the lightness with which it has been generally regarded. To me, it is a matter of gravity; and I do not contemplate letting the statement go unchallenged.

I voted in favor of confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Luce. I did so on the basis that she was cleared by the Senate in 1953; and after she had been cleared by the Senate in 1953, I did not feel that the Senate would be justified in making a search now into what happened prior to 1953.

I never doubted the sincerity of purpose of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]; and I felt that, as a Senator—and I am certain that my colleagues feel the same way—he had a right and duty to express his honest views.

When the vote was taken, I voted in favor of confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Luce.

But, Mr. President, I think the statement she made following the Senate's confirmation of her nomination indicates an absence of rationality so serious that if she had made such a statement before the vote was taken, I would not have voted in her favor. Certainly one who makes a statement which implies what her statement did violates every precept of propriety. Somewhere in the Bible it is written that one should beware of making statements of that character in regard to any person.

So, despite the power of this lady, I do not think the Senate can stand idly by and can consider this incident lightly.

In the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Oregon stated that this matter is of grave importance. He said "I realize the power of this lady." I said to him, "WAYNE, there will not be the audacity to use that power to harm you." I regret to say that today there are evi-

dences that that is what is contemplated.

I disagreed with the Senator from Oregon. But I would not be true to myself if I remained silent after the occurrence of this incident. If the nomination of Mrs. Luce were now before the Senate, I would vote against confirmation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] for having stated so well what I think many of us on the floor of the Senate feel at this time.

I am among the Senators who voted in favor of confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Luce. But I wish to commend the Senators who showed the good judgment of voting against confirmation of her nomination.

I had hoped that after her intemperate statements in 1952—which, after all, were made in the heat of a political campaign—and after her experience in Italy, where she served as the representative of our nation to that great nation, she would have obtained enough judgment not to engage in intemperate remarks. But as we have learned today that experience has not profited her. We are sending to one of the largest nations in Latin America an Ambassador who is apparently more skilled in invective than in diplomacy.

I wish to pay tribute to the Senators who have had the courage to call this matter to the attention of the Senate.

Furthermore, if I now had the opportunity to do so, I would join the Senator from Ohio in voting with the group of Senators who voted against confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Luce, and who did so because they believed that she had demonstrated her unfitness for ambassadorial service. If at this time I had a chance to vote on the question of confirmation of her nomination, I, too, would vote "nay."

Mr. McGEE subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to inject at this point the question which was brought up by the distinguished Senator from Oregon. It seems to me that we in this body have an obligation not only to represent our own political following, not only the people of the United States, but we have an obligation to take a stand before the eyes of the world, because when an Ambassador or an Ambassador is appointed, he or she will speak for all the people of a united America, and that person should be chosen with great care.

Like the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] I, as one who voted for the confirmation of Mrs. Luce, am somewhat reluctant to see the Senate dismiss this matter with so little thought and with such slight consideration.

This is not a matter for Democrats or for Republicans. It is a matter now for Americans. Our one hope, and that represented to us in the hearings, which I read carefully, was that, with all the mistakes of the past, the years had brought a maturity of judgment to the nominee. God knows, if ever in our history we ever needed maturity of judgment in these troubled hours of the world, it is now. And we are now being

asked to send to Brazil this lady who, on her first opportunity to illustrate her judgment on the confirmation of her nomination by this body makes the intemperate declaration which we heard as reported by the press.

I not only regret my vote, as my colleagues have likewise expressed their sentiments, but I urge that the proper authorities in this administration now give due weight to this intemperate remark and possibly reconsider the appointment of the nominee who it is now contemplated will go to Brazil.

What is to prevent this Ambassador from making the same kind of a comment in a release south of the border, so to speak? What is to prevent her touching off another kind of intemperate series of incidents such as those I noted published in her husband's magazine not many weeks ago?

For those reasons, I think the Senate would do well to heed the significance of what has happened. I applaud the Senator from Oregon for his gracious spirit of good humor and good sportsmanship. Mr. President, this is not a matter of political give and take, or a matter of good humor or sportsmanship, but it is a matter of concern to the people of the United States.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGEE. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I feel in my heart if Brazil had known that Mrs. Luce would make this kind of statement, Brazil would have notified the State Department she would not be received as Ambassador.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the bill as reported to the Senate makes appropriations of \$2,820 million, which is an increase of \$162,600,000 over the House version of the bill, but is still \$80,750,000 under the budget estimates.

The bill contains an item of \$1,336 million for reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of various farm programs.

It contains an item of \$200 million for the Development Loan Fund—an increase of \$100 million over the House version of the bill.

The bill contains, in title II, an item of \$414 million for increased pay costs. The total cost of increased pay is estimated to be \$1,059 million, including \$176 million for increased pay costs as a result of wage-board action. Much of the cost was absorbed or transferred, so it is not necessary to recommend appropriations for the full costs.

Some other major items in the bill are: Defense education activities, \$75,300,000; payments to and assistance for schools, \$44,600,000; grants for public assistance, \$151,560,000; Veterans' Administration costs, \$120,265,000; Department of Defense costs, \$188,329,500.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided that no point of order be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona modify his request with the understanding that, although the Senate agrees to the committee amendments en bloc, individual amendments may be taken up individually?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; and that points of order will not apply.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 7, after the word "Research", to strike out "\$3,666,700, to" and insert "including not to exceed \$35,000 for the alterations to the meat laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall", and in line 12, after the word "control", to strike out "\$2,180,700" and insert "\$2,423,000".

On page 3, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$146,000" and insert "\$162,255".

On page 3, line 21, after the word "estimates", to strike out "\$1,144,100" and insert "\$1,208,100", and in line 25, after the word "services", to strike out "\$1,918,600" and insert "\$1,954,600".

On page 4, after line 2, to insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE"

"Salaries and expenses"

"Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000."

On page 4, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "The" and insert "For an additional amount for 'Acreage allotments and marketing quotas', \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Conservation reserve program', fiscal 1959 and the", and on page 5, line 4, after the word "to", to strike out "\$6,837,000" and insert "\$6,886,300".

On page 6, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$71,100" and insert "\$77,000".

On page 7, line 5, after the word "management", to strike out "\$12,282,800" and insert "\$15,326,000".

On page 7, after line 10, to insert:

"Forest roads and trails"

"For an additional amount for 'Forest Roads and Trails', \$500,000."

On page 7, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$200,000,000".

On page 7, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$18,650,000" and insert "\$18,700,000".

On page 8, line 5, after the word "subsidies", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000".

On page 9, line 4, to strike out "\$1,651,500" and insert "\$1,683,000".

On page 9, after line 4, to insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS"

"Construction of laboratories"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of laboratories', \$19,793, to remain available until expended."

On page 9, line 14, to strike out "\$521,500" and insert "\$535,000".

On page 9, line 24, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$38,160,000" and insert "\$39,900,000".

On page 10, line 5, to strike out "\$10,300,000" and insert "\$13,200,000".

On page 10, line 9, after the word "Navy", to strike out "\$33,061,000" and insert "\$36,735,000".

On page 10, line 12, to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$18,624,900".

On page 10, line 15, to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000".

On page 10, line 18, to strike out "\$3,822,000" and insert "\$4,246,000".

On page 10, line 24, to strike out "\$3,330,000" and insert "\$3,732,000".

On page 11, line 3, after the word "finance", to strike out "\$14,682,000" and insert "\$16,313,000".

On page 11, line 6, to strike out "\$5,153,000" and insert "\$5,685,600".

On page 12, line 2, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$8,100,000".

On page 12, line 11, after the word "Professions", to strike out "\$20,450" and insert "\$26,200".

On page 12, line 13, after the word "schools", to strike out "\$4,295,668" and insert "\$4,095,668".

On page 13, line 6, after the word "Welfare", to strike out "\$750,700" and insert "\$1,012,200".

On page 13, line 12, after "(45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131)", to strike out "\$20,197" and insert "\$24,131".

On page 13, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 20 and" and in line 17, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$30,219" and insert "\$118,285".

On page 14, line 21, to strike out "\$1,072,000" and insert "\$1,150,000".

On page 15, line 23, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$1,886,000".

At the top of page 16, to insert:

"Construction of surgical facilities"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of surgical facilities', \$370,000, which together with funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended."

On page 16, after line 5, to insert:

"Saint Elizabeths Hospital"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$43,000."

On page 18, line 20, after the word "Aging", to strike out "\$790,000" and insert "\$844,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$756,000" and insert "\$810,000".

On page 19, after line 1, to insert:

"ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION"

"Salaries and expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000 and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960."

On page 19, line 11, after the word "carriers", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$16,189,000".

On page 19, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$1,491,500" and insert "\$1,730,000"; in line 20, after the word "to", to strike out "\$76,300" and insert "\$77,000",

and on page 20, line 2, after the word "to", to strike out "\$486,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 20, line 17, after the word "Procedure", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$50,000".

On page 20, after line 18, to insert:

"FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY"

"Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)"

"For an additional amount for 'Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)', \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 21, line 11, after "(5 U.S.C. 630g)", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

On page 21, after line 16, to insert:

"Refunds under Renegotiation Act"

"For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 21, after line 20, to insert:

"HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS"

"Civil War Centennial Commission"

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended, \$23,492."

At the top of page 22, to insert:

"NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD"

"Arbitration and emergency boards"

"For an additional amount for 'Arbitration and emergency boards', \$100,000."

On page 22, line 21, after "(Public Law 85-850)", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$100,000".

On page 23, line 6, after the word "care", to strike out "\$47,455,000" and insert "\$48,651,000".

On page 23, line 24, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$3,682,600" and insert "\$3,787,600 and in addition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization': Provided, That not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for reimbursing the American Falls Irrigation District Numbered 2, Shoshone, Idaho, for reconstruction of a bridge damaged by the Bureau of Land Management during fire-suppression activities".

On page 24, after line 6, to insert:

"Construction"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 24, after line 10, to insert:

"Road construction and maintenance"

"(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)"

"For an additional amount for 'Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)', for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 25, line 8, after the word "protection", to strike out "\$1,270,000" and insert "\$1,388,500".

On page 28, line 2, after "(72 Stat. 997)", to strike out "\$720,600" and insert "\$729,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$572,800" and insert "\$630,500".

On page 28, after line 10, to insert:

"Temporary unemployment compensation"

"The appropriation granted under this head in chapter II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457), shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended."

On page 28, after the heading "Legislative Branch", to insert a new subhead "Senate", and, on the same page, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

"Salaries of Senators, mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, expense allowance of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and salary and expense allowance of the Vice President"

"Compensation of Senators"

"For an additional amount for 'Compensation of Senators', \$23,980."

At the top of page 29, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper"

"For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery, at \$3,000 basic per annum."

On page 29, after line 6, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Furniture"

"For an additional amount for 'Furniture', \$34,385."

On page 29, after line 9, to insert:

"Miscellaneous items"

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items', \$81,290: *Provided*, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders, as authorized by S. Res. 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each."

On page 29, after line 16, to insert:

"Postage stamps"

"For an additional amount for maintenance of a supply of stamps in the Senate Post Office, \$2,000."

On page 29, after line 19, to insert:

"Stationery (revolving fund)"

"For an additional amount for 'Stationery (revolving fund)', \$1,780, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 31, to insert:

"ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL"

"Extension of the Capitol"

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to continue to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol and other improvements authorized under the heading "Extension of the Capitol" in the Act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 515, 516), as amended, \$4,000,000."

On page 31, after line 9, to insert:

"Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building"

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), \$283,550, to remain available until expended."

On page 31, after line 18, to insert:

"Additional office building for the United States Senate"

"Construction and Equipment of Additional Senate Office Building"

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as

amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), \$750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: *Provided further*, That the amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$750,000.

On page 33, after line 21, to strike out:

"OTHER"

"Payment to the Philippine Government"

"For payment in full and final settlement to the Government of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 408b)."

On page 34, after line 3, to insert:

"Third Pan American Games"

"For necessary expenses of the Third Pan American Games, 1959, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960."

On page 34, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$303,300" and insert "\$337,000".

On page 34, line 19, to strike out "\$4,481,000" and insert "\$4,519,000".

On page 34, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$29,595,000" and insert "\$30,600,000".

On page 35, line 22, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 20 and", and in line 23, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$2,570,198" and insert "\$4,931,024".

On page 36, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$37,800" and insert "\$42,000"; at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$5,781,600" and insert "\$6,424,000"; on page 37, line 4, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$61,200" and insert "\$65,800"; in line 11, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$551,700" and insert "\$613,000"; in line 14, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,989,450" and insert "\$2,210,500", and in line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$56,340" and insert "\$62,600".

On page 39, after line 4 to strike out:

"General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for Salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959."

And in lieu thereof, to insert the following:

"General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$833,075 from the appropriation 'Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) maritime activities', to other appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959."

On page 39, line 19, after the word "general", to strike out "\$1,024,200" and insert "\$1,138,000"; in line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$941,400" and insert "\$1,096,000, of which \$50,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'United States section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers'; on page 40, line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "\$215,100" and insert "\$239,000"; in line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$28,800" and insert "\$32,000"; in line 9, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,013,760" and insert "\$1,126,400", and in line 11, after the word "of", to strike out "\$311,760" and insert "\$346,400".

On page 40, line 22, after the word "development", to strike out "\$8,190,000" and insert "\$9,100,000"; in line 25, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$158,400" and insert "\$176,000"; on page 41, line 2, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$2,367,000" and insert "\$2,630,000"; in line 4, after the word "development", to strike out "\$8,994,600" and insert "\$9,994,000", and in line 9, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$62,100,000" and insert "\$69,000,000".

On page 41, line 19, after the word "Department", to strike out "\$129,900" and insert "\$173,200"; on page 42, line 1, after the word "Health", to strike out "\$1,409,775" and insert "\$1,937,000"; in line 8, after the word "Highways", to strike out "\$259,500, which shall be payable from the highway fund" and insert "\$279,500, of which \$259,500 shall be payable from the highway fund"; in line 11, after the word "Traffic", to strike out "\$62,400" and insert "\$76,400"; in line 20, after the word "parks", to strike out "\$185,925" and insert "\$247,900"; and in line 21, after the word "Park", to strike out "\$50,775" and insert "\$60,775".

On page 43, line 16, to strike out "\$116,000" and insert "\$136,500".

On page 45, line 20, to strike out "\$464,400" and insert "\$516,000"; on page 46, line 1, after the word "of", to strike out "\$144,000" and insert "\$160,000"; in line 4, after the word "Expenses", to strike out "\$15,424,200" and insert "\$17,138,000"; in line 12, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$700,200" and insert "\$778,000"; on page 47, line 4, to strike out "\$486,000" and insert "\$540,000"; in line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$49,500" and insert "\$55,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$6,480" and insert "\$7,200"; in line 12, to strike out "\$3,189,960" and insert "\$4,079,960"; in line 20, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$575,100" and insert "\$639,000"; on page 48, line 11, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$648,000" and insert "\$720,000"; in line 18, after the word "of", to strike out "\$32,400" and insert "\$36,000"; in line 22, after the word "of", to strike out "\$47,700" and insert "\$53,000"; on page 49, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "\$513,000" and insert "\$570,000"; in line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "\$2,731,500" and insert "\$3,035,000"; in line 14, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,371,600" and insert "\$1,524,000"; in line 16, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$3,018,600" and insert "\$3,354,000"; on page 50, line 4, after the word "of", to strike out "\$13,500" and insert "\$15,000"; in line 7, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$573,300" and insert "\$637,000"; in line 9, to strike out "\$1,948,500" and insert "\$2,165,000"; in line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$141,300" and insert "\$157,000", and in line 24, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$3,057,300" and insert "\$3,290,225".

On page 51, line 11, to strike out "\$32,400" and insert "\$36,000"; in line 13, to strike out "\$228,600" and insert "\$254,000"; in line 17, to strike out "\$2,520" and insert "\$2,800"; in line 23, after the word "management", to strike out "\$832,500" and insert "\$925,000"; in line 24, after the word "which", to strike out "\$360,000" and insert "\$400,000"; on page 52, line 3, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$238,500" and insert "\$265,000"; in line 10, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$324,540" and insert "\$360,600"; in line 13, after the word "research", to strike out "\$2,911,500" and insert "\$3,235,000"; in line 16, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$1,490,400" and insert "\$1,656,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,175,400" and insert "\$1,306,000"; in line 20, after the word "safety", to strike out "\$438,300" and insert "\$487,000"; in line 21, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$91,800" and insert "\$102,000"; on page 53, line 3, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$286,290" and in-

sert "\$318,100"; in line 4, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$94,050" and insert "\$104,500"; in line 11, to strike out "\$711,000" and insert "\$790,000"; in line 12, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$54,450" and insert "\$60,500"; in line 18, after the word "Islands", to strike out "\$139,320" and insert "\$154,800", and in line 23, to strike out "\$184,940" and insert "\$200,940"

On page 55, line 5, to strike out "\$112,500" and insert "\$125,000"; in line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$190,800" and insert "\$212,000"; in line 9, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$41,400" and insert "\$46,000"; in line 11, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$292,500" and insert "\$325,000"; in line 14, after the word "program", to strike out "\$35,100" and insert "\$39,000"; in line 16, after the word "program", to strike out "\$117,000" and insert "\$130,000"; in line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$231,300" and insert "\$257,000"; in line 24, to strike out "\$535,500" and insert "\$595,000"; on page 56, line 1, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$39,600" and insert "\$44,000", and in line 4, to strike out "\$825,300" and insert "\$917,000."

On page 56, after line 5, to insert:

"Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,488,605;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$18,740;

"Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Legislative reorganization", \$10,650;

"Senate policy committee", \$24,010;

"Joint Economic Committee", \$13,590;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$16,625;

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,605;

"Vice President's automobile", \$560;

"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$560;

"Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders", \$1,120;

"Reporting Senate proceedings", \$18,825;

"Inquiries and investigations", \$209,900;

"Folding documents", \$2,900;"

On page 57, after line 18, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", \$2,295, to remain available during the existence of the committee and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;"

On page 59, line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$222,750" and insert "\$247,500", and on page 60, line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$271,350" and insert "\$301,500."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I compliment the chairman and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee for the action they have taken on this bill. The total amount suggested is about \$81 million below the amount requested by the President, but, at the same time, the bill contains adequate funds. The saving on the President's request which the committee suggests, amounts to almost 50 cents for each man, woman, and child in our Nation.

I should like to ask a few questions about certain funds added for the Forest Service by the committee.

There are two increases, \$2,500,000 for Forest Land Management and \$500,000 for forest roads and trails to be used in areas especially burdened with unemployment. Is it the position of the chairman that Montana, with the unenviable record of leading the Nation in unemployment, would rank high in the allocation of these funds?

Mr. HAYDEN. I would not want to say that any particular State would receive any particular allocation.

Mr. President, in recommending that \$2,500,000 be appropriated for the development of the national forest under the appropriation "Forest land management" and that \$500,000 for the same purpose be provided for the construction of forest roads and trails, the committee had in mind the following situation:

There are national forests situated in many areas of the country which are especially burdened with unemployment, and to me this means that the rate of unemployment is substantially greater than the national average. There is a tremendous backlog of work existing in these forests, as is true of all the national forests.

The committee felt that an appropriation of \$3 million for the remainder of fiscal year 1959—that is, until July 1—would create a sizable number of job opportunities in these areas, and at the same time provide for a better development of the resources of the forests concerned. These funds would be used, for the most part, for the thinning and pruning of timber, which would result in more and better timber to meet the increasing demand for quality timber; the elimination of excessive forest fire fuel, a very wise conservation practice; the development and rehabilitation of recreational areas; the rehabilitation of physical structures, such as fire towers and warehouses; and the construction of a limited number of roads and the replacement of bridges. I want to make it clear that all of these projects are included in the present work plans of the Forest Service and will be done at some time.

Mr. President, this is the type of work which needs to be done in our national forests to conserve this priceless resource, and it is the type of work which will create the maximum number of job opportunities for the funds provided.

It is my hope that the Senate will adopt the committee amendment so the Congress will have an actual experience on which to base further action of this nature.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the chairman. I think he has answered my next and last question.

There is no specific mention made of using the funds for reforestation, tree-stand improvement, range improvement, and similar work on the soil conservation efforts. Is such work also possible?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; so long as it is planned work, and in an area burdened with unemployment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the chairman, and wish only to add that both he and his counterparts in the other body have consistently demonstrated wisdom in their handling of these important money bills. They always find places to make savings which have escaped the attention of the President's staff. Moreover, they always find places where insufficient funds have been allocated, and the committee endeavors to correct the deficiency. I congratulate the committee again for an excellent job.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I call attention to the item in line 5, page 7, "Forest land management."

In his usual careful way our own "director of the budget"—the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]—has again demonstrated that he and his non-partisan team, the Committee on Appropriations, have both superior fiscal understanding and a heart. The American people are fortunate that we have in our Appropriations Committee men of such broad interest and deep understanding.

I am particularly pleased by the committee action adding \$3 million to the Forest Service budget. These funds are to help relieve some of the critical unemployment we have in the Nation. I regret that I must stand on the floor of this body today and say that Montana again leads the Nation in unemployment. On behalf of those in my State who are unemployed, I thank the committee for the consideration they have shown. I particularly commend the new Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for his leadership in this matter.

Every cent provided by the committee could be used on Operation Outdoors alone.

Is it not correct to say that when this program was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture it was planned to spend for capital investment in forest recreation \$6,600,000 in 1958 and \$10,300,000 in 1959?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MURRAY. Is it not also true that only \$7,300,000 has been available for this part of the program?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. MURRAY. Thus today we are already \$9,600,000 behind the administration's schedule. Is it also true that use of the forests is well above original estimates and our campgrounds are badly overcrowded?

Mr. HAYDEN. According to the latest information, the Senator is correct.

Mr. MURRAY. Am I correct that there is no doubt this money can be effectively used for an already planned program?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. MURRAY. Montana leads the Nation in unemployment, and we have recreation areas such as the Crystal Lake forest camp near Lewiston, which badly need full development.

I know the chairman agrees with me that this supplemental appropriation should enable us to push ahead on projects such as this, which are vital from a conservation standpoint, and work on which will help alleviate unemployment.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was the intent of the committee.

Mr. President, a typographical error appears on page 24, line 1, of the bill. It now reads, "Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Mobilization." It should read, "Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration."

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be corrected accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment proposed by the Senator from Arizona on page 24, line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee or the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense a question on the Air Force portion of the bill. The Senator from Arizona and the Senator from New Mexico will recall that the committee denied the request of the Department of the Air Force for a restoration of \$9,100,000 reduced by the House in the appropriation "Military Personnel." We did this on the assumption that in such a large appropriation, the \$9,100,000 could be absorbed. But we certainly did not intend that it would be necessary for the Air Force to reduce military strength in order to absorb this amount. I should like to ask the chairman, as a point of clarification, if he does not agree with me on this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do. While the Air Force has made considerable adjustments in its military personnel program to reduce costs under this appropriation, and even though it is getting toward the end of the fiscal year, it is felt that perhaps some additional action can be taken which will permit the absorption of the \$9,100,000 reduced by the House and concurred in by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is not the intent of the committee by this action to require the Air Force to reduce military strength below that planned in fiscal year 1959 to meet minimum mission capability.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that is the understanding of the subcommittee.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I congratulate the able Senator from Arizona and the senior Senator from New Mexico.

There is contained in this appropriation bill an item of \$1 million for Navajo-Hopi roads. I desire to ask the Senator from Arizona three questions. The first is: Does the Bureau of Indian Affairs now have the money to contract for the highway job for which bids were opened this month?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, anticipating favorable action by the Congress on the 1959 supplemental, the Bureau advertised 28.7 miles of road on Route 3. Bids were opened and disclosed a low bid of \$663,000. This is considered to be a very good bid, as the Bureau estimate was \$905,000. There can be no award of this contract until funds are made available.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD, at the conclusion of the statement just made by the able chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there be printed in the RECORD a financial statement with reference to the sums the Senator has mentioned, and

also a brief statement as to the situation with regard to these funds.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Financial statement—Indian Bureau road construction and maintenance, Apr. 21, 1959

(Fund 14x2364 (liquidation of contract authorization)—section 104(c) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956)

Total contract authority available for obligation, July 1, 1958	\$10,248,686
Obligations through March 31, 1959	6,142,625

Unobligated balance April 1, 1959	4,106,061
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Programming of the unobligated balance:

(a) Non-contract-construction items, such as engineering, supervision, and miscellaneous force account construction for April, May, and June	850,000
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(b) Road maintenance for April, May, and June	590,000
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(c) Contracts scheduled for award April, May, and June, regular Federal-Aid Highway Act program	2,666,061
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Obligations scheduled for regular Federal-Aid Highway Act program, April-June	4,106,061
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Federal-Aid Act cash available July 1, 1958	15,882,114
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Cash disbursements through March 31, 1959	11,002,502
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Unexpended cash balance April 1, 1959	4,879,612
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Unpaid outstanding obligations, March 31, 1959	3,377,728
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Unobligated cash, April 1, 1959	1,501,884
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Estimated cash requirements for April, May, and June obligations:

(a) Noncontract construction	783,000
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(b) Maintenance (mostly force account)	492,000
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(c) Estimated contract earnings due for payment	226,884
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Total estimated cash need	1,501,884
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SUMMARY OF UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS

Scheduled obligations for April, May, and June	4,106,061
Unobligated cash, April 1, 1959	-1,501,884

Unfinanced contract authority, June 30, 1959	2,604,177
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There is available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs \$15,882,114 for liquidation of obligations incurred under the Federal Aid Highway Act. On March 31, 1959, there has been expended \$11,002,502 which leaves a balance of \$4,879,612 available for meeting contract obligations of \$7,582,661, for the balance of the fiscal year.

This would allow for a balance of \$2,604,177 in unfunded obligations on June 30, 1959. This is a reasonable amount and is based upon work yet to be accomplished by contractors for which payment would not

be required until the following fiscal year, 1960.

It is estimated that expenditure of the unexpended balance of \$4,879,612 on March 31 will be as follows:

1. \$3,377,728 will be required to meet outstanding obligations in the same amount and for which earnings will accrue during the period April through June.

2. \$1,501,884 will be required to meet contractor earnings and other expenses under obligations amounting to \$4,106,061 which will be incurred during the period April through June.

The expenditures reflected above are those estimated and required to meet earnings under obligations incurred under the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The fund requirements are such as to leave no balance for funding Navajo-Hopi Routes 1 and 3.

Mr. ANDERSON. Why is it important that those roads be constructed without delay, I will ask the chairman?

Mr. HAYDEN. Contract authority for those road improvements was granted by an amendment to the Navajo-Hopi Act which will terminate soon. Therefore, it is important that the contract now pending be awarded as rapidly as possible. Delay also permits rising costs to reduce the overall usefulness of the authorization earmarked for these roads.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. While the general appropriation will be beneficial to the Navajos as such, it will also be beneficial to the economy of the area of the four States of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Utah. There are many operations going on in that area because of uranium. Hence, this will not only benefit the Navajos with respect to their own ideas of roads, but it will also be of help because they will be provided an opportunity to work.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank my colleague for his comments.

My third question to the chairman of the committee is, Will the benefits extend to surrounding States—Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico—or will they be limited to the reservations and to Arizona?

Mr. HAYDEN. The benefits created by improvement of these roads will be felt throughout the region. The highways will permit commerce between Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona and the Indian tribes to begin on a modern scale. Improvement of these roads will link newly developed oil fields, uranium holdings, and tribal activities with markets in the surrounding States. They also will provide modern access to Glen Canyon Reservoir area.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the able chairman of the committee, and I again express my appreciation to him and to my colleague from New Mexico.

The able Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] and I were both very much interested in the road project. We went to the reservation and participated in the project. We both appreciate very much what the able Senators on the Appropriations Committee have done.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I wish to point out for the RECORD that Federal funds are the only funds available, I believe, to complete this road program. The Indian reservations have no money of their own, and the State cannot tax them. These reservations are not eligible for any regular Federal grants. As I understand the situation, it was necessary to come to the Congress for these special appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct, but there is an agreement that after the roads are built the roads will be maintained by the State of Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield first to a member of the committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I desire to make a motion, which has the approval of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. President, I move that the following provision be included in the bill on page 33, after line 21:

OTHER

Payment to the Philippine Government

For payment in full and final settlement to the Government of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

The reason for the motion is as follows: This language was put into the bill by the House of Representatives, and it came to the Senate. We held no hearings on the question, because there was no objection to it and no requested change in it by the executive department.

On the day the committee went into executive session an article was published in the newspapers to the effect that the Vice President of the Philippines had said that if this money were put into the gold reserve it would be a waste.

Consequently, on motion of the Senator from New Hampshire, the committee unanimously deleted the language from the bill and decided it wanted to know more about the matter.

Since that time the State Department representative and General Romulo, the Philippine Ambassador, have informed the committee further about the item.

This comes about as a result of the act of June 19, 1934. When the United States went off the gold standard, the Philippine Government had in the United States a gold standard fund of \$19,112,253.42, and a Treasury certificate fund of \$37,163,803.50, or a total of \$56,276,056.92; that is, the gold bullion value of these deposits prior to diminuation of the gold content of the dollar was \$56,276,056.92.

If this were converted into currency at the new valuation of the dollar, as computed by the Treasury Department, there would be a value of \$95,282,398.87.

Therefore, the gross adjustment to the Philippine Government deposits if the reserves had been in gold, as computed by the Treasury Department, would be \$39,006,341.95.

The Philippine Government received, from January 1, 1923, to the close of business January 30, 1934, on the gold standard fund and the Treasury certificate fund deposited in the United States the sum of \$15,143,591.17.

This leaves a net adjustment to the Philippine Government deposits, as shown in Public Law 73-419, of \$23,862,750.78.

This had been asked for by the Executive before World War II; I believe in 1937, 1941, and 1942. It was not approved at those times because it was felt there was no urgency.

During World War II, and after the war, with the large rehabilitation program, the Philippine Government did not press for these funds, but it did start to press for them 2 or 3 years ago. When President Garcia visited in the United States in July of last year he discussed this matter with the President and with the Secretary of State. The President made a commitment at that time that he would try to obtain these funds. The Philippine Islands need the funds now, because of the difficulties they are having with the foreign exchange rate.

That is the reason the matter is submitted now. It could not be submitted last year, because it was considered too late, so it was submitted in the supplemental request.

That is the explanation for the motion.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts. The sum recommended to be paid to the Philippine Government was authorized by Public Law 419 of June 19, 1934, and is payable out of receipts already set aside in the Treasury following the devaluation of the dollar in 1934. I recall the Senate's approval of this authorization very distinctly, as I had submitted on May 28, 1934, for the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, its favorable report on the bill.

I will say to the Senate that I recall this matter distinctly now, upon refreshing my mind. I had completely forgotten about it, to tell the truth. The committee report which was submitted on May 23, 1934, was submitted in the 73d Congress. That was quite a long time ago, and I hope Senators will pardon an old man for forgetting a little bit. I had forgotten about the exact provisions.

I stated in the report the reason why the appropriation should be made.

In order that Members may have some of the background on this proposed payment, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the report, No. 1209, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT NO. 1209—PHILIPPINE CURRENCY RESERVES ON DEPOSIT IN THE UNITED STATES

The Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3530) relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill is as follows:

"A bill relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, when the funds therefor are made available, to establish on the books of the Treasury a credit in favor of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands for \$23,862,750.78, being an amount equal to the increase in value (resulting from the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar) of the gold equivalent at the opening of business on January 31, 1934, of the balances maintained at that time in banks in the continental United States by the government of the Philippine Islands for its gold-standard fund and its treasury-certificate fund less the interest received by it on such balances.

"SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the receipts covered into the Treasury under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, by virtue of the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar by the proclamation of the President on January 31, 1934, the amount necessary to establish the credit provided for in section 1 of this Act."

The purpose of this bill is to readjust the currency reserves of the Philippine Islands to meet the effect of the order of the President of January 31, 1934, revaluing the American dollar. The monetary system of the Philippine Islands is interlocked with our own by an act of Congress of March 2, 1903, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unit of value in the Philippine Islands shall be the gold peso consisting of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the government of the Philippine Islands shall have coined and ready for, or in, circulation not less than five million of the silver pesos hereinafter provided for in this Act, and the gold coins of the United States at the rate of \$1 for two pesos hereinafter authorized to be coined shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the Philippine Islands."

On January 31, 1934, the insular government had on deposit in American banks \$56,276,056.92, a fund constituting the major portion of the currency reserves of the Philippine Government, on which the circulation of the insular government is based. This fund, deposited in dollars, has always been considered as the equivalent of gold. Applying the same revaluation as given the U.S. gold dollar by the proclamation of the President, this fund now amounts to \$95,282,398.87, or an increase, had the fund been in actual gold, of \$39,006,341.95.

It is obvious that any change in the value of our dollar automatically changes in the same proportion the value of the peso, the standard unit of value in the Philippine Islands. It is also obvious that the Presidential proclamation of January 31, 1934, in effect, expanded the currency reserves of the United States, but contracted the reserves of the Philippine Government, since the Philippine reserves are in dollars.

In a conference between officials of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, acting for the Secretary of War, and the Budget Officer, it was decided that the full amount of this credit should not be given to the reserve funds of the insular government, but from this \$39,006,341.95 should be deducted \$15,143,591.17, the interest which was accrued to the insular government since January 1923. This leaves a balance of \$23,862,750.78, which it is thought by the President and the above-named officials represents the sum which should be

credited to the Philippine Government on the books of the Treasury in order to restore the gold value of the Philippine currency reserves as of January 31, 1934.

When the gold content of the U.S. dollar was diminished, we took credit on our books for approximately \$2,811,013,126. Had the insular government had on deposit on the date of the above-mentioned proclamation, gold bullion, or actual gold coins, as their currency reserve, there would have been no need for this legislation, or any adjustment for the reason that their gold would have increased in value as did the U.S. gold.

During the fall of 1932 the government of the Philippine Islands made representations to this Government with a view of including specific stipulation in the depository agreements that withdrawal of its currency reserve funds should be in gold coin of the United States at the election of the Philippine Government. The Secretary of War, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, acting for this Government, stated that he did not deem as expedient the amendment of the depository agreement as suggested by the Philippine Government.

In March 1933, 10 months prior to the President's proclamation, other representations were made on the part of the Philippine Government seeking the assurance that deposits of the Philippine Government in the United States stand on an equal basis with the deposits of the U.S. Government and recommended that all deposits of the insular government, except \$10 million required for ordinary expenses, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. Under conditions obtaining in this country in 1932 and 1933, the officials of our Government deemed it inadvisable to accede to any of these requests, although the Philippine Government had every right to make these requests and to expect them to be granted.

Again on June 29, 1933, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands officially requested that "our gold standard and Treasury certificate funds be converted into gold coin of the standard existing at the time these deposits were made with the depository banks; this coin to be deposited in the U.S. Treasury or Federal Reserve banks and authority of the President secured to earmark it for their account, by amending the Executive order of April 5, 1933 (which was the first order of the President restricting the circulation of gold). There will be, however, no necessity for withdrawing the above-mentioned deposits from the present depository banks at this time if it is possible to obtain Government assurance that conversion into gold of the standard existing, as above outlined, may be made at a later date."

From time to time between June 29, 1933, and January 17, 1934, numerous cables were sent by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands expressing concern and stressing the necessity for assuring the gold content of the Philippine reserves on deposit in the United States. Likewise a letter on January 16, 1934, from the Acting Secretary of Finance of the Philippine Islands was sent to the Secretary of War again expressing the desire of the Philippine Government that its deposits be treated by the U.S. Treasury as deposits of coined gold. This request was in turn sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of War on January 17, 1934.

On January 17, 1934, 2 weeks prior to the Presidential proclamation, the following cable was sent by Governor General Murphy to the Secretary of War.

"Referring to telegram from this office June 29, No. 212, in particular, as well as other previous cables pertaining to Philippine currency. Have you further information relative to earmarking in gold Treasury certificate funds and the gold-standard fund? Believe allotment of gold to these funds on the basis of present gold content

is but fair to Philippines, thus granting Philippine Government same advantage as United States in reduction of content of gold dollars backing gold-standard fund and Treasury-certificate fund. Am exceedingly anxious to receive definite decision."

At any time, following these representations, prior to January 31, 1934, the Treasury Department could have lawfully sold to the Philippine Government gold in the amount of their currency reserves on deposit in the United States at the old value of \$20.67 an ounce, or could have authorized the earmarking of gold to be paid for by the Philippine Government with the funds on deposit in the United States. This, however, was not done, although the insular government from time to time has been given assurance by our officials that their interests would be equitably adjusted.

Our Government, not having acceded to these suggestions and requests is certainly morally obligated to expand the base of the currency reserves of the dependent government, and to do so without further delay in order to avoid further possible domestic and international financial complications.

It should be borne in mind that we are dealing in this bill exclusively with the currency reserve funds of the Philippine Islands, and that question should not be confused with the question of individual transactions between the people of the two governments.

In the case of the Filipino people, they have been forced to take the personal loss—their gold has been turned in just as was the gold of our own citizens—but no benefits will accrue to them or their government until the value of their gold reserve is re-established by the Government of the United States. In the case of our own citizens, while the individual may not have been credited, nevertheless, the credit goes to the Federal Government, or the whole of the American people, each State of course having the same currency system as the Federal Government. It is quite certain that if any State had a separate monetary system tied in with the national money by an act of the Federal Government the government of such a State would undoubtedly have the same rights and equities as are sought to be established by this bill.

The Philippine National Bank now owns Liberty bonds and other obligations of our Government amounting to approximately \$17,000,000. Likewise, many American securities are held by individual Filipinos. Those obligations will be paid, not in gold, but in legal currency, which means that they will be paid with a devaluated dollar. It should also be stated that the insular government has outstanding bonds of the Manila Railroad payable in pounds, guilders, and Swiss francs. In amortizing these bonds in foreign currencies, due to the difference in exchange, as a result of the action of the American Government in revaluing its money, a loss of approximately \$10 million will be sustained by the insular government. Surely no one can fail to see the inequity in a failure of our Government to make the insular government whole in a loss occasioned by our own action.

The currency reserves of the Philippine Government are by law held in two funds, namely: The gold-standard fund, the legal limits of which are not less than 15 percent nor more than 25 percent of all the money in circulation and available for circulation by the Philippine Government; the treasury-certificate fund, which by law must consist of peso for peso, or \$1 for every 2 pesos, for every Philippine treasury certificate issued or available for issue. Of the \$56,276,056.92 Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States as of January 31, 1934, \$19,112,253.42 pertained to the gold-standard fund and \$37,163,803.50 to the treasury-certificate fund. The amount held in the gold-

standard fund is approximately \$8 million more than was actually required by law to be held in this fund on January 31, 1934, with the amount of money in circulation on that date.

However, should increased business demand an increase of money in circulation in amount in excess of \$32 million, the excess of the gold-standard fund over the legal maximum limit of 25 percent would be wiped out immediately. Thus, in order to maintain the maximum limit of 25 percent in the gold-standard fund it has been the policy to have an excess to allow for an increase in the money in circulation and to always insure the parity of the peso with the dollar.

The experts of our Government have decided that the credit of \$23,862,750.78 is just, equitable, and fair, and the committee feels that no great government can do less than what is proposed in this bill for its dependent people. It is in no wise suggested that any and all funds on deposit in this country to the credit of individuals and the insular government, over and above the funds actually held as currency reserve funds, should be enhanced in value by an act of Congress.

Coincident with the Independence Act, a refusal on the part of the American Government to meet its moral obligation in readjusting the currency reserves of the insular government, the value of which is interlocked with our own monetary system, is inconceivable. Such refusal would be an omission unworthy of a great Government and of the Congress, on whom this responsibility now rests.

Following are certain letters and memoranda from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, explaining the purpose of the bill and recommending its enactment:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1934.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Receipt is acknowledged of your clerk's letter of May 4, 1934, transmitting a copy of the bill (S. 3530) relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States, and requesting a report thereon.

I understand that this bill has been recommended by the War Department. In view of the circumstances surrounding the deposits in the continental United States, of the currency reserves of the Philippine Islands, a dependency of the United States, the bill meets with the approval of the Treasury Department.

Respectfully,

H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 4, 1934.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: I am writing to your committee to request favorable consideration of S. 3530 which was introduced in the Senate at the request of this Department.

The purpose of this bill is to credit the Philippine Government with the profits, due to the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar, on its currency reserve deposited in the United States at the opening of business on January 31, 1934, and authorizing the appropriation of funds for this purpose.

The draft of this bill was prepared in consultation by officials of the Treasury Department and of this Department, and has received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

At the suggestion of the War Department the major portion of the currency reserves of the Philippine monetary system has been

maintained in the form of U.S. currency deposited in banks in the continental United States. The Philippine Government has always considered these deposits as the equivalent of a gold reserve.

The proclamation of the President issued on January 31, 1934, reduced the gold content of the dollar. The effect of this proclamation was not only to reduce in terms of gold, the value of the Philippine currency reserve funds, but indirectly to devalue, in terms of gold, the entire currency circulation of the Philippine Islands. The United States, on the other hand, enjoyed an increase in the value of the currency reserves corresponding to the decrease in the value of the dollar. As the Philippine currency is interlocked with the U.S. gold dollar under laws enacted by the U.S. Congress, it is equitable that any change in the dollar which produces a profit on the currency reserves of the General Government should produce a corresponding profit on the currency reserves of this dependency.

The reestablishment of its currency reserves as of their former gold value of January 31, 1934, would be of great advantage to the Philippine Government in their affairs at the present time. It is hoped that an appropriation providing for this purpose can also be secured at the present session of Congress.

I am enclosing copy of a letter from the Director of the Budget in which he advises me that the expenditures contemplated by the proposed bill would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

There is also enclosed for your information a copy of a memorandum prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which sets forth in detail the necessity for this legislation. Should you desire further information regarding this matter, it is suggested that you call upon Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of this Department.

I urgently recommend the early enactment of S. 3530.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. DERN,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, April 30, 1934.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War.

Subject: Philippine currency reserves.

The monetary system of the Philippine Islands was originally established by Public, No. 137, of the U.S. Congress approved March 2, 1903. The unit of value prescribed was the gold peso which was definitely interlocked with the U.S. gold dollar at the rate of \$1 for 2 pesos.

Act No. 938 of the Philippine Commission, approved October 10, 1903, which was enacted under authority granted by Public, No. 137, of the U.S. Congress, placed the Philippine Islands upon a gold-exchange basis and provided that part of the gold-standard fund should be deposited in the United States.

A portion of the currency reserve funds of the Philippine Islands have therefore been deposited in the United States under authority granted by the U.S. Congress, for over 30 years.

It became necessary in 1922 to reconstitute the currency reserve funds of the Philippine Islands which had been dissipated due to the operations of the Philippine National Bank. This was done by the sale of bonds in the United States.

Act No. 3058 of the Philippine Legislature approved June 13, 1922, issued pursuant to authority contained in the Philippine Organic Act (Public No. 240, 64th Cong., approved Aug. 29, 1916), reconstituted the currency reserves of the Philippine monetary system into two funds, namely, the gold-standard fund and the Treasury certificate

fund. The inauguration of these reconstituted funds took place on January 2, 1923, and upon the suggestion of the then Secretary of War, the major portion of these funds were placed on deposit in the United States in member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which were approved by the Secretary of War as depositories of Philippine public funds and designated by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands as branches of the treasury of the Philippine Islands in the United States.

This memorandum refers to these reconstituted monetary reserve funds.

The laws of the Philippine Islands require certain reserves to be maintained against the currency of the Philippine Islands in circulation or available for circulation. So long as the United States was redeeming its currency in gold, that portion of the currency reserves deposited in the United States was equivalent to a gold reserve. The Philippine Government has always considered dollars of the United States as in every way equivalent to gold coins and for this reason has maintained since January 2, 1923, the major portion of its currency reserve funds on deposit in the United States.

The Philippine Government since October 1932 has been interested in trying to have these accounts made payable in gold coin. When this was discouraged by this Government, the Philippines expressed a desire to transfer their funds to the U.S. Treasury. The Treasury Department expressed the view that it was not authorized to take deposits of such funds.

The proclamation of the President issued on January 31, 1934, reduced the gold content of the dollar. The effect of this proclamation, as far as the Philippines were concerned, was not only to reduce, in terms of gold, the value of accounts representing its gold-standard fund and Treasury-certificate fund, but indirectly to devalue, in terms of gold, the entire circulation of the Philippine Islands. The United States enjoyed an increase in the value of its currency reserves corresponding to the decrease in the value of the dollar. The Philippine Islands enjoyed no corresponding increase with respect to the reserves maintained in this country for its currency, the reason being that with the consent of this Government those reserves were maintained as bank balances in this country.

On January 30, 1934, the Philippine Government had on deposit in the U.S. currency reserves of a gold value of \$56,276,056.92. It therefore requests this amount of its currency reserves be made available, either in the form of additional credits or in gold coin, dollar for dollar, so as to rehabilitate, in its gold value as of January 30, 1934, the currency reserves of the Philippine monetary system. This could be accomplished in either of the following ways:

(a) For the Secretary of the Treasury to establish on the books of the U.S. Treasury a credit in dollars in favor of the Philippine Government equivalent to the profits on the amount of its deposits in the United States as of the opening of business on January 31, 1934, due to the diminution of the gold content of the dollar; or

(b) The Treasury of the United States to sell to the Philippine Government gold bullion, figured at the rate of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, to the dollar, equivalent to the amount of its deposits in the United States as of January 30, 1934.

Either of these methods would serve the purpose of reestablishing the currency reserves of the Philippine Government at their former level, and in the same relative relation to the currency circulation in the Philippine Islands as the gold reserves of the United States have assumed to the currency in circulation in the United States.

This question has been discussed with the Treasury Department and that Department

agrees that the preferable way to make this adjustment is to establish on the books of the U.S. Treasury a credit in dollars in favor of the Philippine Government equivalent to the profits on the amount of the deposits representing Philippine currency reserves, less the interest that has accrued thereon since their reestablishment in 1923 (the interest being deducted because the Philippines would not have had the benefit of this interest if its reserves had been maintained in metal). This Bureau believes this would be an equitable arrangement in view of all the circumstances connected with the maintenance of the Philippine currency reserves in the United States. The Governor General of the Philippine Islands has been consulted and has expressed his approval of this arrangement.

The following computation shows the status of the balances of the Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States at the opening of business on January 31, 1934:

(a) Gold-standard fund-----	\$19, 112, 253.42
(b) Treasury certificate fund-----	37, 163, 803.50
Total-----	56, 276, 056.92

The gold bullion value of these deposits prior to the diminution of the gold content of the dollar-----	56, 276, 056.92
Converted into currency at the new valuation of the dollar as computed by the Treasury Department-----	95, 282, 398.87

Profit to the Philippine Government (if the reserve had been in gold) as computed by the Treasury Department-----	39, 006, 341.95
Less the total interest received by the Philippine Government from Jan. 1, 1923, to close of business on Jan. 30, 1934, on the gold-standard fund and Treasury certificate fund deposited in the United States-----	15, 143, 591.17

Net profit to the Philippine Government as shown in the proposed bill-----	23, 862, 750.78
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There is enclosed herewith the draft of a bill designed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to set up a credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands for \$23,862,750.78, which is the amount equal to the increase in value, resulting from the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar, of the gold equivalent at the opening of business on January 31, 1934, of the balances maintained at that time in banks in the continental United States by the Government of the Philippine Islands for its gold-standard fund and its Treasury certificate fund less the interest received by it on such balances. The bill also provides for the necessary appropriation to establish the credit.

This draft has been prepared in consultation with representatives of the Treasury Department and the War Department has received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

To summarize, and to emphasize the salient points of this claim of the Philippine Government, the equities involved are:

(a) The Philippine currency is interlocked with the U.S. gold dollar under laws enacted by the U.S. Congress, and any changes in the dollar which effect a corresponding change in the Philippine peso that

produces a profit on the reserves of the general government should produce a corresponding profit on the reserves of this dependency.

(b) The major portion of the Philippine currency reserves have been maintained in this country in the form of bank balances since 1923 at the suggestion of the War Department.

(c) The Philippine Government has always considered their currency reserves deposited in the United States as a gold reserve, and prior to the banking crisis in the United States these reserves could have been withdrawn in gold at any time.

(d) That the conversion of these currency reserves into gold coin when conditions in this country appeared to make such conversion desirable could have been legitimately done, except that the interests of this Government made it undesirable to do so at the time.

(e) That the claims involves the currency reserves only and does not take into account the other Philippine public funds deposited in the United States.

It is recommended that the bill be transmitted to the chairman of the Insular Committees of the Senate and House, requesting its immediate introduction in the Congress.

Drafts of letters for your signature herewith.

CREED F. COX,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, May 3, 1934.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to your letter of April 25, concerning the proposed bill relative to Philippine currency reserves deposited in the United States, and to the informal submission by your Bureau of Insular Affairs on April 30 of a draft of a new bill (being a redraft of sec. 2 of a bill submitted to the President on Mar. 23) reading as follows:

"A bill relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to establish on the books of the Treasury a credit in favor of the treasury of the Philippine Islands for \$23,862,750.78, being an amount equal to the increase in value (resulting from the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar) of the gold equivalent at the opening of business on January 31, 1934, of the balances maintained at that time in banks in the continental United States by the government of the Philippine Islands for its gold-standard fund and its treasury certificate fund less the interest received by it on such balances. There is hereby appropriated, out of the receipts to be covered into the Treasury under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, by virtue of the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar by the proclamation of the President on January 31, 1934, an amount necessary to establish such credit."

In reply you are informed that the expenditures contemplated by the proposed bill would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Very truly yours,

L. W. DOUGLAS,
Director.

The President has recommended the enactment of the bill in the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 7, 1934.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: With the approval of the United States, the Government of the Philippine Islands has for many years main-

tained in banks in this country the major portion of the currency reserves of its monetary system, and has always considered these deposits the equivalent of a gold reserve.

The effect of my proclamation of January 31, 1934, was not only to reduce, in terms of gold, the value of these currency reserves, but indirectly to devalue, in terms of gold, the entire currency circulation of the Philippine Islands. The United States enjoyed an increase in the value of its currency reserves corresponding to the decrease in the value of the dollar.

As the Philippine currency is interlocked with the U.S. gold dollar under laws enacted by the U.S. Congress, it would be equitable to reestablish the Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States at their former gold value as of January 31, 1934.

I am advised that S. 3530, now under consideration before your committee, is designed to accomplish this purpose.

I recommend its enactment.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts send his motion to the desk?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the amendment be included in the bill. That was my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We do not have the amendment at the desk.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I want to speak on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

OTHER

Payment to the Philippine Government

For payment in full and final settlement to the Government of the Philippines as authorized by the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was asking recognition on this item, and the Senator yielded to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not been acted upon. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was the member of the Appropriations Committee who asked that this item be eliminated from the bill, and almost unanimously the committee agreed to do so. Why did we take that action? Because there was not a single word of testimony to substantiate the appropriation.

When we start passing out \$23 million in lump sums, such action should be supported by substantial testimony. Since that time, informally and directly, I have obtained the information which would justify me in approving this \$23 million appropriation, but I still say that it was the responsibility of the agencies of Government which were involved to see that the proper testimony was presented to the Appropriations Committee, and not stick an item of \$23

million in the bill, to go to the Philippines or any other country, unless it was supported by evidence. That was why the action was taken. Now I am perfectly willing to take other action.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from New Hampshire is absolutely correct in the position he has taken, but now we have the facts in the matter, as they have been so clearly stated by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I very much hope that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will be agreed to. Payment of these funds is overdue, and they should be paid. I am sure, as the Senator from New Hampshire has indicated, that had these facts been before the committee, he and the committee would not have taken the position they did. But we now have the facts.

We know that the funds are due and that they should be paid, and therefore that the Senate should adopt the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The amendment was agreed to.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT INFORMATION RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, at a time when the question of how wisely the Department of Defense uses its appropriations to promote our national security has become of some concern, and at a time when the adequacy or inadequacy of the military budget holds the attention of the Congress, of Government officials and of every thoughtful citizen, I feel compelled to bring to the notice of the Senate this fact:

The Department of Defense, systematically and by force of long habit, is throwing away taxpayers' money just as effectively as though the actual dollar bills were tossed on a bonfire.

This waste is accomplished by the simple expedient of avoiding the savings which invariably accrue from competitive bidding and relying instead upon giving contracts without competition to favored companies which, as sole sources of supply, ask and receive for their products sold to the Department of Defense prices which bear no relation to reality.

I shall illustrate this procurement evil, Mr. President, with facts and figures furnished me as chairman of the Small Business Committee by the Department of the Navy. First, however, I desire to emphasize that pouring good money down the sole source drain is not a new problem, nor will the information I provide today come as a shocking surprise to purchasing officials and contracting officers of the Department of Defense and its components.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a table entitled "Sole Source Awards Com-

pared with Competitive Awards, 1958, Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa."

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"Sole source awards compared with competitive awards, 1958, ships parts control center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

[A=Small business. B=Large business]

Stock No.	Nomenclature	Previous	Size of company	Present	Size of company	Previous quantity	Present quantity	Previous unit price	Present unit price	Savings
HS 2030-516-6462	Bearing sleeve	Welin Davit & Boat	B	Gatke Corp.	A	4	6	\$18.25	\$4.05	\$85.20
HS 2030-516-6461	do	do	B	do	A	8	10	13.00	2.81	101.90
HE 5306-274-3093	Bolt shoulders	Diamond Power	B	Control Mechanisms	A	250	250	1.80	1.15	162.50
HM 2825-152-7027	Gear assembly	Westinghouse	B	Globe Gear Co.	A	15	60	277.44	27.50	14,996.40
NSI	Carl on packing	General Electric Co.	B	Chas. E. Chapin Co.	A	48	48	82.00	15.00	3,216.00
NSI	do	do	B	do	A	48	48	82.00	17.00	3,120.00
NSI	do	do	B	do	A	48	48	82.00	15.00	3,216.00
HM 4320-337-0738	Coupling assembly	Worthington Corp.	B	Rubright Machine Co.	A	15	30	134.05	81.88	1,565.10
HS 5950-647-6520	Reactor	Federal Telephone & Radio	B	Aldesign Corp.	A	12	38	41.60	8.12	1,272.24
588-2997	do	do	B	do	A	12	33	74.33	13.45	2,009.04
645-3342	do	do	B	do	A	22	60	29.60	7.65	1,317.00
647-6518	do	do	B	Atlantic Transformer	A	24	65	41.60	6.83	2,260.05
647-6514	do	do	B	do	A	6	29	69.50	7.85	1,787.85
647-6590	do	do	B	do	A	6	24	75.82	7.90	1,630.08
HM 5950-647-6428	do	do	B	do	A	45	25	14.60	8.60	150.00
HF 4320-398-6260	Ring casing	Buffalo Pump Inc.	B	August Spindler & Sons	A	75	275	32.00	9.20	6,270.00
HF 2010-036-3082	Thrust bearing shoe	Kingsbury	A	Merriman Bros.	A	165	100	7.85	3.59	426.00
HF 2010-119-2655	do	do	A	do	A	40	520	7.50	3.74	1,955.20
HM 6105-218-4706	Bearing sleeve	Allis-Chalmers	B	Waukesha Bearings Corp.	A	4	6	425.00	189.85	1,410.90
HM 2825-388-6847	Liner assembly	Westinghouse	B	do	A	5	5	317.20	144.85	861.75
HM 3120-216-9343	Bearing	do	B	do	A	7	7	156.00	74.85	568.05
HF 5310-208-3332	Nut, plain round	Dravo Corp.	B	Merriman Bros.	A	90	220	3.95	.72	710.60
HF 4730-582-3335	Packing, preform	Buckeye Iron & Brass	A	Minnesota Rubber Co.	A	1,000	1,000	2.16	.43	1,730.00
3386	do	do	A	do	A	1,000	1,000	2.00	.47	1,530.00
HR 2010-389-7134	Bearing shell	New York Shipbuilding	B	Pioneer Motor Bearing	A	4	4	1,800.00	758.68	4,165.28
HF 5330-252-9214	Gasket	Leslie Co.	A	Johns-Manville	B	250	630	3.65	(C) 121.15	1,636.26
HS 825-300-6259	Parformed packing	Worthington Corp.	B	Chas. E. Chapin Co.	A	20	20	15.85	10.00	117.00
HM 2815-343-2433	Bushing sleeve	Cleveland Diesel (GM)	B	Manistique Tool & Manufacturers	A	10	94	109.31	17.20	8,658.34
HF 2815-146-7513	Shaft drive	Sherwood Brass Works	A	do	A	275	240	8.33	7.10	307.20
HF 4310-216-7711	Bearing sleeve	Ingersoll-Rand	B	True Alloys, Inc.	A	60	105	30.00	2.59	2,878.05
HF 4320-148-1430	do	Buffalo Pump Inc.	B	Vargo Manufacturing Co.	A	20	42	40.65	18.00	951.30
HM 2825-388-1181	Liner assembly	Westinghouse	B	Waukesha Bearing Corp.	A	30	26	210.60	89.85	3,139.50
HS 6115-338-7400	Bearing	General Electric Co.	B	American Metal Bearing Co. of Louisiana	A	3	3	910.45	285.41	1,875.12
HM 2010-399-3456	Bearing thrust	Dravo Corp.	B	Merriman Bros.	A	30	60	84.70	22.40	3,738.00
HM 5945-549-6934	Relay armature	Signal Transformer, Inc.	A	Phillips Control	B	10	31	13.00	6.70	195.30
HM 5945-549-6935	Relay	do	A	do	B	10	15	12.00	6.24	86.40
HM 5945-549-6936	do	do	A	do	B	10	15	11.00	7.89	46.65
H 2825-388-6904	Gulder piston	Vickers	B	Craftswell, Inc.	A	30	45	96.20	18.75	3,485.25
HM 1075-383-8303	Shaft hanger	O. G. Kelly Co.	A	R. M. Kerner Co.	A	15	20	60.28	24.95	703.60
HM 4820-393-4335	Bushing seat	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	B	Manistique Tool & Manufacturing	A	355	280	41.05	21.60	5,446.00
HF 5310-262-4386	Washer, flat	Dravo Corp.	B	American Metal Bearing Co. of Louisiana	A	1,070	1,070	3.37	1.09	2,430.60
H 4730-142-2691	Plug, tube repair	Babcock-Wilcox	B	Interstate Forging & Supplies	A	40	40	2.75	2.00	30.00
Total										92,153.71

Mr. SPARKMAN. At my request, the committee staff has added to this table the last column, headed "savings."

As long ago as June 26, 1957, I addressed the Senate on this subject, stating then that "the Department of Defense conducts a large portion of its purchasing activities with a reckless disregard for the very rudiments of sound purchasing methods. These practices would be intolerable in the world of business for the simple reason that no business could be conducted at a profit which consistently and as a matter of method paid outrageously inflated prices for its raw materials, its supplies, and its equipment. Yet the payment of premium prices, over and above a reasonable market price, is a common custom of the Department of Defense."

The only evidence, Mr. President, that has come to my attention between then and now that this serious flaw in the purchasing practices of the Department of Defense has received the attention it deserves reached me in a letter dated February 24, from Rear Adm. J. W. Boundy, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Department of the Navy. To this letter was attached a list of 42 products which, during the year 1958, had been bought for the first

time on a competitive bid basis as opposed to noncompetitive awards to sole sources of supply the previous time these same items had been purchased at the Navy's Ships Parts Control Center at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

The summary shows that during 1958, some 19 small business concerns bid for the first time on 38 of the 42 items purchased and the dollar value of these successful bids was \$38,026.25. Four large concerns bid for the first time last year on four items with a value of \$1,182.90.

The total paid out by the Navy for these items was therefore \$39,209.15.

This is the point: Had these selfsame items been bought in the same quantities from the previous sole source suppliers on a noncompetitive basis, the cost to the Navy would have been \$131,362.25.

It may be clearly seen that simply by opening up these purchases to competitive bidding, the Navy in this one series of contract actions saved \$92,153.71.

The percentage savings, Mr. President, averages 70 percent. This means, based on the Navy's experience at its Ships Parts Control Center, that for thousands of common-use items bought at military purchasing installations throughout the

country, military contracting officers are paying \$100,000 for supplies and equipment from unnecessary sole-source suppliers which, under competitive bidding, could probably be bought for \$30,000.

For the start which the Navy has made to eradicate unnecessary and costly sole-source buying, as evidenced by these data from the Ships Parts Control Center at Mechanicsburg, it would seem that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and especially Comdr. O. R. Blanton of the Ships Parts Control Center, are entitled not only to official commendation, but also to the grateful thanks of the Nation's taxpayers.

It is edifying, Mr. President, to examine a few of the specific transactions reflected in this table. We find, for instance, that as a sole source the Welin Davit and Boat Co. received \$18.25 per unit for a certain type of bearing sleeve, the stock number of which is listed in the table. When competitive bids were solicited on this product for the first time last year, the Gatke Corp., of Chicago, supplied the Navy with this item for \$4.05 per unit. Here the saving to the taxpayer amounted to 77 percent.

Again, as a sole-source supplier, the Westinghouse Corp. was paid \$277.44 per unit for a gear assembly which, under

competitive bidding for the first time in 1958, was sold to the Navy by the Glove Gear Co. of Royal Oak, Mich., for \$27.50 per unit. Competition here resulted in an astonishing 90-percent saving to the Government.

As a former sole supplier, the General Electric Co. sold carbon packing to the Navy for \$82 per unit. Last year, the Navy was able to buy this carbon packing from the Charles E. Chapin Co., of Hackensack, N.J., for \$15 per unit, with the taxpayers again benefiting by an 82-percent saving.

The Navy bought a specific type of coupling assembly from the Worthington Corp., as an alleged only source of supply, for \$134.05 per unit. When this item was opened up to competitive bidding in 1958, the Navy was able to purchase the same coupling assembly from the Rubright Machinery Co., of Baltimore, for \$81.88 per unit. In this instance, the saving to the Treasury amounted to 39 percent.

Last year the Navy bought bearing sleeves from the Waukesha Bearing Corp., of Waukesha, Wis., on a competitive basis for \$189.85 per unit. Previous noncompetitive awards for this item had gone to the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. at a unit price of \$425. Thanks once again to a little competition, the net saving to the Government on this item amounted to 55 percent.

As a final specific example of the wanton waste which the taxpayers of this Nation have been forced to shoulder because of the predilection of military contracting officers to rely on unnecessary sole sources as a means of handing out military contracts, I refer again to a purchase action by the Ships Parts Control Center for bearing sleeves during 1958. These were bought from True Alloys, Inc., on a competitive basis for \$2.50 per unit. Prior to the presence of True Alloys, Inc., as a competitive factor in this particular procurement picture, the Navy had paid the Ingersoll-Rand Co. an even \$30 per bearing sleeve. This, Mr. President, would amount to a 91-percent premium.

So far, the specific examples I have cited have shown what happens to prices when the procurement doors of the military purchasing installations are opened to competition from small business concerns. An examination of the list from which these examples have been taken, however, will reveal that whereas the greater share of the savings resulted from small business competition, there are instances where a large company has underbid a small company and where one small company has offered prices lower than those of a competing small concern.

The point is, Mr. President, that it is competition and competition alone, regardless of the size of the selling companies, which is essential if our military officials want to avoid having to pay two and three times what a product is worth.

Every year the top supply and logistics personnel of the Department of Defense and its components come before the Subcommittee on Government Procurement of the Senate Small Business Committee and proclaim the loftiest of

intentions to bring new sources of small business supply into the military procurement system. So far, however, the only concrete evidence that any organized effort in this direction is being made has come to us from the Navy's Ships Parts Control Center.

There are, I believe, between 500 and 600 Department of Defense offices throughout the country which conduct purchasing activities. Our minds must shrink from contemplating how many millions upon millions of dollars the officials of these hundreds of installations have squandered throughout the years because of their lack of success in finding new sources of supply to compete with unnecessary single source producers. We have seen how just one such office saved 70 percent on the cost of 42 common-use items through competition. It seems proper to inquire to what extent the Department of Defense is today continuing to pay \$100,000 for products which through competition could be bought for \$30,000? Commonsense dictates that this sole source giveaway be brought to a halt.

Here is a situation, if I ever saw one, Mr. President, that cries out for management control at the highest level. One cannot expect a busy Secretary of Defense to be intimately aware of everything that goes on in every one of his Department's flailing purchasing offices. Yet the reputation of Secretary McElroy for business acumen is such that we know without having to be told what he would have done as president of Procter & Gamble had he found one of his company's purchasing agents consistently paying a premium to one supplier when he could have made the same purchase at a 70-percent saving from another supplier. A competitive purchasing system would have been installed immediately and negligent personnel would have been fired or replaced. Similar corrective changes should take place in the Department of Defense.

I am writing to Secretary McElroy for the purpose of calling this procurement problem to his attention. In the last analysis, the only way to lick this problem is for the Department of Defense to attack it with all possible vigor. It may be that the Secretary will want to send instructions to every purchasing official of the Department, requiring a written justification for every sole source purchase when there is any reason whatever to believe that additional sources for the product may be available.

This is a matter which should be of vital concern to every Member who wants to see the Government run on a business-like basis. Such wasteful practices as I have described today and documented should also be of particular interest to the members of the Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Committee. Needless to say, this problem is of the greatest concern to the members of the Small Business Committee, all of whom realize that year by year the share of small firms in military procurement has dwindled from a high of 25 percent in fiscal year 1954 to 17 percent in fiscal year 1958. In the first quarter of fiscal 1959 there was a further decrease to 16.6 percent.

This downward trend of small business participation in military purchases can be reversed, provided the Department of Defense bestirs itself. One way would be to increase the share of small firms in research and development contracts which is currently running at about 3 percent of the total spent for such purposes. A second way to make it possible for small concerns to bid on military contracts would be to provide specifications, drawings, and engineering data for a long list of products which are now sold to the Department by sole sources because the information on which other potential suppliers might submit is lacking.

Yet a third way to broaden the base of military procurement would be for the Army, Navy, and Air Force to place greater emphasis on the Small Business Administration's set-aside program, which has a great unrealized potential.

It is my intention, Mr. President, to offer an amendment to the Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960 when it comes before the Senate. My amendment will propose that of the estimated \$20,200 million to be made available to the Military Establishment during fiscal year 1960 for supplies and services to be procured in the United States and its Territories, not less than \$4,040 million of that amount shall be expended for supplies and services with qualified small business concerns. This is a modest goal. To reach it will only require the additional expenditure of approximately \$311 million more with small firms than the dollar value of the contracts such firms obtained in fiscal year 1958, which was \$3,729,018,000.

In conclusion, I want to make this observation: In my years of experience as chairman of the Small Business Committee I have yet to encounter any military procurements wherein a newly introduced element of competition did not result in the Government's being able to buy the products involved at a lower price than formerly. For the Department of Defense to continue to pay noncompetitive sole source suppliers of common use items premiums ranging as high as 90 percent on items obtainable elsewhere is not only fiscal madness, it is an utter abrogation by the military of its moral duty not to squander public funds.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I am appreciative of the fact that I am given the opportunity to follow the distinguished chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business. The subject which he has brought to the attention of the Senate is an important one, and I emphasize what he has so well said, that at the present time small business is not receiving its proportionate share of Government contracts.

Mr. President, although the Congress has often set forth its desire with respect to awarding the small-business concerns, a fair proportion of the appropriated dollar for supplies and services in the continental United States, the Department of Defense records of awards going to small business as prime contractors has progressively decreased year after year at an alarming rate: Fiscal 1954, 25.3 percent of \$11,448 million; fiscal

1955, 20.5 percent of \$14,930 million; fiscal 1956, 19.6 percent of \$17,750 million; fiscal 1957, 16.6 percent of \$19,133 million; fiscal 1958, 17.1 percent, of \$21,827 million; first half of 1959, 13.3 percent of \$10,050 million.

The small business firms should at least get 20 percent of the appropriated dollars for fiscal 1959 and 1960 and we in Congress should insist that this be done. This could mean only an increase of approximately \$300 million on what they receive in fiscal 1958. There are many ways to do this. For instance, in fiscal 1958 there were \$508,732,000 in awards on which small concerns could not bid because of proprietary controls or standardized specifications. In fiscal 1958 there were awards made amounting to \$13,971,326,000 which had no known small business sources. Efforts should be made by the Department of Defense to find more sources.

There should be more procurement made on an advertised competitive basis. During the past 5 years only 15 percent of the total dollars awarded have been advertised. Some 85 percent of the awards made were without competition and one reason why small business is not receiving a fair share of the Government business.

The net awards to the first 100 large companies amounted to 74.2 percent of the dollars spent in the continental United States; 25 of these 100 companies received 57.5 percent of the dollars spent. These awards were largely made under what is known as the "Weapons System Concept" of procurement and there is some question as to whether this system when used is in the best interest of the Government and the small business community.

In fiscal 1958 there were \$635,422,000 awards made in which small business could not participate because it could not meet quantitative or delivery requirements. The requirements should be broken down into smaller quantities and delivery dates extended to allow small business to participate.

Mr. President, it was my privilege, a few days ago, to chair the Subcommittee on Government Procurement and I was surprised and worried by the documented statements by small-business men as to the unfair conditions faced in an effort to secure and process Government contracts.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 6, after the word "facilities", it is proposed to insert: "; no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and

modern language teaching facilities, which are sold, manufactured, or otherwise identified as originating in Communist or Communist-dominated countries."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have offered an amendment proposing limitation of expenditure of part of the appropriation provided for defense educational activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation in this so-called second supplemental Appropriations bill, H.R. 5916.

Mr. President, I recently, on March 12, brought to the attention of this body the Soviet invasion of the American market with various scientific and laboratory equipment for use in American secondary schools and colleges. We have now for some time been aware of the declared Soviet economic offensive against us. We would, indeed, have to be very sound asleep not to be aware of it because the Soviets themselves have told us in no uncertain terms and they have suited their actions to their words. I pointed out on March 12 the Soviet techniques concentrating on different phases of free world economy. By selective dumping and underselling tactics, industries could be destroyed one by one.

Mr. President, important as is the aspect of piecemeal economic destruction, there is in their latest incursion into the field of scientific laboratory equipment a far greater significance. Cold war and economic war offensives are only a part of what is the overall struggle for the minds of men. The flooding of our secondary schools and colleges with Soviet scientific equipment is a direct frontal assault in that never-ending struggle.

The youth of America is daily treated to stories of Soviet scientific superiority. Hardly a day passes but what someone is hailing some new Soviet achievement. Much of this is propaganda, witting or unwitting, but nevertheless it does have its impact. What effect, Mr. President, do you think it will have on the young people entering upon careers in the field of science, after reading those stories to find that indeed in the pursuit of their studies, they are using Soviet-made scientific demonstration apparatus? To my mind, it would merely confirm to them the propaganda stories to which they have been subjected. Certainly in the expenditure of Federal public funds, expressly earmarked for the purchase of such equipment, the least we can do, as prudent legislators, is to try to safeguard the use of those funds so that we are not in any way aiding the Soviet effort for world domination.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Has the administration taken a position on this subject?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not think it has. At least I am not aware of it.

Mr. GORE. Is the Senator proposing, on the one hand, that Congress appropriate money to give aid to the States in developing a program of scientific education, and, on the other hand, telling the States, "You must not spend this money in the most economical way; you must spend the money to 'buy Ameri-

can'; you must not buy these products from a foreign country; you must use the money to buy American equipment"? Is this not an innovation in the Federal-State relationship in the field of aid to education?

Mr. BRIDGES. In answer to my very able and distinguished colleague from Tennessee, I will say I am not attempting to stop the use of scientific equipment purchased from various countries of the world, and used in teaching in the laboratories and schools. I am trying to stop the use of Federal funds for the purchase of such equipment from the Soviet Union or other Communist countries. These countries are attempting to dump this material into our schools. All of it is marked, "Made in Russia," and has the Communist imprint on it. The amendment provides: "which are sold, manufactured, or otherwise identified as originating in Communist or Communist-dominated countries." That to me clearly states, as was my intention, the prohibition against the purchase of identifiable items.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. GORE. How is the superintendent of education in a county in Alabama, for example, to know whether a stirring rod or glass tube or a mixing pot has been made behind the Iron Curtain, or whether it has not been made behind the Iron Curtain? Is not the Senator proposing an unworkable amendment? Is not the Senator proposing an innovation in the Federal-State relationship in this field?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that I am proposing an innovation in the Federal-State relationship; we certainly make drastic wage stipulations in Federal funds to States for road building. I am doing a very practical thing in trying to shut off the use in our schools, in which boys and girls at a very impressionable age attend classes, of equipment which is being dumped into this country by Russia and which is marked as Soviet-produced products. It would not be surprising if the students gathered the idea that we in this country are unable to make the equipment or that the Soviets make it better.

Mr. GORE. The Senator's amendment is not confined to articles which are marked. I wonder how a child in a chemistry class could be impressed by a glass tube, whether it was made in Czechoslovakia or Germany or Tennessee. It seems to me that it is a bit far-fetched to suggest that our children will be subverted by the use of a test tube or mixing pot or stirring rod or, perchance, a microscope, manufactured in Czechoslovakia or Poland.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am sure that the boys and girls in New Hampshire schools would prefer to use a microscope made in Tennessee rather than one made in Russia.

Mr. GORE. That is not the question. Congress is appropriating money in the bill now before the Senate to aid States in the development of a science education program. Yet the Senator proposes to place an impossible task on the

shoulders of the administrator of the program in a county of Tennessee or Alabama, by telling him he must not spend the money in buying equipment until he can ascertain that it positively was not manufactured in Poland or Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union.

At one time I was the county superintendent of education in a county of Tennessee. I know what limited facilities the superintendent has. How could the superintendent of Smith County in Tennessee determine whether a glass tube was made in Czechoslovakia or anywhere else?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Tennessee, like the Senator from New Hampshire, taught school. I taught a class in science in secondary schools. Therefore, I am familiar with the problem. I say that this type of equipment is being dumped into this country with the intended result of its being used by schools. I have already spoken to the point about identifiability.

Mr. GORE. Does the Senator really believe that the children of our schools are going to be stirred into unpatriotic zeal by the use of some little piece of equipment which has not been made in America?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am not objecting to the fact that it has not been made in America. I am objecting to Soviet Union propaganda and I have already remarked on its probable effect.

Mr. GORE. The Senator's amendment is broader than that. It covers material manufactured outside the Soviet Union. How is the administrator of a county program to determine whether a piece of equipment is made in a foreign country? Would the Senator read his amendment again?

Mr. BRIDGES. After the word "facilities," on page 15, line 6, I proposed to insert a semicolon and then add: "No part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities which are sold, manufactured, or otherwise identified as originating in Communist or Communist-dominated countries."

Mr. GORE. So it is not confined to the Soviet Union.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment states Communist or Communist dominated countries. As I have repeated the matter of identification is clear.

Mr. GORE. Oh, no. I beg the Senator's pardon. It says: "teaching facilities which are sold, manufactured, or otherwise identified." It is not necessary that they be so identified.

Mr. BRIDGES. Furthermore, the customs laws require that the articles be appropriately stamped as to country of origin.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am sure the interpretation of the language is that the articles would be identified in some manner. I know that there is quite a flood of this material coming into our country from the Soviet Union. I support the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. I believe the adoption of the amendment is vital in the context of our

life-and-death cold war struggle with the Soviet Union.

It is important, in considering this problem, to differentiate between good faith commerce among the nations of the world and the blatant attempts by the Soviet bloc to use international trade as a political and propaganda tool.

While I strongly endorse our State Department's efforts to expand peaceful trade with the world, including the Soviet Union, I believe we would be derelict in our duty if we permitted the use of public funds to abet the economic cold war designs of the Russians.

We can and must draw the distinction between legitimate foreign trade and commerce planned as a weapon in economic warfare. The scheme of the Soviets to flood the American market with low-priced, high-quality scientific equipment is similar in some respects to their previous efforts to drop the world price of aluminum, and thus upset the market in that commodity. There appears to be a good deal of truth in the allegation that these Soviet moves are merely individual steps in a Soviet master plan to "discombobulate" one American market after another.

The fact that this Soviet scientific equipment can be sold in this country for anywhere from one-half to one-fifth the cost of products made in the United States indicates that the Soviets have priced their goods to be used for political and propaganda purposes. They seek by this move to make a two-pronged attack on America by the sale of these products.

First, they can undermine an important industry which cannot possibly turn out quality goods at the low prices at which the Russians are producing them. Many outstanding firms in the State of New York could be undermined, both directly and indirectly, by massive imports of microscopes, electronic equipment, projectors, and other scientific apparatus. Some of this material is already coming into the United States and is going into our schools directly from the Soviet Union.

The second objective is that the Russians hope to create indelible impressions on the minds of the young American scholars who would use this equipment in their schoolwork. It is complicated, well-designed equipment; it is not merely test tubes or something of that kind. With their aim to shake America's confidence through Russian scientific achievements, they hope to solidify their grasp on youthful American minds by impressing them with the scientific equipment used in the classrooms.

The total U.S. market for school laboratory equipment has been reliably estimated to be about \$6 million a year. But the total sales potential, when the National Defense Education Act—which is what we are talking about—goes into effect, with its provision for the purchase of scientific equipment by schools and junior colleges, cannot be calculated. It may at least double the present market.

I, for one, do not propose to let this increased market be gobbled up by Communist manufacturers selling goods to

be purchased by funds supplied by American taxpayers. This amendment should be adopted. It strikes me that the wording of the amendment is appropriate. The objective of the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire is to combat Soviet tactics which are designed primarily to promote Russian political interests, to undermine American industries, and to influence young Americans.

The Soviet economic challenge cannot be measured—nor should we try to meet it—on the same terms as the business competition of our friends around the world. Let us never forget the ultimate objective of the Soviets. Right now they are concentrating on economic infiltration. Although Soviet scientific equipment represents merely one aspect of this overall endeavor, it is a particularly disturbing endeavor.

I hope the amendment will be overwhelmingly adopted, even with such modification as may be needed. The fears of the distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee about the identification of such products are not well founded. The wording of the amendment means that the product must be identified in some manner.

It seems to me that we must show the world that we intend to fight, tooth and nail, this Communist economic cold war offensive. That is the objective of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the senior Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I think I understand the purpose of the amendment. I am concerned about the effect which the Russian scientific products are having upon our national security. Therefore, I make two suggestions to the Senator from New Hampshire: First, perhaps the point made by the Senator from Tennessee could be dealt with in the amendment by requiring a specific mark of identification on the product. Second, and I think equally important, it is necessary, I believe, to make an exception for products used for demonstration and comparison. I do not think anyone would want us to be blind, even in the schools, to what the Russians are doing. I do not think that is the intention of the Senator from New Hampshire, because he has had too much experience in this field.

So merely by way of suggestion, I commend these two thoughts to the Senator from New Hampshire, so that the amendment may be whipped into shape.

Also, the Senator perhaps may wish to address himself to the national security implications. If all we were dealing with was dumping, we would have to deal with residual oil, aluminum, antimony, manganese, and tin, some of which the Russians have already dumped, and others of which they have the capability of dumping.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have received a number of complaints concerning the subject of which the Senator from New Hampshire has spoken. One was from a very large firm in Massachusetts, American Optical Co.; others were from smaller firms, Kirkland Instrument Co. and Cambosco Scientific Co., with which I am not so familiar. I have taken up these complaints with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Secretary Flemming has written that from the point of view of the Department the objection is that such action as is contemplated under the proposed amendment may be considered Federal interference with the local schools. But that can be balanced against the dumping by the Russian Government of scientific material, not only for school purposes, at such a low price that, even if the full tariff is imposed, the price is still as I understand, less than 50 percent of the price for which the American Optical Co. can produce and sell similar goods.

It seems to me that we should give consideration to that aspect of the matter balanced against the aspect of possible Federal interference with local schools.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, has the Department of Commerce had an opportunity to consider the amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as I know, it has not.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Have any hearings been held on the amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as I know, no hearings have been held.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire know how large the imports of this material have been?

Mr. BRIDGES. I know that samples of his equipment have been exhibited and I am reliably informed that orders may now be placed in sizable quantity. I am not prepared to give a complete itemization.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Are the imports substantial in quantity?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know if they have been up to the moment. I hope not. I am trying to stop them. Various articles concerning this problem published in outstanding national magazines, have been called to my attention; and there have been other instances in which I have been informed personally and directly of such occurrences.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does not the Senator believe that this is a subject which comes within the purview of the Battle Act and the regulations which have been promulgated thereunder, in connection with our allies, in the attempt to control East-West trade?

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe that is a part of the general theory of the act but I do not know whether the Battle Act would specifically cover this.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is this not a field in which not only the United States has

an interest, but in which our allies also have an interest?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that our allies would have a particular interest in school equipment being dumped into this country.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator may remember that last summer a question was raised about the dumping of aluminum. It was not dumped specifically into this country; I think it was dumped into the London market. Also, a large quantity of benzene was sold to the Dow Chemical Co. That matter was taken up with the Department of Commerce, which is now considering it. But it strikes me that this is not a very orderly way in which to legislate in this field. I myself think there must be adopted some new policy whereby we and our allies will coordinate our efforts to meet the type of action which was encountered in the case of aluminum, tin, and lead.

I think this approach, without hearings having been held to determine where we are going and what we are doing, in subject to the criticism of shooting in the dark at something which we think threatens us.

I do not believe this matter has been sufficiently prepared for the Senate to pass upon it very intelligently. I do not believe it is an isolated case. I think it is a part of the overall policy of the protection of the free world economy against what we call dumping. I am not sure whether it is dumping.

A few days ago I had a conversation with one of the visiting members of the International Chamber of Commerce, many of whom were in Washington last week. He had recently been in Poland. I asked him about his experiences there. He was associated with the Imperial Chemical Co., and he went to Poland to visit their chemical plant there. He threw entirely new light on the question. He said, "I do not know whether they are dumping or not. In my opinion, they do not know what their costs are. Their plant is very well equipped, but in their system of economy they have developed no method of determining their costs."

He said that actually these people were very eager to discuss ways and means of discovering what their costs are; and he said, "I don't know for sure whether they are deliberately dumping these materials, or whether they don't know, and just have some on hand at a particular time, and sell them for whatever they think they will bring."

It seems to me that in this case the Senator has raised, in connection with an appropriation bill, a matter which is very serious and should be considered by the appropriate legislative committees as a part of an effort to find a solution to the overall problem of what the free world is to do in regard to, let us say, a raid by a state trading company. I am not unsympathetic with the objectives. But I do not like to accept to an appropriation bill an amendment which deals with a matter about which we know very little, and which has not been submitted to the proper department of

the Government, and has not been developed in the way we usually develop legislative provisions.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I appreciate the comment which has been made by the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. I would say that this is not so much a matter of trade as it is a matter which has propaganda value. If the high schools and secondary schools of our country use in their science laboratories Soviet-made equipment, which is so identified by the pupils, it will have tremendous propaganda value on their young minds. That is the main point I am making.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If that is the main point, then I certainly think the State Department, which is given the responsibility of dealing with such propaganda matters,—in fact, the Congress appropriates more than 100 million a year in that connection, and the distinguished Senator participates in the consideration of that item—should be given an opportunity to look into this question. However, I did not think that was the main point in this connection. Instead, I thought the main point was one of trade.

I must say that I am very dubious about the propaganda effect. On the other hand, I am not very dubious about the trade effect. I think the trade problem is a very difficult one for us to solve.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The Senator from Arkansas has raised the question whether this is a serious matter, or whether the case referred to is an isolated one, and so forth.

I call attention to the fact that in late January there was, in New York City, an exhibit of Russian-made scientific equipment. It was set up at the meetings of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers, at the Hotel New Yorker, in New York City. The purpose of the exhibit was stated to be to promote the sale to American schools of Soviet-made equipment, such as microscopes, electronics equipment, projectors, and other apparatus for use in classrooms. In other words, it was apparently a well-planned move of a semiofficial character by representatives of the Soviet Union.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Assuming that to be so, I still believe it would be very improvident for us to legislate in the way now proposed—in other words, to attach to an appropriation bill such a rider, which relates to a decision which obviously affects our foreign policy, and to do so in the absence of any hearings at all.

I think this matter goes far beyond the proper scope of a rider to an appropriation bill. Obviously the matter involves our basic foreign policy. If such exhibits are permitted, apparently they are in accordance with our policy, or else such exhibits would not have been permitted.

I believe this matter deserves serious consideration by the appropriate com-

mittee, which should weigh the effect of the admittance or the exclusion of such items. Perhaps they should be excluded. But I do not think the way now proposed is the proper way to handle the matter.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, if I may give a partial answer to what the Senator from Arkansas has said, let me ask a question: Is it not wise to act on this problem before a large volume of such items is admitted? Later, it might be more difficult to act than it is now; and such action on our part at a later time might more seriously impair the interests of those who in good faith have made commitments. Under those circumstances, congressional action, at a later time, in interfering with the admission of such equipment might be even more disastrous in its effect on those who have proceeded in good faith.

Upon referring to my notes, I find that a news item in regard to such importations states that they were made by a local company which was said to have ordered 6,000 pieces of such apparatus from the Soviet Union. The president of the company said he was sure that was the first importation of such Soviet equipment for sale in this country, and that he believed there was an American market potential of about \$1 million during the next two years for the Soviet equipment, which he hopes to sell to schools and colleges. He said he first had become aware of Soviet physics teaching equipment through a photograph on the cover of an American scientific journal, and that, impressed by the apparent quality of the item, he made inquiries, and later visited the Soviet Union, to see its equipment for himself. He said he had been particularly impressed by the evidence that the Russians had set up mass production of physics-teaching equipment about 8 years ago as a part of their "crash program" in science education; and he went on to describe what the equipment consists of — namely, microscopes, projectors, a device for studying wave motion, electronic apparatus, and basic items, such as blocks for demonstration of solid geometry principles, and so forth.

It seems to me that this matter has already reached such proportions that we should face the problem now, one way or the other, and either should say we are going to let such items be imported or should take action to bar them from coming into this country from Communist countries or Communist-dominated countries.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But does not the Senator agree that, at least, hearings should be held on the matter, so there will be some record in regard to what is being done?

Although probably the Senator's State has the greatest interest in this matter, the Senator has no specific information, other than that such items are being offered for sale.

I believe that, at the very minimum, we should obtain reports on this matter from the Department of Commerce and the Department of State.

The pending amendment is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. Furthermore, it seems to me, the amendment would change the policy. Perhaps it

should be changed; but I do not believe the way now proposed is the proper way to change it.

In the case of the items I have mentioned—for instance, in connection with the aluminum industry and other large, basic industries—I am convinced in my own mind that something should be done. But I am not convinced that what is now proposed is what should be done. I do not know how this matter should be handled; but I believe hearings should be held and the matter should be taken seriously.

On the other hand, a rider to an appropriation bill does not seem to me to be the appropriate way to proceed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I find myself much in sympathy with what he has said; and certainly I would not wish to have the Senate take any action which would permit such dumping in our country by the Soviet Union. Of course, not only scientific equipment but many other items have been cited in this connection—for instance, the dumping of aluminum.

Let me say that these funds are to be matched by the States and local communities; in fact, they will not be available for expenditure except as they are matched dollar for dollar by the States and the local communities. So we must consider the fact that we are not simply dealing with a matter which concerns only the Federal Government. Instead, it very definitely brings into the situation the States and the local communities.

Furthermore, we have not had an opportunity to look into this matter. We have not had any hearings at all on it.

My good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire, made a very forthright statement earlier today about the amendment which deals with the Philippine Islands, a matter about which he had taken a position in the committee. Certainly he was justified in doing so, because at that time we had had no evidence or hearings or testimony or facts. But subsequently the facts were brought to his attention, and they were subsequently brought out on the floor of the Senate. So, being a wise man, he changed his position.

Therefore, I ask the Senator from New Hampshire to give us an opportunity to hold hearings and to go into this matter and to obtain the facts, particularly since this matter really involves the States and the local communities more than it involves the Federal Government, insofar as the educational programs are concerned. So let us have an opportunity to obtain the facts.

Incidentally, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is a member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and that subcommittee soon will hold its hearings on the question of educational funds. The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is ex officio a member of the subcommittee. So I think the way to handle this matter is to hold a hearing on it before

the subcommittee, and have the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire be there, where he, together with the rest of us, can go into these questions and can obtain the facts.

I believe at least we would then know the basis on which we were proceeding. We would have more facts. We would know the situation with respect to the States, the local communities, and the school districts.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I also belong to the subcommittee of the Senator from Alabama. I believe I am sympathetic with everything the Senator from New Hampshire has said, but I hope such a study will take place.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate the discussion on the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire. I should like to associate myself with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. This problem becomes an international one, and is far more important than merely the matter now pending before the Senate. There are three committees involved, the Foreign Relations Committee, the Finance Committee, and the committee having to do with health, education and welfare.

I plead that the Senator from New Hampshire withdraw his amendment, in order that we not get into any difficulty because of this proposal.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe it is an amendment which might well be taken to conference. If it is necessary to perfect it in any way, it could be perfected at that time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator and I have sat on a good many conferences. We know that when we go into conference no witnesses appear before the members of the conference and no evidence is given. Sometimes the conferees become snarled in other questions, and an opportunity is not afforded to get to the facts of a particular matter. There are many different items in this supplemental bill, dealing with many activities and phases of the Federal Government.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have noticed that the Senator from Alabama is very effective in conference.

Mr. HILL. When the U.S. Senate sends me to conference as its agent, I do my best to uphold the position of the Senate. However, the Senator from Kansas is quite correct about this matter. There is involved not only a question of appropriations, but a question perhaps belonging to the Foreign Relations Committee and the Finance Committee, of which he is an honored and distinguished member.

I join the Senator from Kansas in his appeal to the Senator from New Hampshire that he withdraw the amendment in order that we may ascertain the facts and know what the situation is. I particularly so urge since these funds have

to be matched by the States, local communities, and school districts, and they are very much affected by this situation.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I hope the able Senator from New Hampshire will yield to the entreaties of his colleagues. Admittedly, there is an economic phase in the cold war, but I submit we cannot adequately cope with that challenge by attaching riders to appropriation bills as they come before Congress. If we attach the proposed rider to this bill, then must we not follow through when Congress appropriates money for Hill-Burton purposes, and provide that no item used in that program can be made in Czechoslovakia? I doubt that is a precedent which the able Senator from New Hampshire would wish to establish.

I believe the Senator from Massachusetts stated he had talked to the Commissioner of Education, and the latter had raised the question that this would be Federal interference with local administration of our educational system. The administration of schools in accordance with the laws and the Constitution has, by tradition in America, been vested in the States, counties, and municipalities.

When Congress appropriates money for the highway program, it does not attach riders providing that States may not use the funds, of which they provide a part, to buy machinery from whatever source. We have not provided such restrictions relating to Hill-Burton hospital construction funds; which is a public health program; we have not provided that the State agencies cannot use Hill-Burton funds, of which they contribute a part, for the purchase of medical and surgical instruments made in a particular country.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am sure the Senator realizes the difference here involved. We are dealing with young and impressionable minds.

Mr. GORE. I am willing to believe that this subject embraces an economic problem, and I am willing to try to meet the challenge we face in that light; but I must say I do not share the Senator's view that the children of America are going to be subverted because they use a test tube or a microscope made in a particular foreign country. I do not believe our children are that impressionable. I believe their patriotism, which stems from home, schools, and churches, is sufficiently strong not to be influenced by the use of such instruments.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe they are impressionable, and my fear of their impressionability is one of the reasons why I offer the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York withhold his request?

Mr. KEATING. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to add just a few words to the discussion which has taken place, which I believe has been most informative. It seems to

me the discussion points up that there cannot be a piecemeal approach to the problem of the potential economic competition of the Soviet Union. As the Senator from Tennessee has noted, the discussion points up the importance of our entire Government, the executive branch and the legislative branch, settling down to the difficult task of preparing our country for the kind of competition we are going to have on the economic front. It is hoped that from the discussion of an amendment such as this, we might receive the inspiration to see that something is done at the national level, in the appropriate committee, so that there can be made an analysis and a reevaluation of the economic and political tools which we have available to meet the kind of unfair economic competition which is going to be heaped upon us.

With the Senator from New Hampshire, I, for one, as is true of every other Senator, am keenly concerned about this problem. Possibly in the next few days we can formulate a resolution or petition which will indicate our desire in this matter to have the Congress, as well as the executive branch, conduct an appropriate study.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Welfare, if the amendment were not pushed to a vote at this time, if he would be willing to take the amendment up in the regular hearings on the 1960 HEW appropriations and give an opportunity to those who want to be heard to testify on the matter? Such an assurance would have great influence with me. I would be influenced by what the Commissioner of Education might say. At the same time, I have been very much influenced by several responsible sources, one in Massachusetts, which states that precision instruments are being dumped into this country to such an extent that tariffs are of no help at all. It creates a pretty difficult economic problem. If the Senator will give such assurance, I know it will have great influence with me.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, that I should be glad to arrange a hearing and to let anyone who is interested appear and testify. As I said earlier, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is a member of the subcommittee. The distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is a member of the subcommittee. The distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] who was with us a few moments ago, is a member of the subcommittee. I should be very happy to arrange a hearing on this matter before the subcommittee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Chairman of the subcommittee that the Senator from New Hampshire, after conferring with

some of his colleagues, will agree to withdraw the amendment on the condition expressed by the distinguished Senator from Alabama, that he will have hearings held on the proposal.

I simply want to serve notice now that if, after the hearings, no action is taken by the committee, I certainly reserve the right subsequently to bring the matter up on the floor by way of a similar amendment.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. The Senator will be at the hearing. The Senator will be present when we have the subcommittee meeting to mark up the bill, and the Senator will be present as a member of the full committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly. But if I cannot in my own good conscience agree with the committee action, I feel so strongly on the subject I reserve my right to independent action on the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I, for one, appreciate the willingness of the Senator from New Hampshire to withdraw his amendment on the basis of the understanding given, but there are other problems. One of the large companies on the eastern seaboard, the Dow Chemical Co., made a fantastic deal with the Soviet Union on benzine, at a price no other country can compete with, which is 6 cents under the world price. We had, not long ago, the problem of dumping of aluminum. The problems of Bolivia are no accident. I think we have to go into this thing in depth, and not merely with regard to a few educational instruments or facilities. We need to study the entire problem. This is a question I have felt for a long time we have not properly studied.

The Soviet Union has declared economic war on us. The Soviets have their troops in the field, and we have not started to mobilize yet.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think we should survey the whole problem, as has been indicated, because it is a growing economic problem. The particular aspect of the problem referred to in my limitation on expenditure is an educational aspect. That is why I sought to obtain the commitment from the distinguished Senator from Alabama, who is chairman of the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am simply expressing the hope that the Senator will drive a harder bargain in terms of the general survey.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will now drive a harder bargain by asking the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] who is the able chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if it is his intention to go into the other aspects of the problem. I think it is.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Exactly. From the point of view we mentioned, about propaganda and otherwise, as well as the Battle Act, we intend to conduct an investigation. I also think the Senator

should use his influence—and I will join with him—to inspire the Committee on Finance to go into the whole economic impact of dumping of all the things mentioned.

It is perfectly proper, of course, to handle the matter the way the agreement has been reached, but I should like to join with the Senator in seeking to get the administration in connection with the Congress to develop a legislative program to deal with the whole problem of what we call dumping.

The Committee on Foreign Relations is interested in a part of the problem, but it is not the primary committee having jurisdiction over legislation with regard to tariffs. That would be only a part of the problem.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives held some hearings last fall, which were very brief. I have not heard more about them.

Mr. BRIDGES. I remember those hearings.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have not heard anything further about that matter.

Mr. BRIDGES. I hope that as a result of this consideration in addition to immediate action on the educational phase of the matter we shall be able to approach the over-all problem, which I think the Senator from Arkansas has ably stated.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I will say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that I wholeheartedly agree with his spirit and objective. Possibly an appropriate procedure would be to submit a resolution pointing up these broad problems with all their ramifications. This could be referred to the appropriate committee. Then we would have some tangible base from which to work.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator for his excellent suggestion of a course of action which I had in mind in view of the illuminating discussion we have had.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 11 A.M.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am informed that a number of Senators have dinner engagements with the chambers of commerce of their various States, which are meeting in Washington, D.C., at this time.

I have made inquiry of the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and he informs me he desires to make a brief statement. I should like to inform other Senators that at the conclusion of the statement of the Senator from Illinois we do not expect to have any yea-and-nay votes this evening, and we will soon thereafter conclude the session of the Senate for today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5716), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire withdraw his amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I had intended to offer tonight three amendments to the second supplemental appropriation bill, but in view of the lateness of the hour I shall not do so. I shall merely make a brief general statement. I hope I will be recognized at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow to present these amendments and discuss them.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that I may be recognized at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very important measure, which now carries with it appropriations of \$2.8 billion. I think it is deserving of consideration by this Congress, particularly in view of the charges which the President of the United States has made that this is a Congress of wild spenders.

Before I begin a general discussion of the bill I wish to pay tribute to the members of the Committee on Appropriations and particularly to the distinguished chairman of the committee and the President pro tempore of the Senate, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I think there are few in the Senate who fully appreciate the tremendous amount of work which is thrown upon the shoulders of members of the Committee on Appropriations. It is work which is not observed by the public, and it is commonly not appreciated, but it is vitally essential work.

I regard the Committee on Appropriations as perhaps one of the two or three most important committees of the Congress.

In this particular case the committee sat for many days and took, 1,187 pages of testimony. I notice that the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. HAYDEN] was present at virtually every meeting of the committee and questioned the witnesses in detail and with great ability. I want to pay my personal tribute to the chairman of the committee. I know it is not necessary to do so, because we all hold him in high esteem. His long record of service, both in the House and Senate, is almost unparalleled in the history of the American Republic. We all admire his energy, his public spirit and his devotion to

duty, and we also admire the fact that he never seems to hold any grudges. Even though one may oppose certain items in appropriation bills, the Senator does not take any vengeance upon those who wish to knock items out of the appropriation bills. The course of true love between the Senator from Illinois and these various appropriation bills has not always run smoothly in the past, but I want to testify to the fact that if the Senator from Arizona has felt irritated he has never shown the slightest indication of that fact, and he has been most generous to and cooperative with the Senator from Illinois. I wish publicly to thank the Senator from Arizona for his personal courtesy, as well as to congratulate him upon his public service.

MONEY REPRESENTS ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS

Mr. President, this bill has various features in it which I think should be noticed. One feature is the fact that virtually every item of additional appropriations has been proposed by the administration. There were very few items which the committees of the House and Senate inserted on their own initiative. If one reads the testimony before the House committee—which, incidentally, runs to 987 pages—he will find how the bureaucrats of the present administration came down and pleaded for \$2.9 billion of additional money. They did not say then that Congress consisted of “wild spenders.” No. They came with their hats in their hands, begging the Congress to make additional appropriations, above and beyond those which Congress made last year. I think it should be made perfectly clear that this is an additional administration budget request which the President and the Bureau of the Budget have sent down to us; and if there is wild spending in it—and I think there is some—it comes from the administration, and not from the Congress.

ADMINISTRATION REQUESTED HOUSE CUTS BE RESTORED

I wish to thank the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate for the way they tried to cure the wild spending of the administration. The House committee cut the President's budget, as submitted, by \$243 million. Then the bureaucrats of this administration descended on the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and, for 1,187 pages, they demanded that the cuts made by the House should be restored, with only one or two exceptions. So here we have almost 2,200 pages of testimony from the Eisenhower administration, demanding \$2.9 billion.

As is the custom of the Senate committee, the committee increased the appropriations of the House. Some wag has said that that is why the Senate is called the upper body—because it always “ups” the House appropriation. The kind hearts of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and his colleagues are such that at the request of the administration they restored about two-thirds of the cuts. About \$163 million of the cuts was restored, and recently, on the floor of the Senate, we restored \$23 million more, without, I

may add, the affirmative vote of the Senator from Illinois.

CONGRESS CUT FUNDS

But even so, the Senate committee had recommended a total cut of a little more than \$80 million, up until a few minutes ago. Now the restoration of \$23 million for the Philippines on the floor of the Senate reduces the total cut to \$57 million. But even so, this is a \$57 million cut which Congress has made in the President's budget. We are not the wild spenders. We are trying to introduce economy in the estimates of the President. I hope before we are through we may make more cuts.

It is not the purpose of the Senator from Illinois to make war upon the Appropriations Committee. This is not a question of the Members of the Senate versus the Appropriations Committee. This is rather a case of the people of the United States versus the bureaucrats of the Eisenhower administration. I believe our good friends on the Appropriations Committee would be helped in the future if they could tell the bureaucrats that they are likely to run into opposition on the floor of the Senate if the bureaucrats make excessive demands. They can say, "We would like to do this, but there are those who will question your requests on the floor of the Senate. Therefore we think you should scale them down."

So what we are really trying to do is to bring reinforcements to the great chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations—to bring battalions in behind him, so that he and his colleagues will not be the sole persons standing between the taxeaters and the American public.

EXTRA MONEY IN 1959 IN ORDER FOR 1960 BUDGET TO SHOW A PAPER SURPLUS

There are certain specific features of the bill which, to my mind, are subject to very serious question. In the first place, there is in certain instances an attempt on the part of the administration to charge to the 1958-59 budget items which should be transferred to the 1959-60 budget. This, I think, is a part of the general budget policy of the Eisenhower administration—to make the deficit for 1958-59 as big as possible, and then blame this on the Democratic Congress, in order that the deficit for 1959-60 may be as little as possible, or even nonexistent, and then take credit for the Eisenhower administration for the apparent improvement in the fiscal solvency of the Government. There are traces of that tendency in this budget, upon which I shall elaborate tomorrow.

ADMINISTRATION ASKS FOR BACK-DOOR FINANCING

There is also another tendency, namely, to indulge in back-door financing, which the administration has attacked and has said is a characteristic of the Democratic Congress. And by back-door financing I mean both the authorization of direct expenditures by the Treasury without an appropriation and the authorization of spending from funds which were originally appropriated for other purposes or which the Government has received from the sale

of such things as surplus property and which would otherwise be treated as receipts to the Treasury.

For example, various Department of Agriculture funds listed on page 41 of the report seem to be clearly cases of back-door financing; also of a similar nature is the increase in the limitation for ship construction subsidies; various funds for the District of Columbia; requests for civil defense; funds for social security; funds for the Railroad Retirement Board, the judiciary, the Post Office Department, and other agencies.

Is it not somewhat inconsistent for the administration to complain about backdoor financing when, at the same time, in many cases in this budget, they have themselves requested such backdoor financing?

Passing to specific items in the budget, there are three or four items with respect to which I am tempted to offer amendments. If I have success with the first one or two, we can then venture farther out on the ice.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Has the Senator sent his amendments to the desk?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will send them to the desk and ask that they be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator be prepared to pursue those amendments at the conclusion of the morning hour tomorrow?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I will finish shortly for I do not want to hold any Senator back from his dinner.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is the Senator aware that the Senate is to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Morning business should be concluded about 11:30 or a quarter of 12.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be prepared.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How long does the Senator expect to speak this afternoon?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Illinois thinks he can conclude in about 5 or 6 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator.

FUNDS FOR SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Mr. DOUGLAS. One item which I think we should scrutinize very carefully is the release of \$5 million for the Department of Defense.

One of the great sources of waste is the way in which the Department of Defense handles its waste disposal. Last year it sold about \$6 billion worth of property for only about \$200 million. The cost of selling this property amounted to about \$50 million. So the net was only \$150 million, on property originally costing \$6 billion. In other words, the Department of Defense realized only 2½ cents on every dollar. At the same time, in many instances, either identical articles or substantially similar articles were being purchased for the military services at 100 cents on the dollar. This is one of the big sources of waste, and one of the most fertile

fields for practicing economy. It needs thorough probing.

The Department of Defense is asking that, in addition to the \$49 million which it is allowed to withhold from the proceeds of these sales, it be given an additional \$5 million; in other words, that additional expenses of the sales be met out of the proceeds of the scrap.

I think this is a bad policy. It is another form of backdoor financing. Furthermore, in the case of surplus property, there is always the danger that the agency will sell additional property, property which should not be sold as surplus, merely for the purpose of enlarging their own funds and building a greater bureaucracy and for their own aggrandizement.

Finally, I believe we should carry out the original intent of Public Law 152 of the 81st Congress—the General Services Act—and have surplus property of the Defense Department sold, not by the Defense Department, but by the General Services Administration.

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

I should like to come closer to home on two items approved in connection with the New Senate Office Building, a project which I opposed when it was originally introduced, and which I believe needs close scrutiny. I wish to commend the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] for the very thorough cross-examination he gave the Architect of the Capitol in the Committee on Appropriations. I invite every Senator to read the testimony of Mr. Stewart and the questions asked by Senator ELLENDER, beginning on page 1161 of the hearings and going through to page 1186.

INCREASE OF \$10 MILLION

When the new building was authorized, the promise was made that the cost would be only \$20,600,000. We have, however, now authorized for building and equipment \$23,446,000. Thus we have authorized already over \$2,800,000 more than the original estimate. The result has been a building which, to put it mildly, is not distinguished either for beauty or for convenience.

In addition to that, we have spent on the cost of the land for the building \$1,011,000. We have also authorized an expenditure of a million dollars for furniture. We have made that appropriation. So that the building to date has cost \$25,500,000.

Now the Architect of the Capitol is asking, and the Senate committee has granted, additional requests of approximately as follows:

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for changes in the building itself. That would raise the total cost of the building to \$24,196,000.

The Architect has asked for \$293,000 for additional furniture. The committee has granted \$283,000. This, if approved, would bring the total cost of furniture to almost \$1,300,000.

The Architect has asked for \$4 million for an additional subway terminal and to dismantle and replace the steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol. The cost of this additive subway to date has been at least \$2.1 million and apparently

another \$246,000 on top of that, so the Architect is really asking us to pay \$6,346,000 for the new subway and its fixings. If all these items are approved, the cost will be \$30,500,000 for the new office building, whereas the original estimate and promise were \$20,600,000.

I wish to argue these points in detail, but before I do so I wish to say that I do not believe the slightest blame is attached to the members of the Committee on Appropriations for this situation. They are burdened with many tasks and commonly are confronted with accomplished facts.

ARCHITECT APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT

The Architect of the Capitol, is appointed by the President, and is not chosen by Congress or by an agent of Congress, but rather appointed by the President without the confirmation of the House and Senate. The present occupant of that position was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1954, and he is outside the control of Congress. He is trying to get us to embark on a vast and costly building program.

We see the results of his building all about us: A third House Office Building across the way; the tasteless extension of the east front of the Capitol for \$17 million; the New Senate Office Building, to cost \$30½ million to date; and with great plans for the future, such as the extension of the House wing of the Capitol, and an underground garage.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] was correct when he said to the Architect of the Capitol, "I have never seen an architect who found more things to do than Mr. Stewart. It is unending."

That is the situation we find.

The other day I was reading the poetry of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, that celebrated Maine and national poet, and as I read some lines suggested themselves to me. They are not very great poetry. Probably I am as poor in the field of poetry as the new office building is in the field of architecture. However, I shall recite it:

Architect, spare our Capitol,
Touch not another stone.
In youth it shielded our Republic.
Oh, please, let it alone.

[Laughter.]

USE OLD FURNITURE

There is one item in particular which I wish to discuss; namely, the furniture. The request is for \$283,000 for new furniture; \$113,000 of that is for desks, chairs, and tables, and so forth, for 40 offices. We have already appropriated a million. But now they want \$283,000 more.

As we come over to the Capitol we go through corridors in the Old Senate Office Building filled with furniture which has been discarded from offices in the old building. It is piled out in the corridors. Yet it is proposed to equip with new furniture 40 offices in the new building. I had a census taken. I sent a member of my staff through all the floors, on all four sides and on all four floors, and even up into the attic, of the Old Senate Office Building, and this is the count, there are, in the Old Sen-

ate Office Building, old desks ready to be used, to the number of 375, 215 steel filing cabinets, 400 chairs, and lots of bookcases.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator missed one chair, because I got it. I had it brought into my office. That is one of the discarded chairs the Senator has referred to. I got that for my own personal use. I have never had such a comfortable chair in the 15 years I have been in the Senate. It is a wonderful chair. Therefore, the Senator from Illinois does not have that chair included in his figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish the Architect of the Capitol would follow the example of the senior Senator from Oregon and move into those 40 offices some of the old furniture—comfortable, costless furniture—instead of spending \$113,000 for new furniture.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. When I was in the old Office Building—

Mr. MORSE. Did the Senator move?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes; I moved. When I was in the old office building my chair was one of those rickety chairs which would not work. While I was at Bethesda with an ailing back, the doctor told me I had to get a different chair. So I bought a chair for myself. I hope I will not be charged rent for using that chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will go through the corridors and pick out a good chair and take it into his office.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I should like to remark that this is the first time I heard that the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota has ever sat down. [Laughter.]

CARPETS NOT NEEDED

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is another appropriation of \$150,000 for carpets in 207 offices. At present, each Senator's own room in the New Senate Office Building is carpeted. But the Architect of the Capitol laid rubber tiling in the other offices in each Senator's suite. Now the Architect wants to place carpeting over those tiles at a cost of \$750 a room.

If we read the testimony, we learn why he wants to lay carpets. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] put him over the hurdles. On page 1172 of the hearings, Senators will find the Architect's reasons for wanting the carpets.

First, he said the electric typewriters make so much noise it is necessary to lay carpets to deaden the sound, despite the fact that there is already good insulation in the ceilings and walls. Second, he said it was dangerous for the clerks to walk on rubber tiles; that they might slip and break their legs; therefore, we must spend \$150,000 for carpeting.

Mr. President, I have walked on the equivalent of rubber tiles. It never struck me as a dangerous occupational

hazard. I am ready, however, to make this offer. I do not have much money, but I am ready to buy rubber heels for every clerk in every senatorial office in the New Senate Office Building. If Senators will give me the foot measurements of their employees, I will see to it that they get rubber heels, for men and women alike. If I can buy them at wholesale price, it will not be too expensive. This, I think, will save \$150,000 for carpeting.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. How many girls does the Senator from Illinois think he can get to wear rubber heels, either in the New Senate Office Building or the Old Senate Office Building?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Well, if it is a case of preventing legs from being broken, I feel certain they would wear rubber heels at least during working hours. In any event, this is a good way to save \$150,000. There is in fact no real danger to justify such an expenditure.

EXCESSIVE COSTS FOR SUBWAY TERMINAL

The final item is the subway. Already, \$2,100,000 plus \$246,000 has been spent on the subway—see hearings, page 1163. I walked through it this morning. Now it is proposed to spend \$4 million more. This will be almost the most expensive subway in the history of the United States. The catacombs of Rome, in which the Christians sought refuge, will not compare with this subway.

I shall discuss the architecture of the subway later. I shall make this comment now, and I ask Senators to read it in the RECORD tomorrow morning. I had assumed that the new subway would run into the present subway, and that the two would have a joint terminal together. But on my walk through the subway this morning, I found that that is not the case. The new subway is to be completely separate. A new spur from the rotunda is to run into it or vice versa. I do not know what will happen to the old subway, but the rumor is that it is to be closed and possibly used as a storage space. I do not know how much that subway cost originally.

It seems to me that a tremendous architectural blunder has been made by the Architect of the Capitol in virtually confronting us with an architectural accomplished fact, in which the end of the new subway is directly opposite the Senate steps and does not connect at its terminus with the old subway. I think the basis is being laid for tearing down—in fact, this is a part of the plan—the Senate steps and stairs and building the terminal almost directly by the elevator. For what purpose? I do not know for what purpose.

One argument, though, is that it will save steps for Senators which they otherwise would have to take in coming from the terminus of the present subway to the elevator. I took note of the number of steps and counted them. They came to 50. At a cost of \$4 million, that is \$80,000 a step. That is too costly.

One great trouble with being a Senator is that we do not get enough exercise

anyway. I think walking 50 steps, going and coming, would be excellent for us. I would value the exercise very highly. But we are to spend \$80,000 to save a Senator a step.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I am in so complete agreement with the Senator from Illinois that I would not want to put in a dissident note about the matter of Senators not getting enough exercise. If the Senator is looking for exercise, I am looking for free labor on my farm.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not a very good farm laborer, although I worked on a farm years ago.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, I will try to knock out the \$283,000 appropriation for furniture. I will try to knock out the \$4 million appropriation for a subway. I will try to knock out the \$5 million for the sale of surplus stock. This is a chance to save the taxpayers between \$9 and \$10 million and to back up the Committee on Appropriations, which has done heroic work in resisting the efforts of bureaucrats.

While I have nothing against Mr. Stewart, again I wish to remind the Senate that he is not a creature of Congress; he is an appointee of the President and is not confirmed by the Congress. The present incumbent of that office was appointed by President Eisenhower and holds his position at the pleasure of the President. The responsibility is the President's.

So on this bill I think we should show our confidence in the Committee on Appropriations by giving them sufficient force and moral reinforcement so that they can resist more effectively the blandishments of the administration's bureaucracy.

I shall return to this subject tomorrow morning in greater detail, but what I have said so far is enough to lay the basis for the argument.

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE-TREATMENT WORKS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have received from the Governor of my State a letter which I wish to read and then comment upon it. It is dated April 22, 1959:

STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Salem, Oreg., April 22, 1959.

The Honorable WAYNE L. MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am sincerely concerned over the proposed reduction in appropriations for Federal grants for the construction of sewage-treatment works during the 1959-60 fiscal year. Funds authorized under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act have proven most helpful to the stream-purification program in Oregon by providing an incentive for many communities to undertake the construction of remedial works needed to abate pollution of public waters. A number of these communities such as Cannon Beach, Drain, Fairview, Government Camp, Pilot Rock, Rainier, Tigard, and Weston would have found it ex-

tremely difficult, if not impossible, to finance their sewerage projects without the assistance of a Federal grant.

During the 3 fiscal years (1957-59) that funds have been available for construction grants in Oregon, 23 projects have been undertaken at a total cost of approximately \$7,700,000; the Federal share of this cost was approximately \$1,400,000. Awaiting to be allocated is an additional \$560,000 for projects estimated to cost \$4,900,000.

Our needs for the next 3 fiscal years beginning with 1960 are for 48 projects having a total cost of over \$14 million with the Federal share being approximately \$3 million. This matter was discussed at the last meeting of the committee on natural resources on April 16, and that committee recommended the continuation of Federal grants for the construction of sewage-treatment works with the full amount of appropriations authorized under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

I urge you to take such measures as you may deem appropriate to assure that appropriations are made to the full extent authorized by law so that the construction grant program can be continued and the backlog of needed sewage-treatment-work projects can be reduced.

Sincerely,

MARK O. HATFIELD,
Governor.

Mr. President, that letter was dated April 22, 1959. On April 16, 1959, I broadcast in the State of Oregon my weekly radio address. My guest on that broadcast was the Honorable JOHN BLATNIK, a distinguished Representative from Minnesota, the State of the present Presiding Officer of the Senate [Mr. McCARTHY]. Representative BLATNIK really must be recognized, I believe, as probably the leader in the entire Congress in the great work he is doing in trying to develop a program which will save, for future generations, water resources of the country from the stream pollution caused by this generation. In that broadcast on April 16 to the State of Oregon, Representative BLATNIK and I discussed the failure of the Eisenhower administration in its budget proposals this year to recommend a reasonable amount of money—only a reasonable amount, Mr. President—to continue the great pollution control program, of which Representative BLATNIK, on the House side, has been such an outstanding leader; and on this side the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and others of us have, over the years, tried to have an adequate pollution control program carried out.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD our radio broadcast of April 16, which was written 6 days before the Governor of Oregon wrote to me the letter in which he urged some of the very things which Representative BLATNIK and I proposed in our radio broadcast.

There being no objection, the broadcast ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RADIO BROADCAST, APRIL 16, 1959—SENATOR WAYNE MORSE AND CONGRESSMAN JOHN BLATNIK

POLLUTION CONTROL

Mr. MORSE. Fellow Oregonians, today I'm going to devote this broadcast to a subject that means a great deal to our State of Oregon, the subject of controlling the pollution of our invaluable water resource. I have

invited as my guest the man who is the unquestioned leader in the entire Congress in the development of a national program for control of water pollution. He's a great liberal. He is Congressman JOHN BLATNIK, a Democrat from Minnesota. Congressman BLATNIK represents the so-called arrowhead district of Minnesota. In it are located the famous Iron Range of Minnesota and the beautiful and rugged northern shoreline of Lake Superior, a coast which I think is exceeded in beauty only by Oregon's seacoast but, of course, I'm sure that JOHN will not even completely agree with me on that out of Minnesota pride. JOHN, the people in your region have a similar interest in controlling pollution of water as the people of Oregon have, I'm sure, and I want you to know that I'm delighted to have you as my guest and close personal friend to talk to the people of Oregon on this program about our water pollution problems.

Mr. BLATNIK. Well, Senator, believe me, it's certainly a privilege to be with you on a program speaking to the citizens and your friends in your great State of Oregon but personally it's a real pleasure. Believe me, we always have quite a substantial claim on you back in Minnesota. We haven't relinquished all claim or title to you, Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Well, JOHN, my 4 years in Minnesota from 1924 to 1928 were a great pleasure when I taught at the University of Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. And just as you know our State well and I appreciate the very generous, and I know, sincere comments you made about our great northeastern part of Minnesota, the arrowhead district—my district where I was born and raised—likewise I've had occasion, as have many of our folks from Minnesota, not only to visit Oregon but many of our earlier people moved there and are now your citizens. My sister, for example, has been living in Portland for about the last 18 years and I have been in your State several times.

On conservation, and in this particular case, on water preservation and utilization, of course, we're very conscious of the importance of it coming from the land of 10,000 lakes. What startled us in Minnesota was that we, as I'm sure most of the people of America, because of the abundance we had, just took it for granted. We thought it would be here forever. It's one of the simplest, most abundant, easiest of commodities to get. And what has happened with this rapid population increase throughout the country, especially in just the last 50 years, we find that not only are there more people in this country who use the water, but more people are using more water per person. For example, in just the last few years from 1950 until now, the population increased by around 12 percent, but the water used increased by over 57 percent. In short, the use of the water is increasing five times faster than the population itself so the result is that in the entire history of America, we are dumping more dirty water back into the streams and rivers and the water is becoming more polluted and filthier and we are now headed for a crisis where it's just going to be a problem where we can't get enough adequate clear water both for our human consumption and for the nominal demand in the industrial area.

Mr. MORSE. JOHN, the bill that you have authored that is now the law has made a very great contribution, I think, to the health welfare of the American people and to the welfare of the American people in connection with other uses of water as well and in Oregon we're very much interested in the principle of multiple use of our water. That implies, of course, reuse of water and pollution control as set forth in your bill is vital to water reuse. No State has a greater interest I think than Oregon in the proper treatment of waste. Without it, our recrea-

tion and fishing industries cannot be maintained, much less be expanded. I am an enthusiastic supporter of the work that you are doing in the Congress. I would like to give this Oregon audience some specific details about our State need for sewage treatment facilities provided for in the law that you have authored. Under your law, Public Law 660, the Water Pollution Act of 1956, the Federal Government is authorized to extend grants of money up to 30 percent of the cost of a given project for construction of sewage disposal plants by cities. Fifty million dollars is authorized in this law. The State sanitary agencies determine which localities in their respective States are in the greatest need for this Federal help. Is that a pretty fair summary of what you had in mind and what you put in your law when you authored it, JOHN?

Mr. BLATNIK. Yes, that's a very correct summary. Again, while I appreciate the very generous comments you made on my part in this act, Senator, I want your people to know, and not only in your State but all over America, as I told them back in our great midwest part of the country, that you have been not only the pillar of support, but the spearhead of the drive for an adequate water pollution control measure and few people realize that we barely got it through 3 years ago by the skin of the teeth and this is the first time in the history of the country that an all-out effort, of a joint effort—Federal, State, and local participation—in a combined effort to handle this pollution abatement program got underway. I thank you for the splendid and active support and help you have given us.

Mr. MORSE. All I did, JOHN, was follow your lead in the Senate. You laid out the facts in the House and I was glad to sponsor your point of view in the Senate. Well, unfortunately, the President has recommended in his budget the appropriation of only \$20 million instead of the full \$50 million for water pollution control. Now Oregon's share of the \$50 million would be \$650,000 if we got the full amount. Our share of Ike's \$20 million is only \$265,000. Yet our sanitary authority which supplied me with the figures I am using on this broadcast lists projects in 12 Oregon communities that need this Federal assistance for which the Federal share, if it were available in full, would be over \$1 million. So what the President is recommending is only about a quarter of what our Oregon State Sanitary Authority finds is needed for Oregon in this next year. Only a quarter of these approved applications from such Oregon communities as Ashland, Brookings, Estacada, Eugene, Hood River, LaGrande, Lakeview, Oak Lodge, Ontario, Portland, Prineville, and the Dalles could be built. And, of course, JOHN, I'm fighting here in the Senate for the full amount. The rest would have to be postponed under the administration's proposal although the sanitary authority finds 12 more projects on its list for the following year and expects 24 applications for the year after that. Now that's what we're up against as far as the budgetary problem is concerned and I wondered if that was similar in other parts of the country.

Mr. BLATNIK. That is just exactly what is happening throughout the country, Senator. When we first proposed the Water Pollution Act in 1956, we, at that time on the basis of estimates worked up by the water resources people, the conservation offices of all the States and the health offices estimated that it would take about \$100 million a year of Federal funds combined with local funds in a ratio of almost 4½ to 1 to spend on an average of \$500 million and \$600 million a year. That was our original estimate. That was my original bill but in the House, with almost unanimous Republican opposition to it and the relentless opposition of the administration to the program, they cut it in

one-half so we got \$50 million. But we settled for a half and we walked and hopped on one leg for the last 2½ years and we showed that for the first time in the history of America, we have spent more for water pollution control facilities than ever before but the job is only being half done. Your State of Oregon getting \$625,000 should be getting \$1,250,000 a year to do the job and to catch up on the backlog you have now on the books.

Mr. MORSE. You see, JOHN, what I tried to get across to the Senate is to get my colleagues to see that you are not saving money under this so-called balanced budget propaganda that is going on now if you save pennies at the expense of pound value because one epidemic, one great sickness hitting a community as the result of water pollution, of course, would cost much more, if it only cost us the lives of a few children, than the few hundreds of thousands of dollars that you and I are fighting for in water pollution control. May I say that in Oregon, the State sanitary authority has estimated that over 100 communities in my State will need new or improved sewage treatment facilities in the next 10 years. The total cost will run from \$30 million to \$50 million. Half of these communities do not now have either sewage collection or sewage disposal facilities. That's just in my State. You are working on a new bill to expand the existing program, a bill which I very much favor and I wish you would tell the Oregon audience something about your new bill and you have my assurance, JOHN, that I will fight shoulder to shoulder with you again in support of that bill.

Mr. BLATNIK. Well, we certainly appreciate that because that is not only an assurance, because knowing you as we do from past experience in working together, your assurance means real active participation which means an all-out fight which you always wage so effectively. As you said, there is no economy in saving on water. There is no way under God's thumb, in which you can avoid the pollution problem or you can delay it, hold back and it piles up and piles up and sooner or later the day of reckoning comes where not only the great expense and the cost of the polluted water, but you have to come through with a so-called crash program. It seems like so many votes in Washington wait and wait until an emergency is on them and then there is a crash program. We know precisely what we have been doing with \$50 million a year and we know it will take \$100 million of Federal funds joined by about approximately \$400 million of local funds. The local municipalities are bearing the major share of the job.

Mr. MORSE. 70 percent of it.

Mr. BLATNIK. The Federal Government is already working with them and stimulating and aggravating them in this whole program so our bill will raise the amount, it will double all the amounts for the States. It will catch up on most of the backlog. It is the minimum to provide and build a sound foundation for an all-out water pollution control program that will finally keep us abreast of this ever-growing problem—getting an adequate source of pure and clean water.

Mr. MORSE. Well, JOHN, I want to thank you very much for appearing on this program with me. I want to say to the people of Oregon, you have heard on the program with me Congressman JOHN BLATNIK, of Minnesota, the author of the water pollution law as it is now in the books and the proposer of a new law that will double the amount for the cleaning of the streams of America and how sorely we need this program. Right here in the Capitol of the Nation, we have the Potomac River and the Potomac River running through your National Capitol is the filthiest river in the world for a river of its size—12 feet of sewage sludge in some parts of that

river. The result is there can be no swimming in the river, signs all over "Wading Forbidden" in the Capital City of the United States and likewise let me say you don't even dare go out on a boat in the Potomac without running the risk to your health because even the spray from the water may result in your picking up some infection. And JOHN BLATNIK is our leader in trying to bring to an end this sorry condition of a great democracy having within it many polluted rivers and I'm proud, JOHN, to have you on the program with me.

This is WAYNE MORSE reporting from Washington, D.C. Until next week, same time, same station, I bid you goodbye. Thank you very much, JOHN.

Mr. BLATNIK. Thank you, Senator MORSE.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am answering the Governor of Oregon; and in that answer I shall assure him that on this one issue we stand shoulder to shoulder. I will do all I can, here in the Congress, to help him; and, in reciprocity, I want him to do all he can to help me with the White House. So in my letter I shall suggest to him that—appreciative as I am that he has called my attention to this matter—I have been away ahead of him and for some time have been calling it to the attention of the Congress. Now if the Governor will just help call it to the attention of the President—because, Mr. President, in our service in the Senate we develop intuitive hunches, and I have a feeling that he will have more influence with President Eisenhower than I do—and if the Governor will cooperate with me—as I shall cooperate with him, here in the Congress—by getting in touch with the White House and by pointing out to the White House as clearly as he pointed out to me, in his letter, what a shortsighted policy the White House is following in regard to pollution control, then the Governor of Oregon and I will be a team working together for the benefit of our State.

NATIONAL FUELS POLICY: COAL IS NEEDED

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last night a most significant event was held in Washington. It was a dinner given by the National Coal Policy Conference, an organization formed to advance the interests of the bituminous coal industry. The Conference includes coal producers, the United Mine Workers of America, the coal-carrying railroads, coal equipment manufacturers, and utility companies which burn coal.

This dinner, attended by many Senators and Representatives, had as its theme the need for a national fuels Policy. The chairman, George H. Love, of Pittsburgh, said that such a policy should be arrived at after a congressional study. The reasons advanced for a national fuels policy which would deal with our energy resources as a whole were impressive.

Among the speakers was John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a distinguished American and a dedicated labor leader. Not long ago, Mr. Lewis was reported to be seriously ill. But last night he showed all his old-time vigor. He declared there is imperative need for a

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee ordered reported wheat bill. Senate debated second supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to consider veto of REA loan approval bill on Thursday. Rep. Johnson, Wisc., urged enactment of dairy income stabilization program.

HOUSE

- ELECTRIFICATION.** Received from the President the veto message on S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans, and agreed to consider it today, Apr. 30. pp. 6321-2

Rep. Lane criticized certain aspects of reciprocal trade, stated that American industry is being "undermined" because "an agency of the Federal Government does not have the authority under existing law to insist that the recipients of its loans shall 'Buy American,'" referred to an REA loan to a Texas cooperative, part of which money was used to buy a Swiss generator, and urged that tariffs be raised "for the protection of our imperilled industries." pp. 6397-8.
- DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Rep. Johnson, Wisc., criticized the Secretary for spending "\$5 for every \$1 spent by his predecessors" while "net farm income has fallen from \$15.3 billion in 1952 to \$13.2 billion in 1958," stated that the dairy farmer was "one of the lowest men on the farm income totem pole," and discussed his dairy marketing bill to "establish the support level of 90% of parity for butterfat and manufacturing milk," to establish "a system of marketing quotas," and to give the milk producers an opportunity to vote on acceptance of the plan. R. 6379

3. PUBLIC LAND. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to authorize the classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes"; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 6399
4. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6000, to increase the limit for administrative settlement of claims against the U. S. under the tort claims procedure to \$3,000 (H. Rept. 323). p. 6399
5. WHEAT. The Daily Digest said "the Wheat Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 6737 (amended), to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and Public Law 74 (75th Cong.), as amended." p. D299
6. NATIONAL FLOWER. Rep. Price inserted a poem on the corn tassel and Rep. Rogers urged adoption of the carnation as the national flower. pp. 6383, 6394
7. RECLAMATION. This office has obtained, for reference and lending purposes, a few copies of a "committee print" of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, "Reclamation -- Accomplishments and Contributions." The publication was prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, at the request of several committee members, for the specific purpose of setting forth the favorable aspects of the reclamation program. The introduction states: "It presents a factual account of the achievements and contributions of the Federal reclamation program, including its history and background; physical accomplishments; contributions to the local, western, and national economies; feasibility, including costs and repayment; cooperation and coordination with local, State, and other Federal agencies; and a comparison of the reclamation program with other Federal public works programs."

SENATE

8. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 5916. No action was taken on items affecting this Department. pp. 6276-81, 6282-6, 6292-3, 6305-11
9. AIR POLLUTION. Passed with amendments S. 441, to continue for four years, until July 1, 1964, the Federal air-pollution control law. pp. 6264-7
10. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 548, to grant the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin Compact for the development and use of the water of the basin. pp. 6273-5
11. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Engle, passed over S. 91 and H. R. 460, to limit to cases involving the national security the prohibition on payment of retirement annuities to Federal employees. pp. 6262, 6268
12. MILK. At the request of Sen. Engle, passed over S. 1289, to increase and extend the special milk program for children. p. 6269
At the request of Sen. Engle, passed over S. 753, to authorize cooperative associations of milk producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups. pp. 6269, 6276
13. RESEARCH; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. At the request of Sen. Keating, passed over S. 690, to provide for research on increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. p. 6269

agency or officer of the United States Government or of any international commission or agency over or in the Great Lakes Basin or any portion thereof, nor shall anything contained herein be construed to establish an international agency or to limit or affect in any way the exercise of the treaty-making power or any other power or right of the United States. In carrying out its functions under this Act the Commission shall be solely a consultative and recommendatory agency which shall cooperate with the agencies of the United States and shall report annually to the Congress and to the President or to any official designated by the President, make available to the Federal Government any information within its possession and always provide free access to its records by duly authorized representatives of that Government. The consent herein granted does not extend to paragraph B of article II or to paragraphs K and M of article VI of the compact; and consent is granted with respect to paragraph D of article VI of the compact subject to the following conditions: (1) cooperation shall be extended to and carried on with the Government of Canada or any of its subdivisions only through or with the approval of the Department of State; (2) cooperation with an international commission or agency having jurisdiction in the basin shall be extended only to the United States section thereof and in such manner as the section may direct; and (3) proposals to any such international commission or agency shall be submitted only to the United States section thereof and shall be submitted to that section only through the Government of the United States. The consent herein granted is on condition that recommendations under article VI, paragraphs B and G, shall not be made to any foreign government or subdivision thereof and that recommendations to international bodies or agencies shall be made through the Department of State.

SEC. 3. (a) A Federal representative to the Commission shall be appointed by the President, and shall report, in writing to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and to the President either directly or through such agency or official of the Government as the President may specify. Such representative shall have all the rights and privileges of any other member of the Commission except that he shall have no vote. (b) The Federal representative shall receive compensation and shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as provided for experts and consultants under sections 5 and 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 and the Travel Expense Act of 1949, except (1) that his term of service shall be governed by the terms of this Act and shall not be affected by the time limitations of said section 15, and (2) his per diem rate of compensation shall be in such amount, not in excess of \$100, as the President shall specify, but the total amount of compensation payable in any one calendar year shall not exceed \$15,000: *Provided*, That if the Federal representative be an employee of the United States he shall serve without additional compensation: *Provided further*, That a retired military officer or a retired Federal civilian officer or employee may be appointed as such representative, without prejudice to his retired status, and he shall receive compensation as authorized herein in addition to his retired pay or annuity but the sum of his retired pay or annuity and such additional compensation as may be payable hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 in any one calendar year. (c) The Federal representative shall be provided with office space, consulting, engineering, and stenographic service, and other necessary administrative services. (d) The compensation of the Federal representative

shall be paid from the current appropriation for salaries in the White House Office, or for staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects. Travel and other expenses provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be paid from any current appropriation or appropriations selected by the head of such agency or agencies as may be designated by the President to provide for such expenses.

SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

AMENDMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

The bill (S. 1197) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, this bill amends section 251 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, by deleting the words "and July" in the first sentence thereof. The first sentence of section 251 now provides that the AEC shall submit to the Congress, in January and July of each year, a report concerning the activities of the Commission. This amendment, in substance, provides that the Commission shall in the future submit such report only in January and not also in July, and thus on an annual, rather than a semiannual basis.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the Senator for his explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1197) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 251 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, is amended by deleting the words "and July" in the first sentence thereof.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1228) to amend Public Law 85-590, to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, may I ask for an explanation of this bill, also?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, this bill amends Public Law 85-590, the AEC Authorization Act for the current fiscal year 1959, to increase the authorization for project 59-c-5, phermex installation, Los Alamos, N. Mex., from \$2,250,000 to \$3,550,000, or a net increase of \$1,300,000.

This amendment is just an increase in the authorization for the single project 59-c-5, and does not increase the total amount authorized by Public Law 85-590.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the distinguished Senator for his explanation.

I understand the bill was reported unanimously from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. ENGLE. The Senator is correct. The bill was requested by the Atomic Energy Commission. The letter of the Commission and an unclassified analysis of the project are printed in the committee report, on pages 2 and 3 thereof.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter and analysis be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the letter and analysis were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
February 24, 1959.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: I have submitted today to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate proposed legislation which would amend the 1959 authorization act (Public Law 85-590) to increase the amount authorized for project 59-c-5, phermex installation, Los Alamos, N. Mex., to \$3,550,000 from \$2,250,000.

The increase of \$1,300,000 is attributable to a sharp rise in the cost of components, the need for considerably more monitoring and control equipment than had been originally anticipated and charges in machine design to insure more satisfactory performance. No change is being made in the scope of the project. Since even greater emphasis must be placed upon nonnuclear methods of development during a test moratorium, the need for the phermex installation becomes more compelling than at the time the project was originally requested.

Copies of the proposed legislation and the unclassified analysis of the project are enclosed. Copies of the classified analysis will be furnished separately to your staff.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. VANCE,
Acting Chairman.

59-c-5. Phermex installation, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$3,550,000:

This project will provide a weapons diagnostic facility consisting of laboratory and power control buildings, phermex chamber, detection chamber and X-unit pad. This facility will be located in a remote technical area at Los Alamos.

During the past year the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has continued development work to improve the machine design. As a result of the more definitive information developed by this continual study, the estimated cost of the project has been increased by \$1,300,000 over the amount authorized by Public Law 85-590. The higher estimate is attributable to a sharp rise in the cost of components, the need for considerably more monitoring and control equipment than had been originally anticipated and changes in machine design to insure more satisfactory performance.

The AEC also furnished the Joint Committee a classified statement containing additional information justifying this project which is necessarily classified because of the defense information and restricted data which it contains.

In a hearing held in executive session before the Subcommittee on Legislation on February 27, 1959, the following representatives of the AEC testified in support of this project: Mr. A. R. Luedicke, general manager; Brig. Gen. A. D. Starbird, director of the division of military application; and Mr. Don S. Burrows, controller. The testimony indi-

cated that the project was ready for construction and that the Commission considered it important for its atomic weapons development program.

COMMENTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

1. Public Law 85-590 contains in section 102 certain limitations on the authority of the Commission to start projects authorized by section 101. Insofar as project 59-c-5 is concerned, it was provided that the Commission was authorized to start this project only if the currently estimated cost does not exceed by more than 25 percent the estimated cost set forth in the act, \$2,250,000. Inasmuch as the current estimated cost is now \$3,550,000, the increase of \$1,300,000 is more than the maximum allowable 25 percent. Thus the Commission is not authorized to start project 59-c-5 without amendment to Public Law 85-590. The Commission has stated that the increase is attributable to the sharp rise in the cost of components, the need for considerably more monitoring and control equipment than had been originally anticipated, and changes in machine design to insure more satisfactory performance.

2. The Joint Committee recommends that this bill be considered and enacted by the Congress as soon as possible, in order that this project, important to our atomic weapons program, may proceed as expeditiously as possible.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS

In accordance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill accompanying this report are shown as follows (new matter is printed in *italic*, and deleted matter is shown in brackets):

"PUBLIC LAW 85-590

"SEC. 101. PLANT OR FACILITY ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 261 a. (1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the sum of \$386,679,000 for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, as follows:

"* * * * *

"(c) ATOMIC WEAPONS.—

"* * * * *

"5. Project 59-c-5, phermex installation, Los Alamos, N. Mex., [~~\$2,250,000~~] *\$3,550,000.*"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1228) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101(c) of Public Law 85-590 is amended by striking therefrom the figure "\$2,250,000" for project 59-c-5, phermex installation, Los Alamos, N. Mex., and by inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$3,550,000."

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

The bill (S. 895) to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over, Mr. President. I will say, Mr. President, that we have not had an opportunity to study any bills which may be on the calendar, from this point on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The clerk will state the bill at the foot of the calendar.

BARGAINING WITH PURCHASERS BY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF MILK PRODUCERS

The bill (S. 753) to authorize cooperation associations of milk producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Over, by request, Mr. President.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I understood that an explanation of the bill was desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. AIKEN. I can understand perhaps why the Senator from California might want to have the bill go over. As originally introduced, the bill would have applied to all cooperative associations. There was rather strenuous objection from some of the cooperative group associations on the Pacific Coast, because of fear that passage of the bill would not work out to their advantage. Therefore, the bill was changed to apply to milk marketing cooperatives only.

The need for the bill is that under the law, the Capper-Volstead Act, the cooperative associations which do business in a marketing agreement area may get together and sit down with a distributor to bargain in relation to the distribution of milk, and all the cooperatives may get together and bargain with the distributor, but then under the Robinson-Patman Act they have to give the same identical terms to every other distributor and have to deal with the distributors one by one. For that reason, the process becomes rather expensive and it is a rather cumbersome way of doing business in a milk marketing area where there is a Federal order.

The bill would permit these groups to bargain with more than one handler at a time, because they have to give them all the same identical terms, whatever the terms may be.

The bill has been changed. It was amended in the committee last year, I believe, so as to prohibit strictly any discussion of resale prices of the milk. That was to overcome an objection on the part of the Department of Justice.

After those things were done, the bill was passed by the Senate last summer, without any opposition; but failed of passage in the House.

Under one law the milk cooperatives have to do one thing, and under another law they are constantly in trouble if they try to do it in the most efficient manner.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I have no personal objection to the bill, but by request, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

That concludes the call of the calendar.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is designated "4-28-59-A."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, it is proposed to strike out lines 10 through 18.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment is directed toward eliminating the additional appropriation of \$283,000 for furniture, and so forth for the new Senate Office Building. It should be remembered that last year when this question was before the Senate, an appropriation of \$1 million was requested. I moved at the time that this figure be cut in half, and stated that in my judgment, \$1 million was an excessive figure. I urged that instead of all the offices in the new building being equipped with new furniture, a large portion of the used furniture from the Old Senate Office Building be transferred to the new building. The final result was that the appropriation for \$1 million was approved although that amount represented \$300,000 less than was originally requested.

This year the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, came forth with a request that \$293,000 additional be appropriated for furniture. This request, if granted, would, of course, practically bring the total appropriation to the \$1,300,000 which was requested last year, which request the Senate Committee rejected and reduced to \$1 million.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations this year has reduced the request of the Architect of the Capitol by \$10,000, but retains a request for a further appropriation of \$283,000.

Upon close inspection of the testimony of Mr. Stewart, under cross-examination by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], it appears that \$113,000 of this amount is to provide additional furniture in 40 office rooms of the new building, \$150,000 is to provide carpets in 207 rooms, at an average cost of approximately \$750 per room per carpet. It is these major items which

I believe should be eliminated from the bill. I should like to point out for the sake of the record what every Senator knows, that the corridors of the Old Senate Office Building are jammed with the furniture which has been taken out of the offices in that building, and which apparently is not to be used in the new building.

I mentioned on the floor of the Senate yesterday the results of the census which I had taken of the furniture. We had a count made yesterday. We found in the corridors and in the attic of the Old Senate Office Building 375 desks. That ought to be enough to provide furniture for 40 offices. We found 215 steel filing cabinets. That number would provide five filing cabinets to an office. We also found 400 chairs. That would make 10 chairs to an office. I mentioned the fact that there were also bookcases in the corridors, but I did not mention the number, because I had not then taken a census. However, I have had a census taken this morning, covering the four floors of the Old Senate Office Building. We found 85 bookcases there.

Therefore we have ample furniture, more than enough, to equip the 40 offices. There is no necessity whatever to spend \$113,000 for furniture.

Now \$150,000 is requested for carpets. The Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, and the architects whom he has engaged for the building, were supposed to exercise great ingenuity in laying out the offices. They provided that the inner office of each Senator's suite should have a carpet, and the other offices were to have very fine rubber tile on the floor. The tile has been put in at great expense. Now it is claimed that the rubber tile is so dangerous that it is necessary to have carpets put down over it, at a cost of \$750 per carpet. That is \$150,000 more. There are other items, too, which are not needed, because we have on hand 85 bookcases, and there is no need for additional steel bookcases.

Therefore, this whole appropriation is unnecessary. At a time when the administration is making appeals to us to balance the budget, I believe it ill behooves the Architect of the Capitol, appointed by the President, and who holds his office at the pleasure of the President, to come forward with this request for expenditures for luxurious equipment.

Mr. President, this is not an issue between the Senator from Illinois and the Appropriations Committee. Last night I paid sincere tribute to the members of the Committee on Appropriations, particularly the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the committee chairman [Mr. HAYDEN], and I also paid tribute to the very able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. They can in no sense be held responsible for what is going on. They are busy men. The Architect of the Capitol works at this job day in and day out with his staff assistants, and I believe, to say the least, he has not been economical in the expenditure of public funds.

This is only a part of the general program the Architect of the Capitol is carrying out. He was largely the moving

spirit behind the construction of another House Office Building. Its exact cost is not certain, but this morning's Washington Post states it is to be \$64 million. It will be interesting to see whether this figure will increase as the work progresses.

Mr. Stewart was largely responsible for the building of the new Senate Office Building, which initially was promised to cost only \$20,600,000, but which now will cost over \$25 million, and which, with the request for \$750,000 more for construction and equipment in the new building, the request for \$283,000 for furniture, the request for \$4 million for completing the subway, and bringing it across the road, and for the construction of a terminal which will rival the Moscow subway, will cost only \$5 million more or a total of over \$30 million.

Therefore, if we approve the program of the Capitol Architect, we will have an expenditure of \$30,500,000. And the end may not be yet. I say that because in the testimony which the Architect gave before the subcommittee it was apparent that he would like to redevelop the north or Senate wing, and that he also has designs on the House wing. We know that he is reconstructing the central portion of the Capitol at a cost of at least \$17 million.

Therefore, the Architect of the Capitol has mapped out a gigantic program. What we are really trying to do is to help the members of the Committee on Appropriations, who are busy men dealing with many other things, to resist the blandishments of the Capitol Architect. I say that this is not a case of the Senator from Illinois versus the Appropriations Committee in any sense. It is a case of the people of the United States versus the bureaucracy of the Eisenhower administration.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I warmly commend the Senator from Illinois for the pending amendment and for the series of amendments which I understand he intends to call up. This is not an easy or pleasant thing to do, but it is essential and important that it be done.

I also commend the Senator from Illinois for his remarks about the Committee on Appropriations. I read his speech of last night, in which he emphasized the fact that the Appropriations Committee has done an outstanding job, and a very thorough job. Service on the Committee on Appropriations is perhaps the most onerous and difficult work in the Senate. The members of the committee have done an extremely good job. I am sure that the amendments offered by the Senator from Illinois are offered in a spirit of constructiveness and in an attempt to try to improve somewhat the excellent work which the members of the committee have already done.

It is extremely important for U.S. Senators, who believe in economy, to set a good example themselves. As I understand, the furniture to which the Senator

has referred is for the use of Senators and their staffs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. And it is also for use by committees.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And committees also, on which, of course, the Senator serves.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. In the second place, I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois whether there has been any reply to him to the effect that the furniture is obsolete or cannot be used. I refer to the furniture which he found in the corridors and in the attic of the Old Senate Office Building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course, it has been used. It was used until the last few days. It was used in the present or Old Senate Office Building. I have such furniture in my own office. I believe that furniture, like wine, improves with age. The old chairs are more comfortable than the new chairs. The old couches are more comfortable than the new ones. The old desks are perfectly adequate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Can the Senator from Illinois, with his fertile imagination, think of anything which would justify the new furniture on the ground that it will provide better service for the increased taxes which will result?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I think it is sheer waste.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Before any furniture was decided upon for the new building, a questionnaire was sent to each and every Senator. The new furniture was not forced upon Senators. They were asked in the questionnaire whether they wanted to move to the new building and also whether they wanted to take with them their old furniture, or to have new furniture provided.

Seventy-two percent of the Senators who answered wanted to move to the new building and to have new furniture. That was the only reason why the buying of new furniture was recommended.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is a new Congress. There are many new Senators. When the new Senators came here, they did not commit themselves on a questionnaire. Apparently 28 percent of the Senators who answered the questionnaire, plus some of the other Senators, did not want new furniture. Since there are some 300 offices in the new building, this furnishing of 40 offices really refers to only 13 percent of the offices.

So I think under my proposal it will be possible to provide the simple life for those who like simplicity and will not force upon them the expenditures of the unwilling and imprudent; namely, luxury and extravagance.

Mr. CHAVEZ. A number of the senior Senators are remaining in the old building. I do not know how many rooms the Senator from Illinois has at the moment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have six.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know the Senator is going to have two additional rooms assigned to him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will have two additional rooms assigned to me, after having handled a large volume of work for 10 years with only four offices.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think the Senator is entitled to the additional rooms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from New Mexico. I am happy with the old furniture.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know the Senator is. Everyone of those rooms has a rug in it, and has had it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from New Mexico thinks there is danger of slipping, I will allow him to have the rugs taken up from my offices and transferred to the New Senate Office Building, to be laid there.

Mr. CHAVEZ. No one denies the sincerity of purpose or the honesty of the Senator from Illinois. But, after all, certain committees have certain responsibilities given to them by law. There is a reason why all these things have been done. In connection with the extension of the Capitol, it was carried in the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1956.

Public Law 242, 84th Congress, provides for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol in substantial accordance with an approved architectural plan, but "with such modifications and additions, including provision for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said Commission."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from New Mexico forgive me for interrupting him? I think he is reading from the authorization for the changes in the central portion of the Capitol, not the authorization for the new office building.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am one of those who voted against that authorization, but I do not think what I am now discussing relates to that.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It has to do with the tunnel to which the Senator from Illinois has referred.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall come to the tunnel in another amendment; for the moment I am speaking about furniture, carpets, et cetera.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Referring to furniture, whether the Senators who answered the questionnaire are now Members of the Senate or not, they were then Senators of the United States. Seventy-two percent of them, after they were asked, stated that they wanted to move into the new building, and that they wanted new furniture. Many Senators discussed the question with their office personnel—typists, clerks, and administrative assistants. The personnel informed their respective Senators that they wanted new furniture. The committee was only trying to carry out the desires of the Senators.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think another vote should be taken on this question, so that the Senate as a whole can pass upon the matter. The 86th Congress has a number of new Senators. Some of them may be of a different mind.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am glad there are new Senators here. The project of the new Senate Office Building was started by a predecessor of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct; the man whom I defeated for the Senate.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Probably on that idea.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, no; that was not an issue in the campaign.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Or on that justification. Nevertheless, it was started in 1949, but the start of the project was delayed so often that it became necessary to wait until 1954. At that time, costs had risen. That is why the costs for the construction and furnishing of the new building have been so high. But the furniture was not forced on Senators at all.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I was talked into moving into the new office building by my staff when I was in Wisconsin. When I returned and found I had been moved, I was most unhappy about it and changed my mind, but too late. I think one of the prerogatives of the office of a Senator is that a Senator may change his mind once in awhile. I should like to change my mind with respect to the questionnaire which was circulated. I ask the Senator from Illinois whether he has any knowledge that such a questionnaire has been circulated with respect to carpets. My office is now in the new office building. Four of the five rooms of my suite are not carpeted. I presume the proposal before the Senate now is to carpet those rooms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I, myself, think it would be bad for a number of reasons.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Carpeting would be bad.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I think carpeting would tend to destroy attractiveness of appearance. I think the additional expense of \$150,000 to lay carpets, without asking Senators about it, would be an extravagance.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think it would make the Senate look ridiculous, very frankly. We should all care sufficiently for the good reputation of the Senate not to take such action.

I had hoped that the members of the committee would withdraw their requests, because, frankly, I think they have been talked into this by the Architect of the Capitol. I do not see any reason why we should defend his bureaucracy. The Architect of the Capitol is not chosen by either Congress or those who elect the Members of Congress; he is appointed by the President. He holds office at the pleasure of the President. His appointment does not have to be confirmed by Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Would not the Senator agree to an appropriation large enough to paint some attractive, lively murals on the walls of the tunnel between the Old Senate Office Building and the New Senate Office Building?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think there is much to be said for paintings around the Capitol. I think they would perhaps cover up some of the other atrocities. I have often thought the walls could be used for paintings; but the trouble is that when such a suggestion is made, everyone has a different idea of what is art. I once got into a very unhappy experience on that subject when I helped to arrange for the decoration of some Midwestern post offices. There is always a controversy between the traditionalists and the modernists, between the classicists and the neoclassicists, between the portrait painters and the landscape painters. So it is very difficult to determine the kind of paintings to be used, and also where the portraits shall come from. The Senator from Vermont comes from a State which has some very eminent painters—at least, they spend their summers in Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. They spend winters there, too. Even a snow scene would be better than the present drab walls. When one walks through the tunnel now he gets the impression that a chair may be waiting for him at the other end.

Mr. DOUGLAS. One of the paintings I like is of Mount Equinox. I would be glad to see a painting of Mount Equinox, if we could have one of the Dunes, as well.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Although this is a small item, it is one of great importance, because it will reduce the expense of the U.S. Senate. This is a proposal for spending made by an officer appointed by the administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Appointed by the President of the United States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The position of the Democratic Senator from Illinois is that the proposal is wasteful.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. So the Senator from Illinois feels that we should not only oppose wasteful spending, but that we should accomplish, in practice, economy on ourselves and in our own offices.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

And I hope our good friends on the Appropriations Committee, on both the Democratic side and the Republican side, will disavow this attempt to use them to help obtain expenditures for luxurious items.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the last argument made by the Senator from Illinois had not convinced me that he is wrong, I might agree with him. But he is willing to spend money to have pictures of landscapes painted on tunnel walls, although he is not willing to have carpets placed in the new building, so the girls in the offices will not break their legs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I meant to say that the paintings should be donated; and I am willing to subscribe to a fund for decorating the walls. I will start the fund right now; I will give \$20 for a good mural.

In fact, I will make another offer: I will offer to buy rubber heels for every

clerk, male or female, in the 250 offices; and if the Senator from New Mexico will send me the foot measurements of his clerks, I will send the heels to him tonight.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish wholeheartedly to endorse the offer the Senator from Illinois has made for the purchase of heels for all employees who work in the Senate Office Building—because, although he may not know it, in one town in Vermont more heels are manufactured than in all the rest of the country put together. In that town, soles are made, too.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was going to ask whether Vermont had the record for the number of heels which it produces.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct; more heels are made in that one town than in all the rest of the country put together—and they are for sale.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is a dubious distinction.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the offer was dubious, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator from Illinois for yielding to me.

It is very laudable of the Senator from Illinois to try to purchase rubber heels and soles for the girls who work in the Senate Office Building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not think it is at all necessary, but I am willing to do it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let the Senator from Illinois try to do it, and let him see how many acceptances he will get. Evidently, he does not know the girls.

Mr. DOUGLAS. A second argument which has been advanced is that the electric typewriters make so much noise that it is necessary to install carpets, in order to deaden the sound. But there is already good insulation on walls and the ceiling.

Mr. CHAVEZ. For the moment, I shall confine my remarks to the suggestion about heels.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not an expert on that subject.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Two girls in the Senate Office Building already have broken their legs while they were working there.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What are their names?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not recall their names. But they had to go to the hospital.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did they break their legs, or did they just fall? Many women have fallen, you know—although not in the Senate Office Building.

Mr. CHAVEZ. My point is that we do not want the young women who work in the Senate Office Building to be injured in any way.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not think there is any danger; I think it is a safe building—safe physically and safe morally. I repudiate the suggestion of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. No; the suggestion which was made was that the Senator did not want anyone to fall in the Senate Office Building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Mexico is very solicitous.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, I am. I have a good office force. I am very proud of those who work for me. I never saw harder work done anywhere in Washington than the work that is done by the young women who work for the Members of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But I do not think they need \$150,000 worth of carpets.

Mr. CHAVEZ. They do not have the benefit of 8-hour laws or NRA hours. If the Senator for whom they work wants them to work until 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, they will be there. Some of them work until 10 or 12 o'clock at night.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is not an attack on the office force of the Senate. It is an attempt to save money for the taxpayers, because throughout the country people are in trouble; and many of those who are in trouble are compelled to pay Federal taxes that, if we are not careful, will be wasted. So we have the obligation to be economical.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course. But the Appropriations Committee also has an obligation.

This supplemental appropriation bill is not the creature of any particular member of the committee. The bill comes from the whole committee. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], presided over the committee's consideration of the bill. I participated in the consideration of the items in regard to the new office building and the so-called tunnel. I also participated in the consideration of the items which affect the Department of Defense. Other Senators who are on the committee worked on the items which affect other departments.

So the bill which has been reported to the Senate by the committee is the work of the whole committee. We worked on the bill in the best faith. The bill as we have reported it calls for appropriations of \$82 million less than the amounts called for by the budget; and I do not think that is a very small amount of money.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend, the Senator from New Mexico, that I was very careful, both last night and in the beginning of my remarks today, to make it clear that I was not reflecting in the slightest on the members of the Appropriations Committee. I do not want the Senator from New Mexico to try to make my amendment appear to be an attack upon their integrity, their devotion to the country, or anything of the kind.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not so regard it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But all Members of the Senate who vote for the passage of the bill will, in essence, approve all the items contained in it. If my amendment is rejected, that will mean that Senators approve of this appropriation of \$283,000; and then, when we return

to our States, we shall have to defend our action, because this is a democracy.

Personally, I do not think an item of this kind can legitimately be defended. I would hate to be asked, when I was in Illinois, "Why did you vote for spending money for furniture which was not needed and for carpets on floors which already are expensive—because they already have rubber tiling?"

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the Senator from Illinois will permit me to speak further, let me say there are better floors in the old Senate Office Building, because those floors are marble. Nevertheless, there are carpets on them.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I am very glad to yield to my very dear friend, the Senator from North Dakota, whom all of us love. If anyone is in trouble, he can be certain that the Senator from North Dakota will come to his or her aid. Moreover, there is a touch of mischief in the Senator from North Dakota. So I await with interest what he is going to say.

Mr. LANGER. I want to come to the aid of the Senator from Illinois, because I think he is in trouble. [Laughter.]

Some years ago, before I was reelected, I conceived the idea of taking back to North Dakota, with me, the desk I had in my office in the Senate Office Building. Therefore, I had it appraised; I wanted to know what I would have to pay for that old desk. To my surprise, it was appraised at \$800.

As I understand from reading the newspapers, there are scores of these desks. Can the Senator tell me the number?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; there are 375 good desks in the corridors and in the attic.

Mr. LANGER. I am talking about the desks that Senators use. Mine was appraised at \$800. And, even then, those in charge said they would not sell it, because they could not replace it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from North Dakota is talking on my side of the issue.

Mr. LANGER. Yes, I am talking on the Senator's side; I am helping him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Good.

Mr. LANGER. Because I think he is absolutely right. I do not see how we can go before the taxpayers and justify the purchase of scores and scores and scores of expensive new desks, when we already have all those desks available for use. I do not know of any Member of this body who would not be able to use one of those old desks?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Does not he also believe that the chairs we have are good, too?

Mr. LANGER. They certainly are.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Four hundred of them are stacked up. Could not they be moved into the new offices? And there are 85 good wooden bookcases. They do not need to be scrapped and to be replaced with steel bookcases, do they? And there are 215 steel filing cases, each with 4 drawers.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to say that both the Republican platform and the Democratic platform called for economy. Here we have a chance to show that we are really in favor of economy. So I shall support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As always, the Senator from North Dakota is the friend of the underdog.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I recall that at one time Secretary Wilson made a reference to kennels and dogs. So there is nothing wrong there.

In reference to the desks which now are piled up in every corridor of the Old Senate Office Building, let me say to the Senator from Illinois that as soon as the two extra rooms are made available to Senators, after the reconstruction work is done, every one of those desks will be used in those rooms. They are not to be given away to anyone, or sold. They are to be put back in the rooms of the Old Senate Office Building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I already have my old desk and chairs. I believe Senators in the new building, with the exception of some of their rooms, already have their desks and chairs. What the Senator is asking is that we equip all the offices in the new building with new furniture. I am saying now, as I said last year, that I think we should utilize a large portion of the old furniture, instead of scrapping it and throwing it away.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not doubt the sincerity of purpose of the Senator from Illinois—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not doubt the sincerity of purpose of the Senator from New Mexico, so we are even.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not doubt a word the Senator says. I am trying to explain why the action complained of was taken. I have absolutely no quarrel with the argument of the Senator from Illinois, because I know he believes in what he is urging—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why does not the Senator support me, then? I will withdraw my amendment and the Senator can offer the amendment, if he cares to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Oh, no.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I was not present, but I understand there was some discussion about the tunnel yesterday.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes. I am coming to that in a moment.

Mr. LANGER. We are trying to run the whole world, and countries all over the earth. We have American boys sticking their noses into every country of the world except Russia and the satellite countries. Yet we are not smart enough to build a tunnel from the Capitol to the Senate Office Building. Is that correct?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator is completely correct. The tunnel is a blind alley. I shall come to that subject later. Right now I want to stick to the subject of furniture.

Mr. LANGER. I want the Senator to know I am going to aid him in the tunnel amendment also.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Good for the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If we want to save money, there are many ways in which we can do so. In the same bill, the committee restored \$100 million for foreign aid. The Senator is not willing to provide real necessities for our offices in order that the service Senators render may be facilitated, but he possibly will vote for the restoration of the \$100 million. The Senator could save \$100 million on that item.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The request for the restoration of the \$100 million was made by the President. Indeed, the restoration was less than he requested. He wanted \$125 million. The committee restored \$100 million. I may say that although I have been a supporter of foreign aid, I am in doubt as to how I am going to vote this time. I am tired not only of waste, but I am sick and tired of supporting the administration on foreign aid measures and then finding that the Republican Party and the Republican administration, because I supported this administration on foreign aid, accuse me of being a wild spender. So do not count me necessarily as a supporter of the foreign aid appropriation. I am in doubt as to how I shall vote. But I should like to point out that it has nothing to do with the subject of furniture. The "flowers that bloom in the spring tra-la" have nothing to do with the question of furniture.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The question does have something to do with it, because the item is in the bill, and the Senate will come to it eventually. The committee was not willing to give \$2 million to the State of West Virginia so that people there could be put to work. There are about 60,000 miners out of work. Yet, money is provided in this bill to build a dam in Taiwan.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator is willing to eliminate the item for furniture and furnishings and apply the \$283,000 for the relief of unemployed, I would be willing to withdraw both amendments and propose to provide that the money should be used for the distribution of food in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Will the Senator agree to that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I would be glad to provide for such relief.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator agree to put the \$4,283,000 which is involved in a fund to purchase surplus food and distribute the food to the people of West Virginia and Kentucky?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will tell the Senator why I will not agree.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator does not want waste, and I am for—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator mean he is for waste?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am against the waste of money we appropriate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We have spent probably as much as we are going to get for the new tunnel. If the new tunnel is not completed, it will come to a dead end and will be a complete waste.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will not speak about it until later, except to say that the Architect of the Capitol has apparently tried to confront us with an accomplished fact, and has not observed due caution and architectural commonsense in the laying out of the tunnel, but, instead, has brought the tunnel to about 100 feet from the Senate wing of the Capitol. He now wants about \$4 million to complete it.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I hope the Senator realizes there is more than one way to waste money. The tight money, high interest rate policy of the present Administration has cost this country about \$8 billion in taxes. That policy has cost probably 1,000 times as much as the total savings which would have been effected had the amendments the Senator has offered to reduce expenditures of the Government been enacted. The Senator has been quoted as advocating the high interest policies. Those policies have resulted in costing the people of this Nation about \$15 billion each year. It operates as hidden taxes on the masses of our people.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that the quotations which have been used by Secretary Humphrey have embarrassed me, too. First I am held up as a wild spender. Then I am called a fiscal savior. I will discuss the question later of whether the Federal Reserve Board should support the bond market and keep the interest rates artificially low; but the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from New Mexico are trying to lead us away from the issue now before the Senate. The issue is whether the Senate should spend \$283,000 for furniture and carpets which are not needed. That is the issue.

I am pained to see my fellow Democrats pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, a Republican, who was nominated by a Republican President, and not confirmed by the Senate, who holds office at the will of the President. I am pained to see my fellow Democrats rush to his defense.

Mr. LONG. If the Senator would restrict his amendment to providing that no Republican's office shall have carpets, I might be willing to go along, but I expect to vote to have the rugs where secretaries of Democrats are going to be walking in the offices.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not think we should spend \$150,000 for those rugs. I do not believe in it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If we may get back to a pertinent matter—

Mr. DOUGLAS. It would be welcome, indeed, to get back to something pertinent.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Something has been said which, if it can be verified, would have great influence on me. The implication was made that if the \$113,000 for additional furniture is not provided,

then staff assistants in the offices of Senators would be without desks, chairs, or necessary files. If that is not true, if the furniture referred to by the Senator from Illinois is sufficient to cover all the needs of Senators' offices, then I would enthusiastically support his position. I do not know how any Senator could be against it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say that on page 1163 of the hearings there is a statement on the construction of the additional Senate office building. Cross-examination about that matter appears on succeeding pages.

There has already been spent, for furniture and furnishings, roughly, nearly a million dollars. On page 1176 of the hearings there is a list of the items, by contractor and by method of awarding the contract. The total is almost a million dollars, so that much has been spent on furniture already.

There are 40 offices which have not been equipped with new furniture. My proposal is to take the surplus of used furniture and put it into the 40 offices and committee rooms.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The position of the Senator from Illinois, as I understand it, is that since the size of staff has not changed much, with only two Senators more than there were last year, the million dollars should be adequate to provide all the necessary furniture we need for roughly the same sized staff and two more Senators' offices. That is the two additional Senators from Alaska. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That seems to be sensible.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As a matter of fact, I do not think a million dollars was needed, to begin with.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I proposed that we cut the million dollars to \$500,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the original request was for \$1,350,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The committee decided that the work could be done for a million dollars. After we went forward, we found that the million dollars would not adequately furnish the building. That is the explanation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The million dollars would not furnish new furniture for every person who works in the new office building. My point is that some of the used furniture, which has been taken out of the offices in the old building, could be transferred to the new building. That is my position.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will say to the Senator once again, with regard to the old furniture, that every piece of furniture presently there is going to be used in the Old Senate Office Building. If we want to furnish the new offices in the new building, we will have to provide new furniture. All the furniture which can be seen in the hallways will be used.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All I can talk about is what I know concerning my corridor, which is one-sixteenth of the building. The offices along that corridor, so far

as I can tell, already have furniture in them. I have an adequate supply of furniture in my six rooms. The furniture is perfectly adequate. However, there are hundreds of pieces in the hall, and some in the attic.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The largest suites in the old building were probably four rooms. It is contemplated that every Senator in the old building shall now have six rooms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Senators already have that much room. The point is that in some offices previously the clerks were packed very closely together, and will not be packed as closely together in the future.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore, there are surplus desks which have been moved out into the hall.

For instance, in one of my offices previously I had five assistants and now there are three. In another office I had five assistants, and now there are two. The surplus stock would have been moved out into the hall, except that we moved it laterally along the line into the new offices. We have equipped our six offices, I think, with identically the same furniture we had before. Therefore the furniture which was formerly in the two additional rooms I have is now surplus.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. LANGER. I understood the Senator from New Mexico to say that each Senator in the old building would have six rooms.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. I have been robbed. I have only five rooms.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will tell the Senator why: he does not watch over the situation. [Laughter.] The Senator should have kept in touch with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who belong to the group which assigns the rooms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

FOREIGN AID

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point an editorial published in today's Wall Street Journal.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PROPOSAL ON FOREIGN AID

One thing that makes U.S. foreign aid such a difficult issue to debate is that almost anything you say about it is true.

The U.S. aid program has done sensible things, and it has done foolish things. It has spent money efficiently, and it has spent wastefully. Among its administrators are men energetic and level-headed, and men who are boondoggiers and dunderheads. It has been a boon to foreign countries, and it has been a bane to them. It has made us friends abroad, and it has lost them. It has thus advanced the interests of the United States, and it has done those interests injury.

We have lately had a close look at U.S. foreign aid ourselves, in places as varied as the advanced nations of Europe and the so-called backward nations of Southeast Asia, and it would not be difficult to marshal evidence for any of these views.

This explains, we think, why it has been possible for reasonable men to argue that our present gigantic aid program must be preserved intact. Or to argue that all foreign aid is sheer nonsense better abandoned altogether.

Yet it seems to us that the truth is neither the one nor the other. And it also seems to us that the task of finding it begins with the separation of the general question of whether there is a point in any foreign aid and the question whether the U.S. foreign aid program as presently conceived and executed is a sensible one.

Foreign aid is not necessarily condemned by condemning the present program. Nor, conversely, is the present program—\$5 billion a year in some 70 countries—justified simply by justifying some uses for foreign aid.

For what they may contribute to the present debate, we will set down our own views. They are:

First, that there are circumstances today in which realism suggests that the United States can use foreign aid, economic or military, to promote its own best interests.

Second, that the present foreign aid program has lost touch with those realities and should be abandoned.

And third, that to find a foreign aid program manageable in size and reasonable in concept it will first be necessary to abolish the International Cooperation Administration, in fact as well as in name.

Foreign aid is one of the oldest, and at times one of the most useful, instruments of foreign policy.

Its origins probably reach farther back into history than history records, but it was certainly used extensively by the Romans in their day, by the British, French and other European powers, by the Russians in the days of the Czars and the Chinese in the days of the Emperors. In every case, the purpose and the objective has been straightforward: One country, by giving aid to another country, hoped to create or to preserve a state of affairs favorable to itself and saw some reasonable prospect that the aid would accomplish its purpose.

Today there are places in the world where this practical principle may apply to the United States. At least it is plain that without U.S. aid, military and economic, there would now be no such country as the Republic of Korea.

The critic of all foreign aid can argue whether the price paid was worth the gain. He would be hard put to argue that the aid in these cases did not have clear objectives against a measurable danger and a reasonable prospect of accomplishment—that is, that the aid could be disciplined by practical judgments.

It was on this principle that our foreign aid program was started and that, at the time of Greece and Turkey, it was supported by this newspaper.

But today our foreign aid program is something else again. From the premise that some foreign aid can be useful, our government has jumped to the conclusion that almost all foreign aid is justifiable. Foreign aid has ceased to be a precision tool of foreign policy and has become instead a program of "uplift" in all parts of the world. It is in this change that it has become unhinged from reason.

We no longer limit ourselves to giving some help, say, to Thailand that will strengthen its government or its people in resisting the military and diplomatic threats of Red China. Even in extending self-interest to generosity, we are not content with some modest aid that might attain some modest improvement in the Thai economy. We undertake to reshape the whole country, its agriculture, its industry, its public works, its schools, and even its customs and way of living.

In short, we no longer discipline ourselves in giving aid by hard, practical judgments on the point of danger, or on what we hope to accomplish or whether there is a reasonable prospect of accomplishing it. This gives our foreign aid program unattainable objectives, limitless costs, and accounts for practically all of its troubles.

Those troubles—the foolish spending, the waste, the graft, the irritation of the recipients with their benefactors—hardly need to be chronicled here. The point is that these are symptoms, not the real malady. The fundamental difficulty is in the concept of the foreign aid program, which makes all these things inevitable and buries what good there might be in foreign aid under an avalanche of errors.

The way back, it seems to us, must begin with a new sense of proportion on foreign aid, both as to the times and places where we will give aid and the manner in which we will give it.

This means abandoning the idea that the U.S. Treasury is a cornucopia for any country just because it is undeveloped, or backward or in financial troubles or could use some U.S. dollars. There's hardly any country in the non-Communist world that wouldn't fit such a loose standard; hardly any, in fact, that doesn't fit it now, and it is patently ridiculous for the United States to undertake to support some 70 countries.

It means, even when we do decide to aid some country, that we use some precision in what kind of aid we give for what purposes. Military aid to Korea, with a Red army across the border, is one thing; military aid to a South American country is something else again.

It means an insistence that the country can profitably use such aid as we do give and that it is willing to do its part.

And this means in practically every case that we turn from grants to loans, from the sweeping general program to consideration of specific projects, from sending hordes of American planners to sending a few technical advisers to help a country carry out its own plans in its own way, if we decide the plans are worth our helping at all.

We do not suppose that these will be easy decisions to make; in fact, the decisions will be harder than under the type of program we now have where many decisions are avoided by embracing nearly every kind of foreign aid almost anywhere.

But we are convinced that a program approached in this way will cost a fraction of what it now costs the U.S. taxpayer, that it will gain us flexibility in our foreign policy, and that in this fashion we may have a foreign-aid program that works to our own best interest instead of being, as it now too often is in too many places, a monstrous liability.

We are also now convinced that this is an impractical hope unless we first abolish the ICA.

This seems to us a prerequisite for two reasons. First, what is needed here is a completely new beginning which would replace the whole concept on which ICA is based. Secondly, under the concept of foreign aid we are now discussing an organization like ICA would be unnecessary.

Once we turn from grants to loans, from U.S.-planned projects to indigenous projects, from limitless to limited objectives, there will no longer be a need for a vast bureaucracy with swarms of oversea missions to replace the economy of these foreign countries.

And once we restore foreign aid to its role as an instrument of foreign policy, rather than as a program for uplift, there is not even need for a vast administrative machinery in Washington. The direction of it, and the primary policy decisions, could be made where other foreign policy is directed, in the State Department, with such military aid as may be necessary still handled by the Defense Department.

We recognize that even with this approach there will be some multiplication of offices. But it will help to correct what we are now persuaded was the fundamental error, the creation of a special organization to dispense foreign aid.

This is, indeed, the nub of the matter. An organization whose sole function is to give foreign aid is bound to proliferate plans and programs for spending because it has no other way to justify its existence. This is what has happened. A mission is sent to country X to "see what we can do for them" and by that process of bureaucratic cellular growth there sprout divisions to help on education, on roads, on public health or whatever. These need other divisions for housekeeping and soon the whole needs an office manager, a manager to manage the car pool and the secretary pool, a manager to manage personnel, living facilities and so on ad infinitum.

And it is simply not realistic to ask the education division, for example, to re-think itself out of existence. Or the mission as a whole to replan its program around a concept that will in effect liquidate its reason for being.

Ours is, perhaps, a drastic proposal. But we think too much of the debate on foreign aid has been on an all-or-nothing basis. The public is being asked to endorse all of what we are doing now, in exactly the way we are now doing it, or to abolish foreign aid altogether. Faced with that choice, it is very difficult to make any kind of reasonable case for continuing the foreign aid program at all.

Yet what we really need is a reappraisal of what foreign aid can do to serve our best interests—and what it cannot do—as an instrument of foreign policy. And we are not likely to succeed in that until we are willing to scrap the present set-up and make a fresh beginning.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the Senator from Illinois to some facts which he may have overlooked. From 200 to 250 employees of the Senate, who are attached to committees and subcommittees, have been moved into the two Senate Office Buildings. Most of them had been occupying quarters in buildings known as the Securities and Exchange Commission Building and the Home Owners Loan Corporation Building at the foot of Capitol Hill. They were rented quarters. By bringing those employees up to the Senate Office Buildings, we cease paying rent to other Government agencies.

The Committee on the Judiciary had the following subcommittees located elsewhere than in the office buildings: Internal Security, Antitrust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, Juvenile Delinquency, Patents and Trade Marks, Refugees and Trading With the Enemy.

The Subcommittee on Preparedness of the Committee on Armed Services, of which subcommittee the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is the chairman, also was located in rented quarters, as was a subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In addition, we have brought back to the Senate Office Buildings the indexers, who formerly occupied space in the Government Printing Office. It is now much more convenient for Senators to maintain contact with them.

Also, the Select Committee on Small Business, which is now practically a standing committee of the Senate, and the Joint Economic Committee, of which the Senator from Illinois is chairman, were located away from the Senate Office Buildings. All of the personnel of those committees are now being brought up from outside offices and placed either in the Old or the New Senate Office Building, where they are located much more conveniently for the service of Senators.

Naturally, it was necessary to provide furniture for these employees.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the members of the staffs of those subcommittees had furniture in the places where they previously worked?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why did they not bring their furniture with them?

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding is that some of it was rented furniture; it did not belong to the Senate. The Senate rented quarters and used some furniture borrowed from other departments of the Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Both furniture and quarters were rented?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not want to embarrass the Senator from Arizona by asking these questions, because he really

is not the person involved; it is the Architect of the Capitol. What does the Architect of the Capitol plan to do with the 385 desks, 400 chairs, 215 filing cabinets, and 85 wooden bookcases, which are now in the corridors of the Old Senate Office Building and in the attic? I think they can be used to furnish the rooms of the suites of Senators and committees. That is my whole case.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think most of the articles of the nature which the Senator mentioned will be returned to the old rooms after the rooms have been painted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that as every Senator has become settled, there has been a thinning out of the equipment. Equipment which had been accumulating in four rooms is now placed in five or six rooms. What has happened is that Senators who have moved out of the old building have had their old furniture placed in the halls, and when they moved into the new building they received new furniture at a cost of a million dollars.

Mr. HAYDEN. And each of the Senators who take their places will occupy five rooms in the building and will use the same furniture, after the rooms are painted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand that. But are not most of the suites painted now?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are being painted. As I walk along the corridors I see many rooms which are not yet painted, and I see the furniture in the halls outside. And as I see the rooms painted, I see the furniture returned to the rooms.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator said there were 275 people in the Securities and Exchange Building.

Mr. HAYDEN. I said there were about 200 or 250 employees in the Securities and Exchange Building and the Home Owners Loan Building.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the Senator from Arizona have the figures for the number of indexers?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are very few.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Twenty or thirty or so?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; less than half a dozen.

Mr. PROXMIRE. So, altogether, the total would be approximately 300 additional persons; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Perhaps.

Mr. PROXMIRE. One million dollars has been spent on furniture so far, after being appropriated last year; and now the request is for an additional \$283,000; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is furniture for the new building. The old furniture we have is used in the old building.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As I understand, the only ones who will need new furniture are, first, those the Senator from Arizona has just listed, who at the present time use rented furniture, and who

would have permanent furniture; and, second, the staffs of the two Senators from Alaska, who were not here during the last session. Therefore, it seems to me that the \$283,000 would be available for furniture for 300 or 350 persons. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all. The Senator must remember that Senators whose offices remain in the old Senate Office Building—those who could not get rooms in the new building—will have more rooms, and will need furniture for them.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand. But instead of having his office staff in a few rooms, with the desks and chairs jammed together, each such Senator will now have not more than three or four members of his staff in a room. But the same number of desks will be used, and the same number of chairs will be used; and, roughly, the same number of filing cabinets will be used. There simply will be more room.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is it the Senator's suggestion that the old desks could not be used in the new office building?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I, myself, would be delighted to use some of the old desks. My point is that when we are providing equipment and furniture for the committees, it may or may not be sensible or economical to use the old furniture we now have, rather than to scrap that furniture and buy new furniture.

Mr. HAYDEN. We are equipping the committee rooms and the subcommittee rooms with furniture. Obviously they have to have furniture.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The position of the Senator from Arizona, as I understand it, is that we have spent \$1 million for additional furniture, and that we need another \$285,000, roughly, in order to complete the provision of furniture for approximately 300 or 350 persons who previously used rented furniture.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know about that, at all. The amount of money appropriated for furniture for the new building turned out to be insufficient. Is not that correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. The first request was for \$1,350,000. The committee thought it could provide the needed furniture for \$1 million, so it asked for only \$1 million. But after the building was finished and after the furniture was moved in, we found that we did not have enough furniture, even with what had been bought with the \$1 million.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that \$115,000 is the proper figure for the extra furniture, disregarding the item of carpets. Is it the position of the Senator that when that furniture is available, there will still be a deficiency of desks and chairs?

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that a certain number of tables, chairs, and so forth, are required in order properly to equip the new offices in the New Senate Office Building, and that that amount of money is required for that purpose. However, I am not an authority on the subject.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. For several years we were considering the situation in the offices of Senators. We found, for instance, that the Senators from New York had the same number of clerks the Senators from New Mexico had—although obviously such an arrangement is unfair, because the much larger population of New York State requires the office forces of the Senators from New York to do three or four or five times as much work as that done by the office staffs of the Senators from New Mexico. Therefore, we included in the appropriation bill the amounts required on the basis of population. In other words, a Senator who represented a State with a population of 5 million would be allowed to employ a certain number of additional clerks; and a Senator who represented a State with a population of 2 million would be allowed to employ a lesser number of additional clerks. In many instances, some of the Senators from the larger States could not house all their employees in the rooms in the Senate Office Building which were assigned for their use. That is one of the reasons why many of those employees even had to use rooms downtown. I recall that we even had to go to the Library of Congress and try to obtain office space there; and I recall that when Senator Lehman was a Member of this body, he had about 12 employees in offices downtown, because there was not sufficient space for them in the Senate Office Building.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad to yield; or the Senator from Mississippi can have the floor.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I can throw additional light on the furniture item. Last year, I was chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. When the matter came to us, the estimates had already been made for the new furniture, based on the requests which had been submitted. The figure was \$1,350,000. There had been discussions in the newspapers, and perhaps mention on the floor, that some kind of special deal was going to be made about the furniture, that no competitive bids would be taken, and that the transaction would be a private one.

I remember that the Senator from Illinois was very reasonable in what he said to me about the matter. We made specific demand that competitive bids be taken in all possible cases. Then, as an experiment, we cut this figure in last year's appropriation bill to \$1 million; and we asked the commission to do all it could to hold the amount within that figure.

In light of what has happened, we are already right back to almost the identical figure—actually, a little less than that. The furniture has been purchased. There is not a scintilla of evidence of any wrongdoing about the matter or of any special "deal." Ninety-nine percent of the furniture was purchased on the basis of competitive bids.

So the amount now requested is just the second increment of what the original, known request was.

The only question is whether the Senate—not the Architect of the Capitol, not the Congress, but the Senate—is going to reverse itself, and is not going to supply the building with new furniture of proven quality and kind.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield, if I have the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to substantiate what the distinguished Senator from Mississippi has said. He is the chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee, and I am the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee. The statement he has made about the original request—namely, that it was \$1,350,000—is correct. We felt that by reducing that amount, and by providing at that time only \$1 million, which may or may not have been a mistake—that would have a tendency to cause the proceedings to be watched more carefully; and the result—if we proceeded in that way—might be a little more economy; and then we could have those in charge come back to the committee and ask for the exact amount of additional money they needed. We may have been wrong in proceeding in that way; but we proceeded from the point of view of what was best for the Senate and what was best in the interest of economy. In the way we proceeded we had a chance for a second look.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, on this point, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me?

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to yield.

First, let me thank the Senator from New Hampshire for the statement he has made. He and I were on the committee; and I agree with what he has said.

Now I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the item of \$283,000 include the cost of installing rugs? I understand that the installation of rugs is the major item of the cost; and it seems to have developed rather recently.

Mr. STENNIS. The item to which my remarks pertain is solely the one for furniture for the new building. It was the estimate of the Architect that it would cost \$1,350,000. But, for the reason which has been stated by the Senator from New Hampshire, we reduced that amount to \$1 million.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And the item now under discussion is for \$115,000, I believe.

Mr. STENNIS. This item is for \$283,000, as I recall.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand; and I understand that it includes \$150,000 for carpeting.

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct; the carpeting is included in the item of \$283,000.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that the furniture will cost \$115,000-plus; in

other words, there is some additional amount for filing cabinets.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes; that is approximately correct. I have not reviewed the figures in the last few months.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator's point would apply to furniture; but the carpeting is something additional and extra; is it?

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct. The carpeting is a new item. I did not mean to convey anything to the contrary.

I may say I have known about the need for additional facilities that has existed for years, and I have known of the conditions which have existed in the Old Senate Office Building, where the personnel have been working all these years. I do not know of any place which has been more crowded or where the people have worked harder than at least some of those who have been attached to the staff of the Senator from Illinois and some of the other staffs. As I walked by open doors, I observed some of the people working on perhaps one of his committees. The personnel come early in the morning. They are there all day. They work into the night. They have been working under those conditions for all these years. Young ladies at typewriters have had to work with perhaps the noise of five or six other typewriters pounding in their ears. If our medical authorities are correct in stating that a health factor is involved, then I do not think any employer in the Nation has neglected its workers more than the Senate has in some cases. The new building and adequate furniture have been long overdue.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. I would not want to let the impression get around that carpeting serves no purpose or that carpeting is unnecessary. I am located in the old office building and intend to remain there, but the use of carpeting serves a very important purpose so far as acoustics are concerned. Trouble is already being encountered in the attempt to reduce the amount of noise. Excessive noise results in tensions and difficulty in getting work done.

While the item now under consideration does not affect me personally, I think there is a particular purpose to be served by the use of carpeting, whether it be new or old carpeting. I do not believe rubber-tiled flooring is the answer from the standpoint of health and safety factors. I desired to bring that thought to the attention of the Senator from Mississippi.

I am heartily in sympathy with the attempts and desire of the distinguished Senator from Illinois to save money. I am fairly certain that the use of carpeting for the suites in the New Senate Office Building will not only improve the efficiency of the employees through lessening noise and providing more comfortable working conditions, but will actually save money in the long run; my concern regarding this amendment has to do with the best use to be made of

surplus furniture, and on that basis I may support the amendment.

I wish to quote to the Senate the reasons given by the Architect of the Capitol for the inclusion of carpeting in the suites. He said, and I quote:

In my report I explain that by stating that since the time when the building was originally planned and the use of the rubber tile was approved for all offices except the Senators' private offices, the use of electric typewriters and other machines have become much more prevalent, with the added noise of operations. When these machines are operated from stands or desks resting on tile, the noise factor is greatly increased, although acoustical tile and other acoustic materials are utilized on the walls throughout the suites. The use of carpets with rubber cushions underneath will greatly reduce the noise of the machine operation. Other advantages are that the carpets are safer to walk on, and the carpets will improve the appearance of the rooms, also, the daily cleaning and waxing of the rubber tile is more difficult and more costly, than daily cleaning of carpets.

Maintenance costs with carpets range from 40 percent to 50 percent less than maintenance costs for most floors. Over any period of time, this, of itself, amounts to enough to pay for most of the carpet costs and also installation costs. Furthermore, the modern carpet wears remarkably well and also protects other surfaces which are vulnerable to wear.

The controversy surrounding carpets here concerns offices, but a rapidly growing trend is the installation of carpeting not only in offices, but in corridors. The new Socony-Vacuum Building in New York, for example, has wall to wall carpeting in offices and corridors. So does the Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh; and the new Union-Carbide Building in New York, I am informed, also will have carpeting in the halls. The owners of these buildings are not operating them as a public service. It is necessary that they make a profit to stay in business. Evidently they feel that carpets, in the overall sense, are economical and an asset in their business operations.

Actually, the policy of the entire Federal Government toward the use of carpeting in its buildings is far behind the times. In the case of personnel, carpeting is restricted to officials with a GS-15 rating and above, and the minimum salary for GS-15 is \$12,770. The result is, of course, that very few workers rate carpets. The entire Federal Government spends only between \$2.5 and \$3 million for carpeting in a year. In 1957, I am informed that the Department of Agriculture spent only \$15,000. Incidentally, I am told that the standards for purchase were borrowed from the Department of Agriculture, but nobody knows who drew them for the Department, way, way back yonder.

Anyone who walks the corridors of our vast Government buildings hears the chatter of typewriters issuing from offices like the chatter of a vast drove of blackbirds or, if you please, our own starlings. The Government has made no studies and has no data about the effect of this noise on morale and efficiency. Aside from the economy factor, we do not know whether the use of carpeting would save money in other ways or not.

I would suggest that the Senator from Illinois join me at the proper time in moving for a study of the use for carpets in public buildings. Such a study, I am certain, will result in a sharp increase in Government carpet buying.

Such a study might even result in the use of carpets in the corridors and halls of our public buildings, including museums. In such a case, there will be a sharp decline in an annoying and prevalent malady in Washington, museum fatigue, which wears out even the hosts of young high school students who come here. It also might give us a little additional strength and vigor. We too do a lot of walking over hard surfaces, and anything which saves us unnecessary physical wear and tear is, I think, a contribution to good government.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator for his remarks.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. With regard to the question which has been raised by the Senator from Illinois, I believe the floors in all of the offices of various Senators need carpeting, from the point of view of acoustics and the possibility of slipping. There have been several instances of slipping. Of course, I think carpeting should be provided in the offices in the old office building, and that is also true of the new office building. Anybody who has had any experience at all with these offices will agree on the necessity of carpeting.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. I understand the pending amendment has to do only with furniture or carpeting.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding the amendment has to do with furniture and carpeting.

Mr. STENNIS. With respect to the new building, although I have not moved into it yet, I am in the process of doing so. However, I have been present in the hearing rooms in the new building. With all deference to what has appeared in the newspapers, about the defects of the new building, they are, to my mind, very small. When we study the question of Senators' being able to do their work more expeditiously, we must conclude that the new facilities are invaluable to a Senator's getting his work done. I have already worked in the new building as a member of the Appropriations Committee. Last week we had a delightful all-day session in the conference room, where we marked up this very bill. Everybody had an opportunity to be heard, to confer with staff members, to check items, and to go into the telephone booths and place necessary calls. Senators will be able to work much better with the new facilities available. I have also been in the smaller committee rooms in the new building. I think the advantage to the Senate as a whole and the committees which will work in the new building will be tremendous.

My only comment is that the facilities are long past due. The costs involved are high. One reason is that the Senate

dragged the matter along, delayed a decision, and put it off, and was unwilling to face the issue of Senators and their staffs having the appropriate tools with which to work.

I support the item.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Some statements have been made about the desirability of having carpeting in the new office building. I occupy a 5-room suite in that building. I understand the item in question is to provide carpeting, not in Senators' offices, but in the parts of the offices occupied by members of their staffs. Is that correct?

Mr. STENNIS. The item is to provide carpeting in the reception room and in the rooms where the staff members actually do the work.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I have been in a number of offices in the new building. I have noticed there is carpeting in the Senators' offices, but not in the offices occupied by the staffs.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. My experience has been that the rubber tiling is adequate. There has been no question of slipping. The improvement in acoustics involved is really one of the few good things that can be said in favor of the old building as it is without carpeting. Many mistakes have been made in the new building, but I do not think the installation of the rubber tiling has been one of them. I have not heard any grievances voiced by Senators on that account. I have heard of complaints on other grounds.

It seems to me that if the Senate provides carpeting merely to improve the acoustics, and so that the footing of stenographers will be made a little surer, it will be providing a frill and will be wasteful of the taxpayers' money. While the item involved represents an extremely small expenditure, it is symbolic, as an example. Economy begins at home. It seems to me we have here an opportunity to show we mean it when we say we are really trying to economize.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator from Wisconsin and his staff do not desire to have the carpeting, he has that choice. I personally think the carpeting would be an asset. I do not spend much time in those rooms. I wish I could spend more time there than I do.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the Senator from Wisconsin feels it is unnecessary to have carpeting in his offices, the money will not be spent for that purpose. He can individually set an example of economy if he feels this is the way to do it. But it is believed that providing carpeting will improve the acoustics, the health of our employees by relief from noise tensions, and will reduce the incidence of accidents from slipping. We who are concerned about these matters should be entitled to have the carpeting. Any U.S. Senator should have the right to

exercise his judgment in these matters wherever he may have his offices, in the old building or the new.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I have been listening to the debate and the discussion with great interest. I am particularly surprised by the suggestion that there should be carpets in the inner offices of Senators themselves, but not where their staffs work. I wonder if it would thus be possible to remove the roofs from over the offices where the staffs work, and save money that way? Perhaps we would not have to heat the rooms where the staffs are, but just where the Senators are. Perhaps we could economize to such an extent that we could have, in the new building and the old building, air conditioning only in the offices of Senators themselves, and not where their staffs work, but the staffs could use some of the old-fashioned Japanese fans.

It seems to me absurd to suggest that there should be one loft for the "kings" and another one for the "people." If there is going to be air conditioning and carpeting and roofs, let them be for everybody who works in the new building, whether they be Senators or staff members.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator for his suggestion.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, before the discussion is concluded, certain things should be borne in mind.

One of the main points for us to ask ourselves is, what is going to happen to the old furniture in the Old Senate Office Building? The corridors are jammed with it. I have inspected the attic. There is a great deal of furniture in the attic.

The census which I have taken, which I have repeated many times, shows that there are in the corridors 375 desks, 400 chairs, 215 steel filing cabinets, and 85 wooden bookcases.

The people who are now in the Old Senate Office Building already have their offices equipped. Virtually all the people in the New Senate Office Building have their offices equipped with new furniture. There is a surplus of furniture in the Old Senate Office Building. It is perfectly good furniture to use, but it is proposed not to use it, and instead to buy more new furniture at a cost of \$113,000.

On the question of carpets, I know the Senator from Oregon has made an argumentum ad hominem which is perhaps quite effective, but I think there is a real question as to the degree to which we can heap luxuries upon ourselves and upon our staffs at the expense of the taxpayers.

The building was presumably laid out with due attention to acoustics. I think it will be found that the walls and ceilings in the new building have been so insulated and so treated that there is far less noise, so far as that factor is concerned, than in the present office building: I do not think, therefore, that the added advantage, if there be any, of having a carpet on the floor to deaden the sound of electric typewriters, is worth paying \$150,000 of the taxpayers' money.

I am extremely skeptical about the dangers to life and limb from walking on the rubber tiling. I think there is very little danger of accident at all.

Mr. President, may we have order, please?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have received an added bit of information which is extremely important. It has been stated on the floor of the Senate that the furniture used by the committees which occupy the HOLC and the SEC Buildings are largely rented, and that moving the committees into the New Senate Office Building would make it necessary to buy new furniture.

The custodian's office has just informed my assistant that the furniture in these buildings is owned by the Senate wing of the Capitol, and that it is not rented furniture for the subcommittees. Therefore, if this statement is true—and the information was received from the custodian's office—the furniture of the Senate subcommittees in the HOLC and SEC Buildings could be transferred to the new Senate Office Building without the purchase of any additional furniture whatsoever.

I am sure the original statement concerning the renting of furniture was made in good faith, but the custodian's office has informed us as to what the facts are.

Mr. President, I think this is a very important moral issue, even though it may not involve very much in terms of dollars. The example which we set is extremely important. I think there is a tremendous amount of waste in the executive branches of this Government. I am sure many of us will try to reduce this waste, but we must come into court with clean hands when we do, and we must be as ready to purge ourselves of waste as we are to purge others of waste.

Mr. President, I hope very much the amendment to eliminate the appropriation of \$283,000, which would be on top of an existing appropriation of \$1 million, will be carried.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have another matter to discuss briefly. I am advised by the leadership, in view of the fact that a good many of our colleagues are in attendance at the very wonderful luncheon being given downtown in honor of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], it would be appreciated if I could take a few minutes now to make a brief speech pending arrival of our colleagues.

Mr. STENNIS. If the Senator will yield, I suggest that most of our col-

leagues have returned from the luncheon.

Mr. MORSE. This will take only 3 or 4 minutes. I do not observe some Senators present who were at the luncheon, to my knowledge.

I wish to say, Mr. President, it is a matter of deep regret to me that I could not be at the luncheon, because I do not know of anyone who is more deserving of the tribute which is being paid at the luncheon than the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. For years and years the Senator from Alabama has made a great record in the Senate in the whole field of health legislation. I think it is particularly fitting that this honor is bestowed upon him at the luncheon today. I am very, very sorry I could not be there.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

PERMISSION FOR DAVID SCHREIBER TO BE PRESENT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER DURING CONSIDERATION OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I understand the Senate will take up shortly the railroad retirement bill. As was true last year, this year I should like to ask unanimous consent that Mr. David Schreiber, one of the outstanding experts on railroad retirement, who is on the staff of the Railroad Retirement Board, and who is able to answer the most technical questions in the field of railroad retirement, be granted the privilege of being present in the Chamber to sit with me and other members of the committee, in case it becomes necessary for us to obtain from him some technical information which we do not carry in the backs of our heads.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that such permission be granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF CLARE BOOTHE LUCE TO BE AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I turn very briefly to a matter of personal privilege in connection with continued criticisms of the position which I have taken in regard to the nomination of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce to be Ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the proceedings are not audible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Oregon will speak so that he can be heard.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the statement by Mr. Henry R. Luce, as it was published in this morning's New York Times, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY HENRY R. LUCE

For 25 years in the course of her public life my wife has taken not only the criticisms provoked by her own views and actions but also many punches which were really intended for me or for the publications of which I am editor in chief. The attack of Senator WAYNE MORSE is perhaps the most vitriolic example of this.

Mrs. Luce has long had a deep feeling about the importance of all South America and its vital significance to the United States. When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles conveyed to her President Eisenhower's wish to send her to Brazil she accepted without hesitation because she believed that she might be able to play a useful part in developing constructive action in the relations of our country to Brazil. The needs are urgent and the opportunities are great.

The mission has now been profoundly compromised. The 16 to 1 vote in Mrs. Luce's favor by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and her overwhelming confirmation in the Senate are all the vindication required by American public opinion. But there remains the question of Brazilian opinion and whether she can now hope to accomplish the delicate mission assigned to her by the President in a climate of uneasiness which the smears and suspicions aired on the Senate floor have naturally created in Brazil. This attempt to destroy a mission was deliberately, cleverly, and irresponsibly created by a few angry men who intend at her expense and at the expense of our Latin American relations to settle their little grievances with Time.

I think one more point is valid. It is to be found in the Senate hearings. A few days after the Bolivian incident, Mrs. Luce telephoned Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter and said she would be perfectly willing to have her name withdrawn if her nomination might become the slightest cause of embarrassment either for the State Department or for the President. Mr. Herter refused her offer and I, too, advised her that the Bolivian incident had little or no connection with her becoming Ambassador to Brazil. Almost unanimously the press of Brazil asserted that, even if a few U.S. Senators were unable to do so, the Brazilian people were quite capable of distinguishing between Bolivia and Brazil and between Clare Boothe Luce and Mr. Luce.

In the 3 weeks since then, Senator WAYNE MORSE and others have devoted themselves to undermining Mrs. Luce's usefulness. Senator MORSE happens to be the chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee which has cognizance of inter-American affairs and Brazil.

As an Ambassador she will not be able to defend herself from vendetta politics at home which makes common cause with anti-Americanism in South America. Therefore, I have asked my wife to offer her resignation again.

Finally, I should like to say that I am proud of the splendid and effective record which Mrs. Luce has made in public life, and I know that she herself was deeply touched by the warm support which she received from so many distinguished Senators on both sides of the aisle and from responsible editors in every part of America.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in the course of his statement, Mr. Luce says, "In the 3 weeks since then, Senator WAYNE MORSE and others have devoted themselves to undermining Mrs. Luce's usefulness."

I understand also that statements are being made to the effect that this is a political vendetta against the Luces, being conducted by the senior Senator from Oregon. Nothing could be further from the fact, as the record shows.

to the elder doctor had he been alive to learn whether or not the information he might present to me should be made available and whether I should make public use of it.

I certainly do not agree with the premise of the Senator from Illinois that I should have called up Clare Boothe Luce and said, "Clare, will you give me your permission to consult your doctor to see whether or not you are mentally competent?" I think the Senator is mistaken.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator from Oregon is one of the most resourceful and skilled debaters I have ever encountered. He knows every rule in the books. He knows this afternoon, as I know, that he is begging the question every step of the way.

I did not for a moment contend he did not have a right to investigate. I did not for a moment say he could not have directed his questions anywhere he liked—except one place. That is the jumping off place. That is the doctor of the nominee. All the wit and all the piety and all the argument is not going to rub out or vitiate the Hippocratic oath, or make it appear that it was not a question to the nominee's doctor asking for information which if imparted would have been in violation of the Hippocratic oath. The Senator can search where he can, and he can get all the information on competence he is able to collate, but he is begging the question, and it is the only one here involved, namely, it was a telephone call to a doctor. The Hippocratic oath is involved, and the prestige of the Senate is involved, because if we are going to arrogate to ourselves the right to call a doctor and find out whether a person is stable or emotionally sound, what kind of business will it be, and how quickly will we put the Senate in disrepute in the eyes of the country, and particularly in the eyes of the profession?

That is my case, Mr. President. I do not care to discuss it any further. I have laid it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where the whole wide world can see it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I shall discuss the subject a little further, because I want my friend to know I never beg a question. I want him also to know that his brilliant oratory and emphasis are not going to change my course of action in conducting investigations, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, into the mental qualifications of nominees I have cause to believe are not qualified.

I proceeded to the point when I made the call to the elder doctor to ascertain whether or not I was reliably informed that he would be desirous of discussing this matter with me. I put in the call to him to find out on what basis he would be desirous of discussing it with me. I wanted to find out what his relationship to the alleged patient might

be, to find out what kind of a doctor he was.

Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that he and I and all others in the Senate have a great public trust to see to it that the interests of the United States may never be jeopardized by our sending to a post a person who might not have the mental competency to perform the work required, without embarrassment to the Nation.

The Senator seems to think that under no circumstances at all do doctors ever discuss problems of their patients. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that there are circumstances under which a doctor considers it his duty, from the standpoint of the welfare of the patient, to make clear to those in positions of responsibility that the patient should not be allowed to follow a certain course of action.

There are many examples I can cite; one out of my own experience. I once had on my staff in law school a professor I had appointed just a few weeks before a certain incident occurred. His behavior after he was hired gave me serious doubts in regard to his mental and emotional stability. I ascertained who his doctor was. I talked to his doctor. He said, "Dean, I am glad you came in, because I was planning to call you today. I have a patient that I want you to help me with." He went on to explain that I had a member on my faculty who was in the first stage of paresis. He said, "It is very important that we find a way, without his knowledge, of getting him off your faculty immediately and into an institution, where he can receive whatever help that in a case as serious as this, can be given by medical science."

Did he violate his oath? He did not. He made clear to me that he had a trust which he owed to the patient. He had a trust he owed to the university and to the public to see to it that I knew that steps ought to be taken to remove that patient from my law faculty.

Many other examples could be cited as to instances when doctors recognize their public duty in behalf of the patients themselves to make known the problems of the patients.

I wish to say that the position taken by the Senator from Illinois, that under no circumstances whatsoever, in accordance with the great oath of the medical profession, is a doctor free, because of any doctrine of privacy, to disclose the condition of the patient in order to protect the patient as well as the public, is simply a position not borne out by medical practice.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I have listened very carefully to this debate. I want to say to the senior Senator from Oregon that the junior Senator from Colorado was not present on the floor the other day during the debate on this issue. I was home with a heavy chest cold. I wish to take this opportunity now to say that one of the reasons I voted against

the confirmation of the nomination of this able lady is a bit different from what has been previously stated. I do not know her personally. I came to the House of Representatives after she had retired. I believe she left with the 79th Congress; I came to the House in the 80th Congress. I know nothing bad about her. There is nothing vindictive or vengeful with regard to my vote at all.

I voted on the basis that in the light of critical conditions which exist in Latin America today, in the light of the scandalous events which happened to the Vice President in Venezuela, in the light of what has occurred in Cuba, in Panama, and in Bolivia, Mrs. Luce was not, in my opinion, a wise selection. I did not question her competency and character. I thought politically and psychologically it was an unfortunate appointment not in keeping with our national interest. That is why I voted against the confirmation of Mrs. Luce.

I want to say to the Senator from Oregon, I think there is much logic in the position that any Senator or any person in a position of official responsibility has a duty, an obligation, and a trust to inquire into the capacity and competency of people who seek high Government office.

Hundreds of investigations are going on every day in this Government of ours, being conducted by the FBI, by the Civil Service investigators, and others, looking into the competency, the character, and the mental stability of people who work for the Federal Government. Why should any such person be exempt? Of course, we recognize that if one is elected to high public office, however desirable one does not have to go through that test, but when one is appointed under a Government procedure, he or she has to expect these investigations.

I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon one or two questions. When Mrs. Luce came before the committee, were any questions put to embarrass or harass her in any way with references to medical treatment?

Mr. MORSE. No. The record speaks for itself.

Mr. CARROLL. Did anyone impugn the mental stability of Mrs. Luce at the time she appeared before the committee?

Mr. MORSE. Not at all.

Mr. CARROLL. Was the investigation prior to or subsequent to the time Mrs. Luce came before the committee?

Mr. MORSE. It was subsequent.

Mr. CARROLL. Did the senior Senator from Oregon ever issue a public press statement which would injure or embarrass this fine lady in this respect?

Mr. MORSE. Not on this matter. I do not have any doubt that she has been embarrassed by statements I have made in the debate as to why I think she is incompetent to perform the job.

Mr. CARROLL. I am referring to mental competence.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct. I made no public statements on it.

Mr. CARROLL. The medical aspect.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. CARROLL. Is this the first time the matter has come up on the floor of the Senate about the conversation with her doctor?

Mr. MORSE. It was raised by the Senator from Illinois at the request of the nominee just a few minutes ago. I mentioned it in a general way earlier today because of statements the Senator from Illinois had made to the press.

Mr. CARROLL. It was never raised by the senior Senator from Oregon?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator can read the RECORD. It has not been.

Mr. CARROLL. I commend the senior Senator from Oregon for this conduct.

Mr. BUSH and Mr. CHAVEZ addressed the Chair.

Mr. CARROLL. I wish to say in conclusion that this debate would really be humorous if it were not so serious. On one hand, the senior Senator from Oregon has merely suggested an emotional instability. The nominee or the appointee by her intemperate remark of yesterday, when the Senator made a suggestion of emotional instability, responded by saying that the senior Senator from Oregon had been kicked in the head by a horse, no doubt to convey the impression of a permanent mental imbalance. I suggest that if we continue along these lines in this debate much longer, not only the whole country, but also Latin America, will think we are all "nuts." [Laughter.]

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. BUSH addressed the Chair.

Mr. CARROLL. I leave this matter in the hands of the President of the United States. Methinks only the President and I are capable of exercising calm sane judgment, and if he insists upon this appointment, a question of doubt may be raised against him or possibly vice versa.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I did not hear all of the discussion this afternoon, but since the question has been raised with regard to the health of Mrs. Luce, and since there has been a possible question as to mental health raised, I should like to say, for the RECORD, I have positive knowledge, from both Mrs. Luce and from her husband, that she has not ever been under the care of a psychiatrist. I make that statement for the RECORD now.

There is one other item I should like to ask the Senator a question about. When Mrs. Luce was before the committee and under questioning by the Senator from Oregon, the Senator raised a question as to her health. I read from the record of the hearings:

Senator MORSE. Mrs. Luce, at the time of your leaving Italy, Time magazine carried a story to the effect that the primary reason for your leaving Italy was because of arsenic poisoning. Was that a correct story?

Mrs. LUCE. They would have been a little more correct if I were the editor of Time. I should have seen to it that they were more correct, if they said "arsenate of lead."

Senator MORSE. Arsenate?

Mrs. LUCE. Arsenate.

Senator MORSE. That was the primary reason of your leaving—

Mrs. LUCE. The primary reason of my leaving was my health, Senator, yes.

In view of all this I should like to ask the Senator why he did not pursue the question of health at that time, to give Mrs. Luce a chance, when she was on the witness stand, to discuss the matter?

Mr. MORSE. I think that is perfectly obvious. She was not talking about mental health. Why should I, at a public hearing, on the basis of that testimony, before I had reached any decision as to whether I should make any inquiry based upon the information which has been given to me concerning her emotional stability, proceed to discuss with Mrs. Luce any question about her emotional stability? There has been some talk about chivalry. It would not have fitted into my thoughts of chivalry to raise that question at that time in a public hearing.

I will say to the Senator, if there had been, to my complete satisfaction, any verification of a record of ill health mentally I would have taken it before the committee for a "behind the door" discussion.

Mr. BUSH. I am sorry, for the sake of the record, that the Senator did not do so, so that we could have avoided all this discussion, which is most unfortunate.

Mr. MORSE. I reached the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to make that a basis for objection.

Mr. BUSH. The Senator is not implying, then, that there is any question about the mental health of Clare Boothe Luce right now?

Mr. MORSE. I say for the record that I think she has demonstrated a high state of emotional instability, to such a degree that I do not believe she should be appointed to a diplomatic post.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—MINORITY VIEWS (EXECUTIVE REPORT NO. 2)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit, from the Committee on the Judiciary, a favorable report on the nomination of Potter Stewart, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with the minority views of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. I ask that the report, together with the minority views, be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Illinois, and the nomination will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will now proceed to discharge its other responsibilities.

Mr. President, the pending amendment is on page 31, lines 10 to 18. The amendment would strike out all that language. It contains an item of \$283,550—\$150,000 for floor covering, \$103,550 for furniture, and \$30,000 for security files and steel shelving. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and I hope we may now have a vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, senatorial discussion frequently deals with issues other than those pending before the body. We are now about to vote on the pending amendment. I should like to take a couple of minutes to sum up the situation.

We already have 375 desks and 400 chairs available for the 40 rooms which it is proposed to furnish. We also have 215 filing cases and 85 bookcases available.

The statement was made—I am sure in good faith, but it has turned out to be incorrect—that the office staff which is being moved from the HOLC building was using, in that building, rented furniture, and that furniture will have to be bought for the offices in the new Senate Office Building.

As I have previously mentioned, we have checked on this report with the custodian's office. We are informed that the furniture at the HOLC building being used by the Senate staff is owned by the Senate wing of the Capitol, and that it is under the custody and direction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. We are informed that those employees did not use rented furniture, and therefore the furniture could be taken with them.

The question of the carpets has been pretty thoroughly discussed. They are not necessary for acoustics. They are not necessary for safety. The entire proposal represents a waste of \$283,000, in addition to the \$1 million which has already been spent for furniture and furnishings. I hope that by a decisive vote the Senate will say that it wants to save money and is willing to save money on itself, as well as on other departments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 31.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Will the Chair please state the interpretation of the Chair as to the amendment on which we are about to vote, on page 31, lines 10 to 18?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to strike out lines 10 to 18 in the committee amendment on page 31.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is absent because of death in his family.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is necessarily absent, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—34

Allott	Curtis	Magnuson
Anderson	Douglas	Morse
Bartlett	Dworshak	Mundt
Beall	Ellender	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Goldwater	Prouty
Cannon	Green	Proxmire
Case, N.J.	Gruening	Robertson
Case, S. Dak.	Humphrey	Scott
Church	Keating	Talmadge
Clark	Langer	Williams, Del.
Cooper	Lausche	
Cotton	McNamara	

NAYS—55

Aiken	Hennings	Morton
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Moss
Bridges	Hill	Murray
Bush	Holland	Muskie
Butler	Hruska	Neuberger
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Randolph
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Carlson	Johnston, S.C.	Saltonstall
Carroll	Jordan	Smathers
Chavez	Kefauver	Smith
Dirksen	Kennedy	Sparkman
Dodd	Kerr	Stennis
Eastland	Kuchel	Symington
Engle	Long	Thurmond
Ervin	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	McGee	Young, Ohio
Hart	Mansfield	
Hayden	Martin	

NOT VOTING—9

Bible	Javits	Schoeppel
Frear	Monroney	Wiley
Hartke	O'Mahoney	Yarborough

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "4-28-59—B," and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, it is proposed to strike out lines 2 to 9, inclusive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator indicate to the Senate how long he expects the proponents of the amendment will take, so that Senators who

desire to have another bill considered and who have dinner engagements this evening can estimate how late the Senator will remain in session?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is never safe to estimate in advance how long a debate will take. I think the members of the committee and I consumed a little more than 1 hour on the first amendment. Then certain other matters were taken up by the Senate which took 2 hours. So one never knows when a typhoon or a hurricane is likely to strike this body. Therefore, pledges cannot be given in advance.

I myself do not intend to take more than 20 minutes. The amendment relates to the proposed further appropriation of \$4 million for a subway which ends nowhere and which carries with it very dubious possibilities about its future.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would the Senator from Illinois be agreeable to a unanimous-consent agreement which would give the proponents of the amendment 30 minutes?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Absolutely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I make such a request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, could we carry that further and ask for a yeas-and-nays vote on the amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; as soon as the agreement has been entered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unanimous-consent agreement is entered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, while the Senator from Illinois is in such a cooperative frame of mind—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am always in a cooperative frame of mind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. While other Senators who are also cooperative are present, but for whom the Senator from Illinois does not speak, I wonder if it would be agreeable to have me ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the railroad retirement bill, with the understanding that there be a time limitation of not to exceed 20 minutes on each side. I am informed that one side will not use all its time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, does the Senator propose to lay aside my amendment for 40 minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is agreeable.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937, RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAX ACT, AND RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, H.R. 5916, the supplemental appropriation bill, be tempo-

rarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 211, Senate bill 226; and that the time on the bill and on all amendments be limited to not to exceed 20 minutes on each side, the time to be controlled by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the minority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 226) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, so as to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I did not hear the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement is that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the railroad retirement bill, Calendar 211, Senate bill 226, and that debate be limited to 20 minutes on each side, the time to be controlled, on behalf of the proponents of the bill, by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and on behalf of the opponents, by the minority leader.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Would that allow some time on all amendments and on amendments to amendments?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the retirement bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will ask for the yeas and nays after the bill has been laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I do not wish to get squeezed into a corner on this proposal. I wish to propound some questions. I simply wish to have some assurance that I may have 5, 7, or 10 minutes to propound the questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator will have such an opportunity.

Mr. ALLOTT. I do not object.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, if I correctly understand the proposed unanimous-consent agreement, it provides for 20 minutes on each amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; a total of 20 minutes on each side.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. On all amendments?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand there is no amendment to be offered, except one which is acceptable to the Republicans, and the committee has agreed on it. The minority, I have been informed, desire to have no discussion on the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That may well be true. I have no amendment to offer, but I would not want to agree to a limitation of time of only 20 minutes to a side regardless of the number of amendments which might be offered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I will be glad to agree to a proposal which will

allow 5 minutes on each side on any amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I think it should be 20 minutes to a side.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. All right; 20 minutes to a side on each amendment which is offered. I am informed, however, that there are no amendments to be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, can the distinguished majority leader tell the Senate what the amendment is to which he says there is no objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The distinguished minority leader can give the Senator that information.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is an amendment to reduce the tax on carriers from 4 percent to 3¾ percent. I was advised yesterday that that is agreeable, and that the Senator from Oregon is willing to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The House is likely to pass, not an identical bill, but a similar bill, today. Whatever differences there may be can be adjusted in conference.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I had heard rumors that some other amendments might be offered. If the proposed unanimous-consent agreement will allow 20 minutes to a side on each amendment, as well, I will not object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The proposed agreement so provides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to consider the bill (S. 226) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, so as to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments on page 3, line 5, after the word "which", to strike out "became" and insert "become"; on page 4, line 7, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 10, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; on page 5, line 15, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; on page 6, line 10, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 13, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; on page 7, after line 2, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. Section 20 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended (1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 20."; and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) Pensions and annuities under this Act or the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 shall not be considered as income for the purposes of section 522 of title 38 of the United States Code."

At the beginning of line 11, to change the section number from "4" to "5"; in line 14, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the month next following the month of enactment of this Act"; in line 17, after the word "before", to strike out "February 1, 1959" and insert "the second calendar month next following the month of such enactment"; at the beginning of line 24, to change the section number from "5" to "6"; in line 26, after the word "by", to strike out "subsections (b) and (c)" and insert "subsection (b)"; on page 8, line 2, after the word "section", to strike out "4" and insert "5"; in line 3, after the word "months", to strike out "after December 1958" and insert "after the month of enactment of this Act"; in line 5, after "section 1", to insert "and by subsection (c) of section 3"; in line 11, after the word "after", to strike out "December 1958" and insert "the month of enactment of this Act"; in line 14, after the word "after", to strike out "December 1958" and insert "the month of enactment of this Act"; in line 17, after the word "after", to strike out "December 1958" and insert "the month of enactment of this Act"; in line 18, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "Section 4" and insert "Sections 4 and 5"; in line 20, after the word "after", to strike out "January 1959" and insert "the month next following the month of enactment of this Act"; at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "December 1958" and insert "the month of enactment of this Act"; on page 9, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; on page 10, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "1958" and insert "the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; in line 17, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; on page 11, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; in line 25, after the word "out", to strike out "1954" and insert "after December 31, 1954" and "after 1954"; on page 12, line 1, after the word "wherever", to strike out "else it appears" and insert "they appear"; in line 2, after the word "thereof", to strike out "1958" and insert "after the month in which this provision was amended in 1959"; in line 18, after the word "of", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the first day of the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was

enacted"; at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month of such enactment"; in line 22, after the word "such", to strike out "date" and insert "month of enactment"; on page 13, line 3, after "Sec. 301.", to insert "(a)"; at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 12, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; after line 13, to insert:

"(b) The first proviso of section 1(k) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act is amended by striking out '\$400' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$500'."

On page 16, line 3, after "1957", to insert "and before April 1, 1959"; in line 9, after the word "before", to strike out "April" and insert "July"; on page 17, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 18, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; in line 21, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; on page 18, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 4, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "1947" and insert "December 31, 1947"; in line 7, after the word "thereof", to strike out "1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 13, after the word "thereof", to strike out "3½" and insert "4"; in line 15, after the word "before", to strike out "January 1, 1959" and insert "the calendar month next following the month in which this Act was amended in 1959"; in line 19, after the word "after", to strike out "December 31, 1958" and insert "the month in which this Act was so amended"; after line 20, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 308. (a) Subsection (d) of section 10 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to read as follows:

"(d) Whenever the Board finds at any time that the balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account will be insufficient to pay the benefits and refunds which it estimates are due, or will become due, under this Act, it shall request the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer from the Railroad Retirement Account to the credit of the railroad unemployment insurance account such moneys as the Board estimates would be necessary for the payment of such benefits and refunds, and the Secretary shall make such transfer. Whenever the Board finds that the balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account, without regard to the amounts transferred pursuant to the next preceding sentence, is sufficient to pay

which would check Moscow in its traditional policy of creating sore spots in various parts of the world and capitalizing upon them by threatening the neutral and noncommitted nations with atomic destruction.

10. In view of the confessions of genocide made by Nikita S. Khrushchev at the XXth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1956, ratification by the U.S. Senate of the Genocide Convention, and an investigation on the part of the United Nations into the crimes of genocide committed by the U.S.S.R. since 1917;

11. Display of sympathetic understanding on the part of the U.S. Government to the cause of liberation of the nations enslaved by Moscow, and to their aspirations to independence. This would embrace the understanding that the U.S.S.R. is not Russia, and that not all the inhabitants of the Soviet Union are Russians. On the contrary, more than 50 percent of the population of the Soviet Union consists of the enslaved and conquered non-Russian nations, which are waging an undying struggle against the Russian enslaver;

12. We note with indignation that the imperialistic policy of the U.S.S.R. has found moral support among the Russian emigres in the United States, in the form of an ultimatum of 23 Russian organizations, which, at their meeting on August 2, 1958, appealed to President Eisenhower of the United States not to support the natural liberation struggle of the peoples enslaved in the Russian empire, calling such process a "dismemberment of Russia," and threatening that unless the United States withdraws its support of the enslaved peoples, "the Russian people will defend the Soviet Government."

13. To express gratitude to Governors and State governments and to mayors of cities who, understanding the struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom, statehood, and independence, proclaimed January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day to commemorate the 41th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Likewise, the Seventh Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent expresses gratitude to many U.S. Senators and Congressmen for their statements and declarations made on that day in Congress.

It unanimously supports the Bush-Javits resolution, which would have the U.S. Government permanently proclaim January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day to be observed throughout the country;

14. Because at this time the AFL-CIO, especially under its president George Meany, conducts a brave and courageous policy with respect to Russian imperialism and against its slave system and defends the right of Ukraine and other enslaved nations to full liberation, the Seventh Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent unanimously decides to express its support of the stand of the AFL-CIO and its president George Meany and recommends to the new executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to maintain constant relations with this organization and its leaders, who represent the true conscience of the labor movement of America.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to inform the Senate of the possibility that when we conclude consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill, we may proceed to the consideration of the following measures, but not necessarily in the order in which I list them:

Calendar No. 143, S. 994, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Spo-

kane Valley project, Washington and Idaho under Federal reclamation laws.

Calendar No. 145, H.R. 3293, to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels.

Calendar No. 174, S. 455, to provide for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange of persons programs and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs.

Calendar No. 175, H. Con. Res. 34, favoring the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 in Washington, D.C.

Calendar No. 182, S. 753, to authorize cooperative associations of milk producers to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 183, S. 690, to provide for the increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes.

Calendar No. 184, S. 1289, to increase and extend the special milk program for children.

Calendar No. 185, S. 1120, to amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits.

Calendar No. 186, S. 1062, to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in the field of banking.

Calendar No. 195, Senate Resolution 96, favoring an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapon tests.

Calendar No. 206, S. 1434, to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, with respect to insurance of ship mortgages, and for other purposes. That bill will be held up for a few days at the request of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], who needs some additional information.

It is possible that any or all of these bills may be brought up on motion when we conclude the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5916), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my amendment calls for the elimination of the added appropriation of \$4 million which the Architect of the Capitol is insisting upon for the new subway.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the committee, for making available in the well of the Chamber the map showing the old subway and the new subway. I may say I have inspected the new subway on foot and in great detail, so I think I know what I am talking about.

A few facts are very important, namely, that \$2,103,729 has already been spent on the new subway. An additional sum of \$246,000 has already been appropriated for it, so the subway, as it has been constructed to date, will cost \$2,349,000, or roughly \$2,350,000.

Now it is proposed to spend \$4 million more, or a total of \$6,250,000.

I shall indicate on the map some of the details of the subway construction. While the subway was being constructed, I had expected, and I think almost everyone else had expected, that it would join the existing subway at some point and that the two would have a joint terminus. To my amazement, when I went down into the subway yesterday morning, I found that this is not the case. The subway runs under the Capitol grounds and then stops directly facing the Senate wing of the Capitol. A spur was constructed from the rotunda in the basement of the Old Senate Office Building to run into the new subway line, so that the new subway from the old office building is made a subsidiary of the new subway. It becomes 4 tracks from that point. I do not know what will happen to the present subway but obviously it will be rendered useless.

Then the plans call for the extension of the new subway from its present dead end to underneath the steps of the Senate wing; and in the process of that construction the steps of the Senate are to be torn down, the walls reconstructed, and a new terminal built, which will rival the Moscow subway, according to the plans which I have seen. The present subway will then be left all alone. I do not know what it will be used for. It will simply be a hole in the ground, and there will be two subways, more or less, side by side.

What are the arguments for the proposed construction? One argument is that it will save steps; that Senators coming out underneath the present Senate stairs can move directly into the elevator and come up into the Capitol Building. How many steps will this save as compared with the distance from the present terminal? I paced off the distance yesterday and found it will save 50 steps.

As a general rule, I think it is good for us to walk. Exercise is one of the things we Senators normally miss. To

spend \$4 million in order to save 50 steps, at a cost of \$80,000 a step—steps which we should take anyway—seems to me somewhat exorbitant.

It is said that the steps outside the Senate wing will fall down some day and that they had better be repaired now. I do not know whether that is the case. I should like to see a very thorough engineering report before we commit ourselves.

The point I wish to make can be stated very briefly. I think the Architect has exceeded his authority. Instead of making it possible to join the two subways at a common terminal, he has proceeded according to an entirely different plan. Now he virtually faces us with an accomplished fact and, in effect, says: "You must go through with this plan, or else all the new construction will go to waste."

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MUSKIE in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Why was the new subway brought to such an awkward and unusable state?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot speculate as to that. I think it has been a great blunder. If I may be brutal, I think the Architect may have done it by accident or design in order to confront us with the fact that, since it was obviously incomplete, and ended in a blank wall, we would have to give him more money to finish it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator from Illinois state the cost of the part of the subway which has been completed?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Two million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Senator from Ohio has touched on a very good point.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What will be the cost of this unfinished segment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Four million dollars. In other words, it will cost almost twice as much to finish it as it has cost to construct this whole area.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has the Senator from Illinois ever been acquainted, until recently, with the fact that the new subway ended in this unusable, awkward manner?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. Perhaps I assumed too much; I assumed, as the subway was being built, that it would curve in, and would join the existing subway, and that the two would have a common terminal—that we would be able to use the old subway in going to the Old Senate Office Building, and would be able to use the new subway in going to the new Senate Office Building, and that the two subways would share a common terminal. But, instead, we find that it is proposed to scrap the old subway; and we are told that the new subway must have a new approach to the Senate wing.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Am I correct in understanding that the new subway which has been constructed, and which has generally been regarded as the means of conveyance from the new Senate Office

Building to the Capitol, has cost in excess of \$2 million?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, \$2,350,000.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And now we are confronted with the proposition that in order to finish it, we must spend \$4 million more?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. That is what I am trying to eliminate. Something must be done to cure this architectural bungle; that is perfectly true.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. STENNIS. I do not intend to engage in general debate at this point. But before we leave in the RECORD a charge of willfulness on the part of the Architect—a man whom I hardly know—or of willfully putting the Senate in a hole in connection with this matter, so that we would have to give him more money—

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I said "willful," I withdraw the word, I say it was either by accident or by design.

Mr. STENNIS. Does not the Senator from Illinois know that this situation was brought about by the Senate itself, in abandoning the original plans for the east wing of the Capitol, and in leaving out of those plans the garage feature, of which the entrance at this particular point is a part? Is not that correct?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now the Senator from Mississippi is coming to a very vital point. I think the Architect of the Capitol, who has large and expensive designs, wants an underground garage constructed; and I think he wants the terminal to be built at this point, and wants to tear down the existing Senate steps and to reconstruct the walls, as a partial step toward the construction of an underground garage. This is one of the things about his policy to which I object—namely, that he would commit us to one appropriation which can be justified only if we take a second step; and then, if we take the second step, he says we must proceed to the third step.

Mr. STENNIS. I understand that the Senator from Illinois withdraws any charge or implication of "willful."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I do.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am not a member of the Building Commission. I am a member of the legislative appropriations subcommittee, of which the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] was the chairman last year. It is my understanding—I say this in answer to the question asked by the Senator from Ohio of the Senator from Illinois—that the old subway tunnel, which is shown on the left in the plan which now is displayed in the Chamber, is to be used for general utility purposes and storage purposes, and not for a subway; and I understand that the new subway has been built as far as it has under

the direction of the Commission, under whose direction the new Senate office building was constructed, and that the new subway was built by using part of the funds which were appropriated for construction of the new Senate office building.

As will be recalled, last summer we had a long debate in regard to extending the east front of the Capitol. The completion of the subway was to be a part of the work on the east front of the Capitol, together with the proposed underground garage which the Senator from Mississippi has just now described. When we finally passed the measure, it called for the work on the east front of the Capitol; and the garage feature was given up, and no funds for it were ever included.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So no funds have been appropriated for completion of the tunnel which we are now asked to complete.

I also understand that if the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Illinois will turn to page 38 of the supplemental bill, they will see a breakdown of the \$4 million. I understand that some of that money—not a great part of it—is to be used to restore the steps, which now are in bad shape. That situation has been discovered, and at some time or other it must be corrected.

So I would say to the Senator from Illinois, whom I know is very sincere in his efforts to reduce expenditures, that the east front of the Capitol is being constructed under the supervision of the Commission, and the New Senate Office Building was built under the supervision of another Commission. The New Senate Office Building has been completed, and this part of the tunnel has been completed.

The plans in connection with the east front were changed at the last moment, some time last August; and the garage part was omitted. Consequently, no funds were appropriated to finish the tunnel or to have it extended. That is why I voted, in the committee, for the \$4 million item, which includes \$325,000 for reconstruction of the Senate wing steps.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand that my good friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, states that there is no authorization for an underground garage.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding. It was eliminated last year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If there is no authorization for an underground garage, then there is no moral obligation upon us—unless we approve an item for an underground garage—to vote to extend the subway, so as to facilitate construction of an underground garage in the future.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Except that we now have a tunnel which ends in a blank wall, and all Senators who come to the Senate from the New Senate Office Building will have to walk underneath and come over to the old tunnel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the point I make—namely, that—whether by accident or by design—the architect has confronted us with a situation in which

we face a blank wall, instead of making a connection—which would be very easy—with the existing subway, at a common terminal. So he has gotten us into an apparently impossible position.

I am suggesting that we not vote for this appropriation at this time, but that it be studied, and that we let public opinion play on this situation for a time, and see whether we can work out an arrangement, so that, instead of tearing everything to pieces, we can join the two tunnels at the present terminal, even though that would cause us to walk 50 extra steps.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for an explanation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The map which is displayed in the Chamber shows a double line coming to the "Y." As I understand, the present subway terminal is not large enough to accommodate a turn around for both.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It could be made large enough. It has been proposed that we spend \$4 million to extend this one about 200 feet. It is perfectly true that probably more money will be needed; but I doubt seriously whether \$4 million is needed.

My motion is to postpone this item, and to let it be studied, and to let more detailed recommendations be brought in.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator from Illinois has called our attention to a matter which I believe should be thoroughly examined by the Senate before it votes on this item. The Senator from Illinois has said that the Architect, either by accident or by design, has gotten us into this position. Do I correctly understand that the Architect devised this plan without consulting the Building Commission? There is a Building Commission. Did the Building Commission approve the change; or was the change made without approval by the Building Commission? That is an important question which should be answered. The Senate as well as the Architect has some responsibility on this fiasco and I want to hear from the Building Committee.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not a member of the Commission, and I cannot speak to that point.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I am a member of the Building Commission and I have been for the last 2 months. So at least that will spare me from the wrath of my friend, the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have no wrath against anyone.

Mr. ALLOTT. As I understand the situation, it is as the Senator from Massachusetts has said.

The part shown in white on the map, on the farther side of the street from the Capitol steps, has been constructed or substantially constructed now for several months.

When this matter came before the Building Commission and also before the Appropriations Committee, it was discussed at great length.

There is one situation which I believe should be brought out here: In the committee we had numerous photographs of the area under the east steps of the Senate wing. The photographs show—as was observed by those who examined them—that the substructure there has cracked very badly, and is in danger of collapsing.

That is not true of the steps on the House side. Apparently, at some time there was a subterranean leakage of pipes or sewers, which, over a period of years, have completely cracked the foundations, and before long a reconstruction of that structure will be necessary.

When the Architect appeared before the Appropriations Committee, he stated that the steps, in any case, would have to be redone. These steps are marble.

Page 38 of the report states that the existing granite steps should be replaced with marble steps. That is an error and the words should be reversed. The present marble steps should be replaced with granite steps. I think the report should be corrected to that extent.

I hold in my hand some of the numerous pictures which were given to us by the Architect, which show large cracks in the understructure of the steps, and which will have to be repaired. The Architect said it would have to be done some time.

So far as concerns what was originally contemplated for the subway, I cannot add anything to the discussion except to say it was always my understanding that the present subway would have to be abandoned because of the very high cost of operating and maintaining the present cars, and that there would be a branch off the Old Senate Office Building which would come into a common tunnel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If my friend from Colorado will look at the breakdown of the estimate of expenses as it appears on page 1186 of the hearings, he will find that the estimate for the demolition and reconstruction of the Senate wing east steps is \$325,000 out of a total estimate of \$4 million. The major cost of the work is for structural work; general finish work; relocation of water, sewer, and steam lines, sprinkler and drainage systems; mechanical work, air-conditioning and heating; electrical work, lighting, power, trolley extension, signal system, and other miscellaneous work; architectural and engineering fees, administrative, and contingencies.

Mr. ALLOTT. May I call to the Senator's attention the first item in the breakdown? As I have said, I cannot throw any light on the subject. I do not know whether it was originally intended that the two tunnels would meet at a juncture with the old subway, or whether it was intended to have the subway end under the Capitol steps. However, it will be seen that \$2½ million of the total \$4 million is for structural work, such as sheet piling, exca-

vations, foundations, concrete floors, walls and roof, which I assume would be necessary for the tunnel work. Another item is for underpinning the east wall of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Part of it is for the extension of the tunnel, but part of it also is for a very elaborate new terminal. In this connection, I think the \$2,350,000 to bring the tunnel to the point I indicate is quite high, but to spend \$4 million to bring it another 200 feet is, I think, excessive.

Mr. President, I have no desire to continue to hold the floor on this matter.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. I am not a member of the building commission, and never have been, but I wanted to inquire as to whether or not the projection to which I now point, from the contemplated new tunnel to the old tunnel, is part of the plan.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The symbols indicate that we would have to walk from the point I indicate to the point where I am now pointing.

Mr. HENNINGS. I am indicating the terminus of the proposed "Y" subway construction. If this portion were to be used, Members would take cars from the point which I now indicate and proceed in this manner, and then possibly walk from this point—

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; they would not walk.

Mr. HENNINGS. How would they get there?

Mr. DOUGLAS. More dirt could be excavated from this point to get a bend in the line, as is true of the present subway, and they could join.

Mr. HENNINGS. Of course, that would involve an engineering problem.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not an engineer, of course, but I think it is fairly obvious it could be done.

Mr. HENNINGS. The link is not here at the present time; it is indicated on the diagram.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is the link constructed?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Reference was made to the fact that plans for the garage were abandoned. The word "abandoned" may be technically correct, but it is my understanding that some of the underpinning going into the terminal will be constructed in such a manner that if a garage is ever authorized, it will not be necessary to have a new excavation, and that the present excavation can be used if a garage is constructed. As the Senator knows, plans for the garage were abandoned last summer in the bill.

Since I discussed the matter previously with the Senator, I have been informed that the new tunnel was started before the Architect knew the garage was not to be built. Therefore, the tunnel was designed to save money, so that it would

not go through the garage. Then it was decided to abandon plans for the garage.

Mr. DOUGLAS. You say the Architect drew the plans and started carrying out the plans before he knew the garage was not to be constructed, and has made no change in construction plans, even though he has had since last summer to change the plans, and has proceeded until he has brought us up against a blank wall. It seems to me the Architect ought to know what the Senate has decided to do, and that he should not live in complete ignorance of the facts of life.

Mr. President, I think thus far the discussion has been taken out of my time, but I think at least half the actual time has been taken by other Senators. I wonder if the Senator from Arizona is willing to have the time taken up to the present time charged equally to both sides. Then I shall be glad to yield.

May I ask the Chair how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has 1 minute remaining to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, a half hour to each side was allocated. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. Suppose we agree that the Senator from Illinois may have 10 minutes to close.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very good.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I notice that the chairman of the building committee is on the floor. I should like to have an answer to one question. Were these plans changed from the original specifications? If so, were they changed with or without the approval of the building committee?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I also have another question: Were the plans changed when the plans for a garage were abandoned, or did they continue?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct; and whether or not the Architect proceeded on his own or whether it was done with the full approval or instructions of the building committee. There is a Senate building committee. I think we have a right to know the answer to that question. I wonder if the chairman would furnish us with that information. Who is responsible?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Please do not invite the building committee to bail out the Architect.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am not excusing anyone; but we have a committee of the Senate which was in charge of the building. As members of that committee, they cannot shirk their responsibility. A serious question has been raised. Perhaps the Architect exceeded his authority. If so, we should know it. I think the Members of the Senate have a right to know whether this was done over the objection of or with the approval of the committee.

Certainly someone can answer this question.

I am in favor of holding up these appropriations until full responsibility has been established.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to point out that the authorization for the "Ex-

tension of the Capitol Project" is carried in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 242, August 5, 1955, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress. Public Law 242 provides for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol in substantial accordance with an approved architectural plan, but "with such modifications and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with utilities, equipment, approaches and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said Commission.

That is the authority.

On March 25, 1959, the Commission addressed a letter to Mr. Stewart, the Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress—

You are hereby authorized and directed to submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, for consideration for inclusion in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$4 million, for the extension of the Capitol project, to provide for the design and construction of a subway terminal for the new Senate subway system, to be located under the steps of the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol, and extension of the new Senate subway into the Capitol Building, to be designed in such a manner as to permit of the future construction of a garage beneath the Capitol Plaza, if hereafter approved; also, the reconstruction of the steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol and their substructure, which are presently in a deteriorated condition, replacing the present marble steps with granite steps.

Upon availability of the appropriation herein requested, you are authorized to proceed with the design and construction work, herein approved, at a cost, including architectural and engineering fees, not to exceed \$4 million.

The letter is signed by SAM RAYBURN, the Speaker of the House of Representatives; RICHARD NIXON, the President of the Senate; EVERETT DIRKSEN, the minority leader of the Senate; CHARLES HALLECK, the minority leader of the House; and by the Architect. That is the Commission for the Extension of the Capitol.

In other words, we proceeded under the direction of the New Senate Office Building Commission to construct the tunnel up to this point, which we have done. The remainder of the work comes under another authority of law, directed from another authority entirely.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator is correct. The Senate Office Building Commission only had authority to go as far as it went. That is now finished. The additional tunnel which is now desired is under the authority outlined by the Senator from Arizona, which is the result of the extension of the Capitol of the United States, which came under a different commission headed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding, after talking with the Of-

fice of the Architect of the Capitol, that there is one contract for all excavation work. The excavation was started at both ends of the tunnel at the same time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to point out where we are now. Senators who have offices in the New Senate Office Building will have the cars in operation to this point. Those can be put in use. We have to stop right here to allow space for people to get on and off. That would mean one could not take advantage of the track going through here. There would be no advantage to that. Anyone having offices in the Old Senate Office Building would continue to use the old cars.

We will have an investment in a wider tunnel and in the cars and the tracks of the tunnel which will be absolutely useless until the work is done. If we go in here, we construct it with the idea in mind that ultimately a garage could be built in the front. That will fit right in.

There is one other item of importance, and that is the removal of the steps, for which there is provided \$325,000. We could possibly go under the steps without moving them, but it would be a very expensive operation, because there would have to be some way of bearing up all the weight. I think we would save money, if we are going to come in that way, to take the steps out, and, when the work is finished, put in the new steps.

Mr. McNAMARA. -Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. McNAMARA. As I understand the matter, from reading the request to the Appropriations Committee, this is a bipartisan Commission?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. McNAMARA. It is set up to deal primarily with the extension of the east front of the Capitol?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. This is a part of the extension of the east front.

Mr. McNAMARA. This bipartisan Commission has one Democrat and four Republicans? Am I correct in that, as I heard the Senator read the names?

Mr. HAYDEN. I did not inquire about politics.

Mr. McNAMARA. I am inquiring about politics, because I assumed it was a bipartisan Commission.

Should this not be charged as a part of the cost of the east front extension?

Mr. HAYDEN. It will be.

Mr. McNAMARA. It is not the building or the tunnel, but it is just a part of the extension of the east front of the Capitol?

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a charge against it.

Mr. McNAMARA. As one who has always opposed the extension of the east front of the Capitol, I think this \$4 million is being unwisely spent. I thought the original sum was unwisely spent. Now the figure has gone up from \$10½ million to \$17 million, and does not include the furniture and refurbishing and carpets. Before, when the cost was \$10½ million, we thought it was the most

expensive building in the history of man so far as usable space is concerned. It is certainly exceeding that.

Mr. HAYDEN. Congress has authorized it, and this is a part of the work.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Delaware asked a question, and the chairman of the committee read the answer so far as the Senate Office Building Commission is concerned. I should like to read a portion of the testimony of the Architect before the committee, in which he referred to the action of the Commission on the extension of the east front of the Capitol.

The chairman of that Commission is the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The second member is the Vice President of the United States. The third member is the minority leader of the Senate. The fourth member is the minority leader of the House of Representatives. The fifth is the Architect.

Mr. Stewart said:

The Commission on the Extension of the Capitol * * * felt that since we are not going to proceed at this time with the construction of the proposed underground garage beneath the Capitol Plaza, they wanted to go on record that they concurred in the Senate's desire to complete their terminal so they could have the use of it soon, perhaps years in advance of the actual construction of the underground garage.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. I submit to the Senate, that is the gist of the situation now.

Both commissions knew all about this at the time and, in effect, ordered that the work be done, subject, of course, to the appropriations being provided.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When did the Senate ever agree to carry through on an underground garage? When did the Senate ever agree to appropriate money for a terminal of this type?

Mr. HAYDEN. We are agreeing to it right now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I see—but not until now?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not until now. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. If we decide we do not want to agree to it, that is perfectly proper?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is an "if" question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, we are not bound by anything which has gone before?

Mr. HAYDEN. We are taking a new and perfectly voluntary action here today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad the Senator said that.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is a very solemn decision.

Mr. HAYDEN. If we do not do it, what will we have? We will have an investment in the cars and tracks and the tunnel for which we will have no use. Everyone in the New Senate Office

Building will have to walk 350 feet down and up through a little "rathole."

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. That could ultimately be connected with the present tunnel.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to make a suggestion. If there are any more tunnels to be dug, I suggest that we get some hard rock miners from Butte, Bisbee, and the Coeur d'Alene.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, if this job were left to the miners of Montana, the connections would have been made without any difficulty whatsoever. The next time there is a program of this kind the junior Senator from Montana should be put on the committee. Then no mistake will be made.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Whether the Senate gets the money for the tunnel or not, the steps will have to be propped up.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question in my mind about that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. After seeing the lack of accuracy on the part of the Capitol Architect in the building of the tunnels, I should like to sprinkle a little salt on the idea of the Senate steps falling down. Eventually, perhaps, in 500 years, they may fall down.

Mr. CHAVEZ. They are falling down right now.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In view of the fact that we have destroyed the traditional charm of the front of the Capitol, and have gotten into a mess over the tunnel, and in every step of the planning for the so-called improvements, might we not consider using the large auditorium in the New Senate Office Building for a Senate Chamber? Then it would not be necessary to use the Capitol at all.

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot answer "iffy" questions.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Authorization for the extension of the Capitol project is carried in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended by Public Law 406, 84th Congress. Public Law 482 provides for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the Capitol in substantial accordance with an appropriated architectural plan, but "with such modifications and additions, including provisions for restaurant facilities, and such other facilities in the Capitol Grounds, together with the utilities, equipment, approaches, and other appurtenant or necessary items, as may be approved by said commission."

So the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations are in accordance with that law.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. I think it is very important for us to understand, in the light of this discussion, whether or not a

tunnel, as indicated, between the new project and the present passageway, can be constructed, and if so, under what circumstances, and what would be the cost. The exhibits which I have examined seem persuasive. I am not a member of either the Commission or the committee. The photographs show large gaping cracks and very serious deterioration in the building. I am not a construction engineer or an architect or technically qualified. The assistant minority leader [Mr. KUCHEL] and I were looking at these pictures together. It seems evident that great deterioration is taking place underneath the Capitol structure.

Mr. HAYDEN. If we stop at the point indicated on the chart, we can use only the tracks which go to the new building, because we must leave space to get on and off the cars. It will be observed that the proposed tunnel spreads out at a certain point. Why? To allow space for passengers to get on and off the cars.

If the narrow tunnel were carried all the way through, we would be likely to kill someone as the cars come and go. But if the tunnel is spread out at the point indicated, passengers can get in and out. That is why we have allowed a larger space. From the larger space, passengers can have access to the elevators.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have listened to the evidence in this case. I have listened to plans, and I have listened to all the problems. While I realize that a few mistakes have been made in the new Senate Office Building, they were inevitable in an undertaking of that magnitude. There have been problems which we did not anticipate, but we are in the midst of the program, and we might as well meet the situation. The work on the east front of the Capitol is such as to have an effect upon the Senate steps. I think we might as well do the complete job, and do it right.

A few years ago I stood up in the Senate and said something to the effect that in generations to come the Capitol should become a great historical museum for the people of the United States and of the free world, and that we should build a modern Capitol.

Many of the newspapers ridiculed the idea at the time. They preferred to go ahead with maintenance and repair of the old structure. That is what we are up against today. We might as well face the problem. If we had proceeded in the direction I suggested, at a time when we were spending \$65 million or \$70 million for a United Nations Building in New York, we could have built a modern Capitol which could have been economically operated, and all activities could be under one roof. Then the present Capitol could have become one of the great historic spots of our Nation.

But the decision was in the other direction. Now we are faced with a definite problem. We might as well meet our responsibilities and go ahead, whether or not, as individuals, we like the idea of the tunnel.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I should like to say a word in response to the "50-step" argument of the Senator from Illinois. It is not a matter of space. It is a matter of time.

A Senator handed me his schedule for today. At 10 o'clock there was a meeting of the Armed Services Subcommittee in the old building. At 10 o'clock this morning there was a meeting of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations, in the new building. At 10:30 he had another meeting of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, namely, the subcommittee dealing with the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. That meeting was in the Capitol.

At 10:30 there was a meeting of an appropriations subcommittee in the new building. At 11 a.m. the Senate met. At 2 p.m. there was another meeting of an appropriations subcommittee in the new building.

There have been some votes this afternoon, and there were some yesterday afternoon. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who was holding hearings in the Old Senate Office Building, said that he was interrupted five times to come to the Senate Chamber, four times to vote, and once on another mission.

So it is a question of time. It is time to stand up and tell the American people that these improvements are not for our convenience or comfort. Personally, I never would use the tunnel, unless it were raining, if I had time to walk back and forth. This issue involves a question of meeting obligations in connection with senatorial work, not play.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have just taken 50 steps in an anteroom, and it required only 25 seconds of time. In the old days I could step off at the rate of 130 steps to the minute. At present, the best I can do is approximately 120. I do not believe that 25 seconds is very important. Also I do not think it is important to try to hide from our constituents. I am perfectly ready to meet them in the subway.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], striking out lines 2 to 9 inclusive, on page 31.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, if the Senator from Illinois will do likewise.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And all the time has been yielded back?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, do not the dilatory tactics now being used demonstrate the need for a new subway?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I make a point of order on the Senator's inquiry. I ask for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained. Debate during a yeas and nays vote is not in order.

The rollcall was resumed and concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is absent because of a death in his family. I further announce the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea" and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay" and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—39

Aiken	Cotton	Keating
Bartlett	Curtis	Kennedy
Bush	Douglas	Langer
Cannon	Dworshak	Lausche
Case, N.J.	Goldwater	McCarthy
Case, S. Dak.	Gruening	McNamara
Church	Hart	Magnuson
Clark	Humphrey	Morse
Cooper	Javits	Moss

Muskie
Prouty
Proxmire
Randolph

Robertson
Scott
Smathers
Talmadge

Thurmond
Williams, N.J.
Williams, Del.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—43

Allott
Anderson
Beall
Bennett
Bridges
Byrd, W. Va.
Carlson
Carroll
Chavez
Dirksen
Dodd
Eastland
Engle
Ervin
Fulbright

Gore
Green
Hayden
Hennings
Hickenlooper
Hill
Holland
Hruska
Jackson
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S.C.
Jordan
Kefauver
Kerr
Kuchel

NOT VOTING—16

Bible
Butler
Byrd, Va.
Capehart
Ellender
Frear

Schoeppel
Wiley
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Russell

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is at the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 9, line 24, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following:

Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of reducing the strength of the active Army below 900,000, nor be expended directly or indirectly for the purpose of transporting any person or persons pursuant to any plan or program for reducing the strength of the Army below 900,000.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to carry out the intention of Congress that the Army shall be maintained at a strength of 900,000. Last year, when the Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959 was considered by the Senate-House conference committee, the committee included language in its report directing the Secretary of Defense to maintain Army manpower at 900,000.

I ask unanimous consent that this statement in the conference report be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is the belief of the committee of conference that the national defense requires the maintenance of a Regular Army of not less than 900,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1950 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided. (P. 5, House Rept. 2503, 85th Cong., 2d sess., dated Aug. 6, 1958.)

Mr. LONG. I have discussed the amendment with the chairman and members of the Appropriations Committee. It is my understanding that the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would the Senator incorporate in his amendment a stipulation that the Marine Corps, in accordance with congressional intent, shall be maintained at 200,000 men?

Mr. LONG. I would have no objection to a similar amendment, but it would have to appear at a different place in the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator from Louisiana will support such an amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It was the intention of both the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations last year to have the number in the Marine Corps fixed at 200,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I urge Senators to vote for this amendment. It does nothing more than to re-emphasize the intent of the Congress as expressed in the regular fiscal 1959 Department of Defense appropriation bill which was passed in the Senate last year.

Senators will recall that when the bill was considered by the Committee on Appropriations, it contained funds—inserted by the House of Representatives when the bill was being debated there—to maintain the Army at a strength of not less than 900,000 during the current fiscal year.

The Committee on Appropriations on which I serve endorsed the House position. We provided sufficient amount for "Army personnel" and "Operation and maintenance" accounts to forestall proposed cuts in Army strength and, in addition, in our report stated as follows:

The committee has approved the action of the House in recommending an increase in the strength of the Regular Army from 870,000 to 900,000, and has agreed to the Department's request to restore to a direct appropriation, \$100 million, which the House had provided by transfer.

The Senate approved of our action and passed the bill. When the bill went to conference the Senate's position prevailed.

However, the ink was hardly dry on the act before the President served notice that he would not abide by the wishes of Congress. But, as a result of the crisis in Lebanon, the President found it convenient to have an army of 900,000 men and kept Army strength at that level until the crisis had subsided. He immediately began reducing the strength of the Army to 870,000 in direct violation of the wishes of the Congress, and the announced intent of the over-budget increase provided in the regular Department of Defense appropriation bill.

The amendment which my colleague and I have offered is, to be perfectly frank, in the nature of a stopgap. It would, in effect, state that the Congress, when acting on the regular fiscal 1959 defense appropriation measure meant what it said in funding and requiring an army of not less than 900,000.

I remind Senators that while the President, under the Constitution, is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, it is the Congress which is

charged, under that same Constitution, with raising and supporting armies.

It is my frank intention to raise this issue again when the Defense Subcommittee begin consideration of the fiscal 1960 budget, and I am hopeful that, again, congressional action directed toward eliminating proposed cuts in Army strength will prevail. In any event, I believe it is time that the legislative branch, particularly the Senate, put its foot down and serve notice on the executive branch that we have in the past, and will in the future, exercise our responsibilities in this area of national defense.

I remind the Senate that the May 27 deadline set by Mr. Khrushchev for turning over control of our access routes to Berlin is drawing close. There are ominous rumblings in other parts of the world. I do not believe it would be either prudent or, for that matter, economical for us to at this time permit further reductions in the strength of our Armed Forces.

I cannot help believing that when viewed in this manner the Senate will join me and my junior colleague in assisting to maintain our present defense posture, particularly insofar as the Army is concerned, until such time as we have had an opportunity to thoroughly review the issue of Army strength and balance of military forces during consideration of the regular fiscal 1960 appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, some Senators desire to address the Senate later this evening. It is not expected, anticipated, or planned to have any more yea-and-nay votes this evening. The Senate will convene at 10:30 tomorrow morning. There will be a morning hour.

An amendment will be offered to reduce the amount of the developmental loan fund from \$200 million to \$100 million. It is expected that there will be a yea-and-nay vote on that amendment.

Some other amendments may be offered tomorrow. It may be possible to complete action on the supplemental appropriation bill tomorrow and then take up several relatively noncontroversial general bills on the calendar, bills which I have previously announced, and which will be listed in the Record tomorrow morning.

If it is possible to have the Senate conclude action on those bills tomorrow, it is planned to have the Senate go over until Monday, so that we may have a long weekend, because we have had a rather productive 2 weeks. We are waiting now for bills to be reported by the committees.

DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF THE GENERAL ANILINE AND FILM COMPANY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, for the past few months there has been a great deal of speculation in the newspapers concerning the disposition of General Aniline & Film Co., the stock of which was seized at the beginning of World War II, on the basis that such stock was the property of enemy nationals.

At the present time, and for some years past, the question of the ownership of this stock has been the subject of litigation. There is no doubt that this litigation will continue for years unless some amicable settlement is reached between the United States and the Swiss claimant, Interhandel. At the present time this case is in the U.S. district court, to be tried on its merits. The case is also pending before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

On July 31, 1957, the White House issued the following statement, which indicated that the administration was planning prompt action to provide "an equitable monetary return" with respect to all properties seized under the Trading With the Enemy Act:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

For some time the administration has been deeply concerned over the unresolved problems relating to the vesting, the liquidation and the disposition of enemy assets seized as a result of World War II.

The problem of German vested assets and the claims of American nationals against Germany arising out of World War II has been a long standing source of controversy. An increase since June of 1955 in the amount of funds available and, which it is expected will be realized from the liquidation of vested assets, should facilitate an equitable and final solution of these problems.

Consequently, in order to reflect the historic American policy of maintaining the sanctity of private property even in wartime, the administration intends as a matter of priority to submit to the Congress, early in the coming session, a supplementary plan.

It is contemplated that this plan would provide for the payment in full of all legitimate war claims of Americans against Germany and would permit, as an act of grace, an equitable monetary return to former owners of vested assets. Subject to the applicable provisions of law, the present program of liquidating vested assets will be completed at the earliest possible time.

It is hoped that it will also be possible to work out a final solution of the Japanese vested assets problem for presentation to the next session of Congress.

I should like to point out that almost 2 years have passed since the issuance of that statement. To date, the administration has not submitted any plan "to reflect the historic American policy of maintaining the sanctity of private property," as promised by the White House. Why this issue has been avoided, I do not know.

I should like to make another point: On February 17, 1959, my distinguished colleague, the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] introduced a bill, S. 1103, to provide for the sale of properties now held by the Attorney General, even though they are now the subject of litigation to determine whether or not they

were or were not in fact the properties of enemy nationals. At the present time these properties cannot be sold. They must be held pending the outcome in court. If the claimant prevails, he will get his property back. If the claimant fails to prove his case, then under existing law, the United States will be the owner and may dispose of the property as it will.

The Department of Justice has recently submitted a report to my Subcommittee on the Trading With the Enemy Act, with recommendations that the Congress enact Senate bill 1103. This would permit the sale of General Aniline and Film Co., even though title to the stock is in issue before the courts.

A number of questions are involved in this contemplated action. One of these involves the good faith of the U.S. Government; another involves the constitutionality of such legislation.

With respect to the question of good faith, I should like to point out to the Congress that on November 5, 1958, Mr. Loftus Becker, legal advisor to the Department of State, as the representative of the Government of the United States and as co-agent with Mr. Dallas Townsend, Alien Property Director, stated to the International Court as follows:

Under section 9(a) of the Trading With The Enemy Act, the Government of the United States is forbidden to sell vested property as long as a suit for its return is pending. Interhandel having been reinstated as a plaintiff, there cannot, and will not, now, be a sale of the vested stock by the U.S. Government unless and until a final determination in that suit, that suit in the United States, is made in favor of my Government.

Again, on November 6, 1958, Mr. Becker, as the representative of the United States, continued his argument to the Court, and reiterated:

Accordingly, the stock here in issue cannot now, and will not be sold by the Government, but is being retained to await the outcome of Interhandel's suit on the merits of the litigation in the United States.

And again:

Clearly, now, upon the readmission of Interhandel into the U.S. litigation, the stock—to use the language of the Supreme Court—will be "retained by the Custodian to abide the result, and, if Interhandel prevails, * * * returned to it", after a full hearing on its claim "in a court having power to enforce it if found meritorious."

After this argument, it was not necessary for the International Court to act to prevent a sale of the General Aniline & Film Co. stock. One would assume that the Court would be justified in relying upon the statements of our Government's agents who appeared before it. I do not see now how the administration can, with propriety and honor, recommend to the Congress the passage of legislation which would make meaningless the solemn representations made to the International Court.

On the same subject, on April 22, 1952, at a general stockholders meeting of the General Aniline & Film Co., held in New York, the then chairman, Mr. Jack Frye, stated—as shown by the minutes of that meeting—that the Senate Judiciary Committee took the position that there

was a constitutional question about the passage of such legislation, and that he had been told, also, that the Department of Justice was inclined to agree that such legislation was questionable, at least so far as its constitutionality was concerned.

If this be so, why, again, does that Department now recommend the legislation? If such legislation was questionable then, it should be so now.

The present bill, S. 1103, is, in effect, identical with Senate bill 2171, which was considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1953. At that time, after full hearings, that bill failed to receive committee approval.

Upon the basis of this background, it would be best for the administration to send to the Congress a program which can be supported and which will fulfill the promises of restitution of these vested properties. Failing in this, the administration should consider with the Swiss claimant a compromise solution which will put an end to this long-standing controversy. Such a means was suggested to the alien property custodian in 1953 by the late Senator McCarran, of Nevada. Now, as then, any plan of settlement should be sent to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary for its approval.

Mr. President, when the pending litigation over the General Aniline & Film Corp. is concluded, and when it is determined, if it is so determined, that the United States has a right to sell the assets of the company, I insist that a really public sale of the assets be had.

I wish to have inserted in the RECORD my communication of March 23, 1959, to the Attorney General, and his reply to me under date of March 31. I trust that these assurances will give every prospective bidder who is eligible under the law an opportunity to bid freely for these assets. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD my letter of March 23, 1959, to the Honorable William P. Rogers, and his reply to my letter, under date of March 31, 1959.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADING
WITH THE ENEMY ACT,
March 23, 1959.

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
The Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL: The subcommittee and I have received several inquiries in reference to a sale of General Aniline & Film Corp. The asset being the largest of all the vested properties, I urge that great care be taken in the preparation of the prospectus and advertisements for its sale. I further urge that this asset be sold at public auction, with provision for each competitive bidder to increase his offer during the auction of this property. Such provision will eliminate future complaints or criticism that favoritism existed or that the asset was sold for less than its true value. This view seems to me to be within the letter and spirit of section 12 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. A private or negotiated sale of this asset should be prohibited.

I am of the firm opinion that every prospective bidder should have access to all the pertinent facts concerning the administration of this vested asset, its potentials, and its current value at the time of the sale.

Please furnish me at the appropriate time with copies of all advertisements, prospectus, etc.

With kind regards, I remain
Sincerely yours,

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

MARCH 31, 1959.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This will acknowledge your letter of March 23 advising that you have received inquiries with respect to a possible sale of General Aniline & Film Corp.

As you know, section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Act prohibits the sale of vested property while a suit for return is pending and such a suit is now pending in the District Court for the District of Columbia (*I. G. Chemie v. Rogers*). In view of the pendency of this litigation there is no present prospect of a sale of the vested shares unless the Congress should enact into law one of the various pending bills which would amend section 9 to permit the sale of vested property despite the pendency of the suit for return or unless the litigation is dismissed or settled. The Department of Justice has supported bills to enable the United States to sell the stock it now holds and to hold sufficient proceeds to pay off any claims.

I have stated on numerous public occasions, and I am happy to repeat it again, this property, when and if sold, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder after full and adequate public advertisement.

The procedure which will be followed is set forth in section 12 of the Trading with the Enemy Act and by section 501.25 of the Regulations of the Office of Alien Property (8 CFR 501.25). Every prospective bidder, of course, would have access to pertinent facts concerning the vested asset, business secrets excepted, and such information will be disclosed in the prospectus and registration statement which will be issued prior to sale. This procedure is the one which has been followed in the cases of other vested assets disposed of by the Office of Alien Property.

At no time has any consideration been given, and none will be given, to a negotiated sale of the stock of General Aniline & Film Corp., now owned by the United States.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1) to amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and that Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MACK of Illinois, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BENNETT of Michigan, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. BUSH were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

NATURAL RESOURCES, THEIR PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Public Affairs Institute, a distinguished

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 30, 1959
86th-1st, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sustained President's veto of REA loan approval bill. Senate passed: Second supplemental appropriation bill. Bill to increase and extend special milk program. Bill to permit cooperative milk producer associations to bargain singly or in groups. Senate committee reported resolution to defer proclamation of quotas and allotments for 1960 wheat crop. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

- 1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5916. No changes were made in items relating to this Department. (See Digest 59 for items of interest to this Department.) Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 6422-47
- 2. WHEAT.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 94, to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 wheat crop until June 1, 1959. (S. Rept. 236). The resolution was introduced and ordered reported by the committee earlier in the day. pp. 6404, 408, D302
- 3. MILK.** Passed as reported S. 1289, to increase from \$75 million to \$80 million the maximum amount of money which may be used by the Secretary during each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 for the special milk program. p. 6481
Passed without amendment S. 753, to provide exemptions from the antitrust laws to permit farmer cooperatives and their marketing agencies to bargain in groups for the sale of milk and milk products, and to permit purchasers from such cooperatives or agencies, at their request, to bargain in groups with them for the purchase of milk and milk products. pp. 6840-1

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Scott commended the action of the House in sustaining the President's veto of S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans. p. 6455
5. COTTON; GRAINS. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a letter and exhibits from this Department showing "the manner in which storage rates have substantially increased during the past few years," and stated that "the major part of the increased costs and rates is attributable to the shortage in available storage space resulting from the accumulation of our \$10 billion inventory ... also a part of the increase can be attributed to the policy of allowing 5 years amortization of new grain warehouse facilities." pp. 6448-51
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Murray inserted a New Orleans Cotton Exchange advertisement "supporting a farm program based on direct production payments." p. 6420
7. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 994, to authorize Interior to construct and maintain the Spokane Valley reclamation project, Wash. and Idaho. p. 6447
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Symington inserted a speech by Rep. Bowles, "New Directions For Foreign Economic Aid." pp. 6447-8
Sen. Langer inserted a newspaper article and his recent speech critical of expenditures for the foreign aid program. pp. 6454-5
9. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures relating to Federal employment and pay for Mar. 1959. pp. 6404-7
10. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of Henry C. Wallich to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 6407
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Senate would adjourn over from Fri., May 2, to Tues., May 5, that the Executive Calendar will probably be called on Tues., and that S. 690, to provide research on increased industrial use of agricultural products, "will be postponed for a few days." pp. 6458, 6483

HOUSE

12. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6769. As passed the bill includes funds for Federal employees' unemployment compensation, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of Labor Statistics (including revision of the Consumer Price Index), Wage and Hour Division, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including payments to the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts), assistance to schools in Federally impacted areas, White House Conference on Children and Youth, and White House Conference on the Aging. The committee report includes the following statements:

Migratory labor. "For several years this Committee has encouraged the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to do something concrete concerning migratory labor rather than simply studying the problem. The Department of Labor should be congratulated in making a start in this direction; however, much remains to be done. The Department of Labor's responsibility for real action in this area lies largely within the Bureau of Employment Security. The Committee will expect the Bureau to intensify its efforts insofar as they are able to do so within the framework of existing legislation, and if it is felt that additional

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5916

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,
8 namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
as follows:

"Research", ~~(1)\$3,666,700~~, *to including not to exceed*
\$35,000 for the alterations to the meat laboratory at Belts-
ville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall be
derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation
reserve programs", fiscal year 1959;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", ~~(2)\$2,180,-~~
~~700~~ *\$2,423,000*, to be derived by transfer from the appro-
priation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year
1959; and

"Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by trans-
fer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve pro-
gram", fiscal year 1959.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension
work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,-
682, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
"Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: *Provided.*
That of the amount made available under this head in the

1 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administra-
 2 tion Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States,
 3 Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be trans-
 4 ferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and
 5 (3)~~\$146,000~~ \$162,255 shall be transferred to the sub-
 6 appropriation for "Federal Extension Service".

7 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

8 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 The limitation under this head in the Department of Ag-
 10 riculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
 11 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
 12 penses, is increased from "\$24,698,000" to "\$25,252,000",
 13 and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount
 14 which shall be transferred to the appropriation account for
 15 "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Ad-
 16 justment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$5,025,800" to
 17 "\$5,385,600".

18 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

19 MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

20 For an additional amount for "Marketing research and
 21 service", as follows:

22 "Marketing research and agricultural estimates",
 23 (4)~~\$1,144,100~~ \$1,208,100, to be derived by transfer from
 24 the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal
 25 year 1959; and

1 “Marketing services”, ~~(5)\$1,918,600~~ \$1,954,600 to be
 2 derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Conserva-
 3 tion reserve program”, fiscal year 1959.

4 **(6)FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE**

5 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

6 *Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or*
 7 *hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies*
 8 *which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade*
 9 *Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7*
 10 *U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for*
 11 *the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including ad-*
 12 *ministrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount*
 13 *not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.*

14 **SOIL BANK PROGRAMS**

15 **CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM**

16 The limitation under this head in the Department of
 17 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
 18 Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative ex-
 19 penses, is increased from “\$16,000,000” to “\$16,286,200”.

20 **COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE**

21 **ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS**

22 **(7)***The For an additional amount for “Acreage allotments*
 23 *and marketing quotas”, \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer*
 24 *from the appropriation for “Conservation reserve program”,*
 25 *fiscal 1959 and the limitation under this head in the Depart-*

1 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Ap-
 2 propriation Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be trans-
 3 ferred to the appropriation account "Administrative ex-
 4 penses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of
 5 1838", is increased from "\$6,380,100" to ~~(8)\$6,837,000~~
 6 "\$6,886,300".

7 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

8 REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

9 FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

10 To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for au-
 11 thorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including
 12 interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000
 13 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949,
 14 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000
 15 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to
 16 friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10,
 17 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3)
 18 \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commod-
 19 ities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of
 20 July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4)
 21 \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of the In-
 22 terior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pur-
 23 suant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446); (5)
 24 \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the
 25 Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or ex-

1 change of agricultural commodities or products and trans-
 2 ferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law
 3 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856) ; (6) \$19,390,100 for
 4 transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and
 5 poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in
 6 the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Adminis-
 7 tration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for
 8 transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and serv-
 9 ice" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C.
 10 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without
 11 charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a,
 12 511d).

13 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY

15 CREDIT CORPORATION

16 The limitation under this head in title II of the Depart-
 17 ment of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Ap-
 18 propriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for admin-
 19 istrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from
 20 "\$35,398,000" to "\$39,600,000".

21 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 **(9)** ~~\$71,000~~ \$77,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-

1 appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year
2 1959.

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
6 utilization", as follows:

7 "Forest land management", ~~(10)\$12,282,800~~ \$15,-
8 326,000, of which \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer
9 from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program",
10 fiscal year 1959;

11 "Forest research", \$1,003,400; and

12 "State and private forestry cooperation", \$102,800.

13 ~~(11)~~FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

14 For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and
15 Trails", \$500,000

16 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

17 MUTUAL SECURITY

18 DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

19 For an additional amount for advances to the Develop-
20 ment Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual
21 Security Act of 1954, as amended, ~~(12)\$100,000,000~~.
22 \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

4 Not to exceed ~~(13)\$18,650,000~~ \$18,700,000 of appro-
 5 priations heretofore granted under this head shall be available
 6 for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for
 7 operation of a nuclear powered merchant ship.

8 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

9 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
 10 subsidies", ~~(14)\$5,000,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
 11 able until expended.

12 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

13 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
 14 \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Depart-
 15 ment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,
 16 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and re-
 17 pair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from
 18 "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 \$723,450: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
 22 the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Approp-
 23 riation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Adminis-
 24 trative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,-
 25 566,750"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available

1 for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities
 2 and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,-
 3 400,000" to "\$1,481,300"; and the limitation thereunder on
 4 the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is in-
 5 creased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,200,400".

6 PATENT OFFICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 9 (15) ~~\$1,651,500~~ \$1,683,000.

10 (16) NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

11 CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

12 For an additional amount for "Construction of labora-
 13 tories", \$19,793, to remain available until expended.

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

16 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 19 (17) ~~\$521,500~~ \$535,000.

20 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

21 Construction, General

22 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
 23 \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
2 FUNCTIONS

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
6 nance”, (18)~~\$38,160,000~~ \$39,900,000(19): *Provided,*
7 *That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be*
8 *used for the purpose of reducing the strength of the active*
9 *Army below 900,000, nor be expended directly or indirectly*
10 *for the puropse of transporting any person or persons*
11 *pursuant to any plan or program for reducing the strength*
12 *of the Army below 900,000.*

13 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for “Army
15 National Guard”, \$3,065,000.

16 For an additional amount for “Army National Guard”,
17 (20)~~\$10,300,000~~ \$13,200,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

19 MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

20 For an additional amount for “Military personnel,
21 Navy”, (21)~~\$33,061,500~~ \$36,735,000.

22 (22)MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

23 *The Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959,*
24 *Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, is amended,*

1 in Title IV thereof, by striking the period after the word
 2 “Fund” in the section entitled “Military Personnel, Marine
 3 Corps”, inserting a colon and adding the following words:
 4 “Provided, That Marine Corps personnel paid from this
 5 appropriation shall be maintained at an end strength of not
 6 less than 200,000 for the fiscal year 1959.”

7 AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

8 For an additional amount for “Aircraft and facilities”,
 9 ~~(23)\$18,000,000~~ \$18,624,900.

10 SHIPS AND FACILITIES

11 For an additional amount for “Ships and facilities”,
 12 ~~(24)\$18,000,000~~ \$20,000,000.

13 ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

14 For an additional amount for “Ordnance and facilities”,
 15 ~~(25)\$3,822,000~~ \$4,246,000

16 MEDICAL CARE

17 For an additional amount for “Medical care”,
 18 \$8,100,000.

19 CIVIL ENGINEERING

20 For an additional amount for “Civil engineering”,
 21 ~~(26)\$3,330,000~~ \$3,732,000.

22 SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

23 For an additional amount for “Servicewide supply and
 24 finance”, ~~(27)\$14,682,000~~ \$16,313,000.

SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Servicewide operations",
 (28) ~~\$5,153,000~~ \$5,685,600.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Military personnel",
 \$18,728,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611
 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959,
 Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, may be
 exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropria-
 tion Act, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by
 adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the
 United States".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to Dis-
 trict of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the
 District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not
 otherwise appropriated), (29) ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$8,100,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Department of General Administration

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$456,750, of which \$7,810 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", ~~(30)\$20,450~~ \$26,200.

Public Schools

For an additional amount for "Public schools", ~~(31)\$4,295,668~~ \$4,095,668, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the development of vocational education.

Public Library

For an additional amount for "Public Library", \$152,050.

Metropolitan Police

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$2,616,800, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

Fire Department

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$1,200,300.

1 Department of Corrections

2 For an additional amount for "Department of Correc-
3 tions", \$264,600.

4 Department of Public Welfare

5 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
6 Welfare", ~~(32)\$750,700~~ \$1,012,200.

7 MISCELLANEOUS

8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
11 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
12 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), ~~(33)\$20,197~~ \$24,131.

13 JUDGMENTS

14 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
15 the District of Columbia, as set forth in ~~(34)~~ *Senate Docu-*
16 *ment Numbered 20 and House Document Numbered 58*
17 *(Eighty-sixth Congress)*, ~~(35)\$30,219~~ \$118,285, together
18 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
19 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
20 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
21 became due until the date of payment.

22 AUDITED CLAIMS

23 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
24 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
25 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which

1 have been exhausted or credited to the general or special
 2 funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C.
 3 Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
 4 year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Docu-
 5 ment Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484,
 6 together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay
 7 the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4
 8 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
 9 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

10 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

11 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
 12 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
 13 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 14 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
 15 the fiscal years involved.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 17 WELFARE

18 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 ~~(36)\$1,072,000~~ \$1,150,000.

22 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

24 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
 25 tivities", \$75,300,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for

1 capital contributions to student loan funds for which appli-
 2 cations have been filed on or before January 6, 1959, and for
 3 loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan
 4 funds; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans
 5 to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and
 6 modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall
 7 be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school
 10 districts", \$20,000,000.

11 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
 13 construction", \$24,600,000.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 16 \$841,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

19 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,
 20 general", \$750,000.

21 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

22 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
 23 health facilities", ~~(37)\$1,700,000~~ \$1,886,000, to remain
 24 available until expended.

1 (38) CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

2 *For an additional amount for "Construction of surgical*
 3 *facilities", \$370,000, which together with funds heretofore*
 4 *appropriated under this head shall remain available until*
 5 *expended.*

6 (39) SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

7 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 8 *\$43,000.*

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

11 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 The amount authorized by the Department of Health,
 13 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the
 14 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for
 15 necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
 16 Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and sur-
 17 vivors insurance trust fund, is increased from "\$139,131,-
 18 000" to "\$171,221,000".

19 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND

20 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

21 For an additional amount for "Construction, Bureau of
 22 Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$1,210,000, to be de-
 23 rived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust

1 fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated
 2 under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,-
 3 290,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under this head in
 4 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-
 5 priation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said
 6 Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the
 7 foregoing limitation.

8 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

9 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for pub
 10 lic assistance", \$151,560,000.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

12 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for ma-
 13 ternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, to remain available
 14 until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That the limitation under
 15 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
 16 fare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for
 17 services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,-
 18 000" to "\$16,500,000": *Provided further*, That the forego-
 19 ing amount shall be available to and expended by the States
 20 only for the purpose of providing necessary services to chil-
 21 dren with congenital heart disease: *Provided further*, That
 22 the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000,
 23 shall otherwise be deemed a part of their allotments under

1 title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as
 2 amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V):

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

5 ADMINISTRATION

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 7 Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an
 8 additional amount of not to exceed \$151,200 to be trans-
 9 ferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
 10 trust fund.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

12 COUNSEL

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 14 Office of the General Counsel", \$55,400, together with an
 15 additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred
 16 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification
 17 and inspection services", and an additional amount of not
 18 to exceed \$51,400 to be transferred from the Federal old-
 19 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

20 WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

21 For an additional amount for the "White House Council
 22 on Aging", ~~(40)\$790,000~~ \$844,000, of which ~~(41)\$756,-~~
 23 ~~000~~ \$810,000 shall be available for grants to States and
 24 shall remain available until January 31, 1961.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(42) ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers", (43) \$12,000,000; \$16,189,000, to remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", (44) \$1,491,500 \$1,730,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), is increased from "\$70,000" to (45) ~~"\$76,300"~~ "\$77,000", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$472,000" to (46) ~~"\$486,000"~~ "\$5,000,000".

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR
EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", \$100,000.

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES
AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows", \$270,000.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL
PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, ~~(47)\$25,000~~ \$50,000, to remain available until December 31, 1959.

~~(48)~~FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)," \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

3 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
 4 bution", \$1,582,000, and the limitation under this head in
 5 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the
 6 amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from
 7 "\$132,500" to "\$160,000".

8 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

9 To increase the general supply fund established by the
 10 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
 11 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), ~~(49)\$10,000,000~~
 12 \$15,000,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 15 Office of Administrator", including expenses of carrying out
 16 the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838).
 17 \$72,240.

18 (50)REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

19 *For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation*
 20 *Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to*
 21 *remain available until expended.*

22 (51)HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

23 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

24 *For an additional amount for expenses necessary to*
 25 *carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71*
 26 *Stat. 626), as amended, \$23,492.*

(52) NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$100,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account, is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,374,300".

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-

GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), ~~(53)\$80,000~~ \$100,000.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$120,000.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
4 penses", \$12,180,000.

5 INPATIENT CARE

6 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care",
7 ~~(54)\$47,455,000~~ \$48,651,000, and the limitation under this
8 head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959,
9 on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees,
10 is increased from "\$375,000" to "\$400,000".

11 OUTPATIENT CARE

12 For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,-
13 934,000, and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
14 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount
15 available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased
16 from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000".

17 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
19 sions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

22 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

23 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
24 and resources", ~~(55)\$3,682,600~~ \$3,787,600 ~~(56)~~and in ad-
25 dition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropri-

1 ation "Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Explora-
 2 tion" (57): Provided, That not to exceed \$3,500 shall be
 3 available for reimbursing the American Falls Irrigation Dis-
 4 trict Numbered 2, Shoshone, Idaho, for reconstruction of a
 5 bridge damaged by the Bureau of Land Management during
 6 fire-suppression activities.

7 (58)CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Construction," \$1,-
 9 000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 (59)ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

13 For an additional amount for "Road construction and
 14 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)", for-
 15 liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the Act of
 16 August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$1,000,000, to remain
 17 available until expended.

18 PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

19 For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit
 20 of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilita-
 21 tion and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
 22 tion 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763),
 23 \$6,960,000.

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 LOAN PROGRAM

3 For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,-
4 000, to remain available until expended.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
8 tion", ~~(60)\$1,270,000~~ \$1,388,500.

9 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

10 LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

11 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to ex-
12 ceed \$125,000 from the Treasury of the United States for
13 the engineering and design of salt water distillation and
14 related facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as au-
15 thorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72
16 Stat. 1760).

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19 JUDICIAL SERVICES

20 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and com-
22 missioners", \$180,000.

23 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
25 expenses", \$100,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
3 the United States Courts", \$91,000, of which \$82,100
4 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
5 "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.

6 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
8 \$247,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund
9 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as
10 amended (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)).

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 general legal activities", \$973,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

17 MARSHALS

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,032,000.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
22 witnesses", \$50,000; and the limitation under this head in
23 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on
24 the amount available for compensation and expenses of wit-

1 nesses or informants, is increased from “\$225,000” to
2 “\$275,000”.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
6 \$9,611,000.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses.
10 Bureau of Prisons”, \$2,671,000.

11 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

12 For an additional amount for “Support of United States
13 prisoners”, \$500,000.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 including \$240,000 for necessary expenses for the perform-
19 ance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Long-
20 shoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, as
21 amended (72 Stat. 835) ; and for the performance of func-
22 tions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of
23 the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat.
24 997) ; ~~(61)\$720,600~~ \$729,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 (62) ~~\$572,800~~ \$630,500.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND
 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees", \$40,000,000.

(63) TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The appropriation granted under this head in chapter II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457), shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(64) SENATE

(65) SALARIES OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE SENATE, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Compensation of Senators

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators", \$23,980.

1 **(66) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**

2 OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

3 *For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at*
 4 *Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from*
 5 *May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical*
 6 *Press Gallery, at \$3,000 basic per annum.*

7 **(67) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE**

8 **(68) FURNITURE**

9 *For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$34,385.*

10 **(69) MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

11 *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",*
 12 *\$81,290: Provided, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic*
 13 *salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minor-*
 14 *ity leaders, as authorized by S. Res. 158, agreed to Decem-*
 15 *ber 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to*
 16 *exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each.*

17 **(70) POSTAGE STAMPS**

18 *For an additional amount for maintenance of a supply*
 19 *of stamps in the Senate Post Office, \$2,000.*

20 **(71) STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)**

21 *For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving*
 22 *fund)", \$1,780, to remain available until expended.*

23 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

24 For payment to Herman P. Eberharter, Junior, and
 25 James J. Eberharter, sons of Herman P. Eberharter, late a
 26 Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

1 For payment to Constance L. Horst, Bettie J. Butler,
 2 and Harry L. McGregor, children of J. Harry McGregor,
 3 late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

4 For payment to Edna Simpson, widow of Sidney E.
 5 Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,
 6 \$22,500.

7 For payment to the children of George H. Christopher,
 8 late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

9 For payment to Georgia T. Reed, widow of Daniel A.
 10 Reed, late a Representative from the State of New York,
 11 \$22,500.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Reporting Hearings

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Report-
 15 ing hearings", \$10,000.

16 Postage Stamps

17 For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the
 18 first session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public
 19 Law 85-778, approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

20 (72) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 (73) EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

22 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction*
 23 *of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol,*
 24 *to continue to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and*
 25 *replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol*

1 and other improvements authorized under the heading "Ex-
 2 tension of the Capitol" in the Act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat.
 3 515, 516), as amended, \$4,000,000.

4 **(74)**FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, ADDITIONAL SENATE
 5 OFFICE BUILDING

6 To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction
 7 of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to
 8 provide furniture and furnishings for the additional office
 9 building for the United States Senate, in accordance with
 10 the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law
 11 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), \$283,550, to remain available
 12 until expended.

13 **(75)**ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED
 14 STATES SENATE

15 Construction and Equipment of Additional Senate Office
 16 Building

17 To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction
 18 of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to
 19 provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof
 20 office building for the use of the United States Senate, in
 21 accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Ap-
 22 propriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the
 23 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act 1958 (71 Stat. 252,
 24 253), \$750,000: Provided, That no part of the funds herein

1 *appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction*
2 *of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground*
3 *floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore*
4 *approved by such Commission: Provided further, That the*
5 *amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Ap-*
6 *propriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the*
7 *Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat.*
8 *252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment*
9 *of an additional office building for the United States Senate*
10 *is hereby increased by \$750,000.*

11 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 (Out of postal fund)

13 TRANSPORTATION

14 For an additional amount for "Transportation",
15 \$37,500,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$6,664,900.

21 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

22 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplo-
23 matic and consular service", \$495,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
4 national organizations", \$4,943,146.

5 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

6 For an additional amount for "International contin-
7 gencies", \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
8 shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation
9 "Emergency fund for the President, national defense,"
10 fiscal year 1959, in such amounts as may have been ex-
11 pended from said appropriation for the purposes of this
12 appropriation.

13 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

15 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

16 Operation and maintenance

17 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
18 nance", \$931,500.

19 OTHER

20 PAYMENT TO PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

21 For payment in full and final settlement to the Govern-
22 ment of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June
23 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from
24 receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934
25 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

(76) *THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES*

For necessary expenses of the Third Pan American Games, 1959, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
(77) ~~\$303,300~~ \$337,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Division of Disbursement", \$3,903,600.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
(78) ~~\$4,481,000~~ \$4,519,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
(79) ~~\$29,595,000~~ \$30,600,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
White House Police", \$114,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$7,800,000.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in (80) *Senate Document Numbered 20 and House Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth Congress*, (81) ~~\$2,570,198~~ \$4,931,024, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall

1 have become final and conclusive against the United States
 2 by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law
 4 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
 5 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
 6 days after the date of approval of this Act.

7 TITLE II

8 INCREASED PAY COSTS

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal
 10 year 1959, for increased pay costs authorized by or pur-
 11 suant to law, as follows:

12 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses",
 14 ~~(82)\$37,800~~ \$42,000, to be derived by transfer from the
 15 appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

16 Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations",
 17 ~~(83)\$5,781,600~~ \$6,424,000, to be derived by transfer from
 18 the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

19 Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses",
 20 \$232,020, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 21 for "Conservation reserve program";

22 Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and ex-
 23 penses", ~~(84)\$61,200~~ \$65,800, to be derived by transfer
 24 from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

25 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop

1 Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$297,000 in the
2 limitation upon the amount which may be paid from pre-
3 mium income for administrative and operating expenses) ;

4 Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and ex-
5 penses", (85)~~\$551,700~~ \$613,000, to be derived by transfer
6 from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

7 Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and ex-
8 penses", (86)~~\$1,989,450~~ \$2,210,500, to be derived by
9 transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve
10 program";

11 Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$240,750, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
13 for "Conservation reserve program";

14 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$186,-
15 755, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
16 "Conservation reserve program";

17 Library: "Salaries and expenses", (87)~~\$56,340~~ \$62,-
18 600, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
19 "Conservation reserve program";

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 General administration: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$203,400;

23 Bureau of the Census:

1 “Salaries and expenses”, \$600,300;

2 “1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and
3 mineral industries”, \$405,900, to remain available until
4 December 31, 1961;

5 “Eighteenth decennial census”, \$351,000, to remain
6 available until December 31, 1962;

7 “Census of governments”, \$28,800;

8 Coast and Geodetic Survey: “Salaries and expenses”,
9 \$665,100;

10 Business and Defense Services Administration: “Salaries
11 and expenses”, \$543,420;

12 Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

13 “Salaries and expenses”, \$193,275;

14 “Export control”, \$113,400;

15 Office of Business Economics: “Salaries and expenses”,
16 \$91,800;

17 Maritime activities: “Maritime training”, \$117,450;

18 Bureau of Public Roads: “Limitation on general admin-
19 istrative expenses” (increase of \$1,381,500 in the limitation
20 on necessary expenses of administration) ;

21 National Bureau of Standards:

22 “Expenses”, \$954,900;

1 “Plant and equipment”, \$31,950, to remain avail-
2 able until expended;

3 Weather Bureau: “Salaries and expenses”, \$2,514,600;

4 (88)General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is
5 authorized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between
6 appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for
7 Salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for
8 increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

9 *General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is au-*
10 *thorized to transfer not to exceed \$833,075 from the appro-*
11 *priation “Ship construction (liquidation of contract author-*
12 *ization) maritime activities”, to other appropriations of the*
13 *Department of Commerce for the purpose of providing for*
14 *increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.*

15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

16 Department of the Army:

17 Rivers and harbors and flood control:

18 “Operation and maintenance, general”, (89)\$1,-
19 ~~024,200~~ \$1,138,000, to remain available until ex-
20 pended;

21 “General expenses”, (90)\$941,400 \$1,096,-
22 000(91), of which \$50,000 shall be derived by
23 transfer from the appropriation “United States
24 section, Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of
25 Engineers;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of (92)~~\$215,100~~ \$239,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund) ;

Administration, Ryukyu Islands: "Salaries and expenses", (93)~~\$28,800~~ \$32,000;

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", (94)~~\$1,013,760~~ \$1,126,400;

Panama Canal Company: "Panama Canal Company fund" (increase of (95)~~\$311,760~~ \$346,400 in the limitation on general and administrative expenses) ;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Office of the Secretary of Defense:

"Salaries and expenses", \$945,000;

Office of Public Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", \$31,500;

Interservice activities: "Court of Military Appeals", \$25,200;

Department of the Army:

"Research and development", (96)~~\$8,190,000~~ \$9,100,000, to remain available until expended;

Alaska Communication System: "Operation and maintenance", (97)~~\$158,400~~ \$176,000;

1 Department of the Navy:

2 "Navy personnel, general expenses", (98)~~\$2,367,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$2,630,000;

4 "Research and development", (99)\$8,994,600
 5 \$9,994,000, to remain available until expended;

6 Department of the Air Force:

7 "Research and development", \$8,829,000, to re-
 8 main available until expended;

9 "Operation and maintenance", (100)~~\$62,100,000~~
 10 \$69,000,000;

11 "Air National Guard", \$1,945,800;

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 (Out of District of Columbia funds)

14 Operating expenses:

15 "Executive office", \$27,225;

16 "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$39,390, of which
 17 \$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

18 "Regulatory agencies", \$72,609;

19 "Recreation Department", (101)~~\$129,900~~ \$173,-
 20 200;

21 "Department of Veterans Affairs", \$6,750;

22 "Office of Civil Defense", \$4,650;

23 "Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$11 -
 24 400;

1 “Courts”, \$245,250;

2 “Department of Public Health”, ~~(102)\$1,409,775~~
3 \$1,937,000;

4 “Department of Buildings and Grounds”, \$105,075,
5 of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;

6 “Office of Surveyor”, \$8,250;

7 “Department of Licenses and Inspections”, \$120,-
8 525;

9 “Department of Highways”, ~~(103)\$259,500~~, which
10 shall be payable from the highway fund \$279,500 of
11 *which \$259,500 shall be payable from the highway fund;*

12 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic”, ~~(104)\$62,-~~
13 400 \$76,400 (payable from the highway fund) ;

14 “Department of Sanitary Engineering”, \$1,213,000,
15 of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund
16 and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage
17 works fund;

18 “Washington Aqueduct”, \$96,000 (payable from
19 the water fund) ;

20 “National Guard”, \$8,250;

21 “National Capital parks”, ~~(105)\$185,925~~ \$247,-
22 900;

23 “National Zoological Park”, ~~(106)\$50,775~~ \$60,-
24 775.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sums appropriated in this title for the District of
3 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
4 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
5 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
9 for "Special projects";

10 “Executive Mansion and grounds”, \$34,000;

11 Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$345,600;

13 Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$18,000;

15 National Security Council: “Salaries an expenses”,
16 \$59,400;

17 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

18 Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses",
19 (107) \$116,000 \$136,500.

20 Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and
21 expenses", \$115,000;

22 Public Health Service:

23 “Control of tuberculosis”, \$115,000, to be derived
24 by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and
25 further development of vocational education”;

1 “Communicable disease activities”, \$290,000;

2 “Sanitary engineering activities”, \$441,000, to be
3 derived by transfer from the appropriation for “Pro-
4 motion and further development of vocational educa-
5 tion”;

6 “Salaries and expenses, hospital construction serv-
7 ices”, \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the
8 appropriation for “Promotion and further development
9 of vocational education”;

10 “Hospitals and medical care”, \$2,170,000;

11 “Foreign quarantine activities”, \$240,000;

12 “Indian health activities”, \$1,854,000;

13 “Operations, National Library of Medicine, \$111,-
14 000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
15 for “Promotion and further development of vocational
16 education”;

17 “Salaries and expenses”, \$406,000, to be derived
18 by transfer from the appropriation for “Promotion and
19 further development of vocational education”;

20 “Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska”,
21 \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropria-
22 tion for “Promotion and further development of voca-
23 tional education”;

24 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: “Salaries and expenses”,
25 \$221,000;

1 Social Security Administration:

2 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assist-
3 ance", \$186,500;

4 "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau",
5 \$172,000;

6 "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner",
7 \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to
8 exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-
9 age and survivors insurance trust fund;

10 Office of the Secretary:

11 "Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with
12 an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be
13 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
14 insurance trust fund;

15 "Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries
18 and expenses", \$18,000;

19 Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses",
20 ~~(108)\$464,400~~ \$516,000;

21 Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses",
22 \$27,000;

23 Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on
24 administrative expenses" (increase of ~~(109)\$144,000~~
25 \$160,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Aviation Agency:

“Expenses”, ~~(110)\$15,424,200~~ *\$17,138,000*;

“Research and development”, \$297,000, to remain available until expended;

“Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport”, \$90,000;

“Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska”, \$25,650;

Federal Communications Commission: “Salaries and expenses”; ~~(111)\$700,200~~ *\$778,000*;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

“Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board” (increase of \$99,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and increase of \$400,500 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions) ;

“Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation” (increase of \$30,600 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: “Salaries and expenses”, \$228,600;

Federal Power Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, \$427,500;

1 Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses",
 2 ~~(112)\$486,000~~ \$540,000.

3 Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and
 4 expenses", ~~(113)\$49,500~~ \$55,000, of which ~~(114)\$6,480~~
 5 \$7,200 shall be derived only from the war claims fund;

6 General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses",
 7 \$2,020,500;

8 General Services Administration:

9 "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service",
 10 ~~(115)\$3,189,960~~ \$4,079,960.

11 "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service",
 12 \$255,690, and increase the amount which may be de-
 13 posited to the credit of this appropriation from funds
 14 received under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
 15 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
 16 by \$134,010;

17 "Operating expenses, National Archives and Rec-
 18 ords Service", ~~(116)\$575,100~~ \$639,000;

19 "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public
 20 Utilities Service", \$145,800;

21 Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administra-
 22 tive expenses" (increase of \$4,950 in the limitation for
 23 administrative expenses) ;

24 Federal Facilities Corporation: "Limitation on

administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,620 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;

Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$3,960 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;
Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", ~~(117)\$648,000~~
~~\$720,000~~ ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$43,200 in the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of ~~(118)\$32,400~~ \$36,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs) " (increase of ~~(119)\$47,700~~ \$53,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$135,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses) ;

1 Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on
 2 administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (in-
 3 crease of ~~(120)\$513,000~~ \$570,000 in the limitation on
 4 administrative expenses and ~~(121)\$2,731,500~~ \$3,035,-
 5 000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses);

6 Public Housing Administration:

7 "Administrative expenses", \$774,000;

8 "Limitation on administrative and nonadminis-
 9 trative expenses" (increase of \$774,000 in the
 10 limitation on administrative expenses);

11 Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and ex-
 12 penses", ~~(122)\$1,371,600~~ \$1,524,000;

13 National Aeronautics and Space Administration: "Sal-
 14 aries and expenses", ~~(123)\$3,018,600~~ \$3,354,000;

15 National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and
 16 expenses", \$18,000;

17 National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and ex-
 18 penses", \$156,600;

19 National Mediation Board:

20 "Salaries and expenses", \$22,050;

21 National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and
 22 expenses", \$24,750;

23 Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,-
 24 500;

25 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:

1 “Limitation on administrative expenses” (increase of
 2 ~~(124)\$13,500~~ \$15,000 in the limitation on administrative
 3 expenses) ;

4 Securities and Exchange Commission: “Salaries and
 5 expenses”, ~~(125)\$573,000~~ \$637,000 ;

6 Selective Service System: “Salaries and expenses”,
 7 ~~(126)\$1,948,500~~ \$2,165,000 ;

8 Small Business Administration: “Salaries and expenses”,
 9 \$225,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this ap-
 10 propriation \$630,000 from the revolving fund and \$64,800
 11 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance
 12 Corporation loans ;

13 Smithsonian Institution:

14 “Salaries and expenses”, \$180,000 ;

15 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art”.
 16 \$116,100 ;

17 Tariff Commission: “Salaries and expenses”, ~~(127)\$141,-~~
 18 ~~300~~ \$157,000 ;

19 Tax Court of the United States: “Salaries and ex-
 20 penses”, \$40,500 ;

21 United States Information Agency: “Salaries and ex-
 22 penses”, ~~(128)\$3,057,300~~ \$3,290,225 ;

23 Veterans Administration:

24 “Medical administration and miscellaneous operat-
 25 ing expenses”, \$726,300 ;

1 “Maintenance and operation of supply depots”,
2 \$146,700;

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 Departmental offices:

5 Office of Saline Water: “Salaries and expenses”,
6 \$12,960;

7 Office of Oil and Gas: “Salaries and expenses”,
8 (129)~~\$32,400~~ \$36,000;

9 Office of the Solicitor: “Salaries and expenses”,
10 (130)~~\$228,600~~ \$254,000;

11 Office of Minerals Mobilization: “Salaries and ex-
12 penses”, \$12,600;

13 Commission of Fine Arts: “Salaries and expenses”,
14 (131)~~\$2,520~~ \$2,800;

15 Bonneville Power Administration: “Operation and
16 maintenance”, \$376,200;

17 Southwestern Power Administration: “Operation and
18 maintenance”, \$56,250;

19 Bureau of Indian Affairs:

20 “Resources management”, (132)~~\$832,500~~ \$925,-
21 000, of which (133)~~\$360,000~~ \$400,000 shall be derived
22 by transfer from the appropriation for “Education and
23 welfare services”;

1 “General administrative expenses”, (134)~~\$238,500~~
 2 ~~\$265,000~~;

3 Bureau of Reclamation:

4 “Operation and maintenance”, \$831,600, of which
 5 \$718,383 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
 6 \$63,900 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam
 7 fund;

8 “General administrative expenses”, (135)~~\$324,540~~
 9 ~~\$360,600~~, to be derived from the reclamation fund;

10 Geological survey: “Surveys, investigations, and re-
 11 search”, (136)~~\$2,944,500~~ ~~\$3,235,000~~;

12 Bureau of Mines:

13 “Conservation and development of mineral re-
 14 sources”, (137)~~\$1,490,400~~ ~~\$1,656,000~~, of which
 15 (138)~~\$1,175,400~~ ~~\$1,306,000~~ shall be derived by trans-
 16 fer from the appropriation for “salaries and expenses”,
 17 Office of Minerals Exploration;

18 “Health and safety”, (139)~~\$438,300~~ ~~\$487,000~~;

19 “General administrative expenses”, (140)~~\$91,800~~
 20 ~~\$102,000~~;

21 National Park Service:

22 “Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facili-
 23 ties”, (141)~~\$286,290~~ ~~\$318,100~~;

1 “General administrative expenses”, ~~(142)~~\$94,050
2 \$104,500;

3 Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:
“Salaries and expenses”, \$24,300;

6 Bureau of Sport Fisheries:

7 “Management and investigations of resources”,
8 (143) \$711,000 \$790,000.

9 “General administrative expenses”, (144) ~~\$54,450~~
10 \$60,500; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries;

11 “Management and investigations of resources”,
12 \$319,500;

13 “General administrative expenses”, \$13,500;

14 Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific
15 Islands", (145)~~\$139,320~~ \$154,800.

Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$10,800 in the limitation for administrative expenses) ;

19 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
20 (146)\$185,940 \$200,940.

21 THE JUDICIARY

22 Supreme Court of the United States:

23 “Salaries”, \$70,000:

24 “Care of the building and grounds”, \$7,200;

25 “Automobile for the Chief Justice”, \$465:

1 Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

2 Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;

3 Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial
4 services: "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of
5 which \$67,900 shall be derived by transfer from the appro-
6 priation for "Salaries of judges";

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 Legal activities and general administration:

9 "Salaries and expenses, general administration",
10 \$304,000;

11 "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,-
12 000;

13 Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and
14 expenses", \$4,208,000;

15 Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, In-
16 corporated: "Limitation on administrative and vocational
17 training expenses" (increase of \$32,000 in the limitation
18 on administrative expenses and \$50,000 in the limitation
19 on vocational training expenses) ;

20 Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and
21 expenses" (increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on gen-
22 eral administrative expenses) ;

23 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

24 Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses",
25 (147) ~~\$112,500~~ \$125,000;

1 Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses",
 2 ~~(148)\$190,800~~ \$212,000;

3 Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries
 4 and expenses", ~~(149)\$41,400~~ \$46,000;

5 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and
 6 expenses", ~~(150)\$292,500~~ \$325,000;

7 Bureau of Employment Security:

8 "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor pro-
 9 gram", ~~(151)\$35,400~~ \$39,000;

10 "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor pro-
 11 gram", ~~(152)\$147,000~~ \$130,000, to be derived by
 12 transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund;

13 Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and ex-
 14 penses", ~~(153)\$231,300~~ \$257,000, together with an addi-
 15 tional amount of not to exceed \$3,690 to be derived from the
 16 fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Har-
 17 bor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended;

18 Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses",
 19 ~~(154)\$535,500~~ \$595,000;

20 Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", ~~(155)\$39,~~
 21 ~~600~~ \$44,000;

22 Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses",
 23 ~~(156)\$825,300~~ \$917,000;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(157) *Senate:*

(158) *"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,488,605;*

(159) *"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate",
\$18,740;*

(160) *Contingent expenses of the Senate:*

(161) *"Legislative reorganization", \$10,650;*

(162) *"Senate policy committees", \$24,010;*

(163) *"Joint Economic Committee", \$13,590;*

(164) *"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy",
\$16,625;*

(165) *"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,605;*

(166) *"Vice President's automobile", \$560;*

(167) *"Automobile for the President pro tempore",
\$560;*

(168) *"Automobiles for the majority and minority
leaders", \$1,120;*

(169) *"Reporting Senate proceedings", \$18,825;*

(170) *"Inquiries and investigations", \$209,900;*

(171) *"Folding documents", \$2,900;*

House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$547,395;

"Members' clerk hire", \$1,425,000;

1 Contingent expenses of the House:

2 “Furniture”, \$12,663;

3 “Miscellaneous items”, \$123,500;

4 “Special and select committees”, \$200,000;

5 “Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxa-
6 tion”, \$24,000;

7 “Office of the Coordinator of Information”,
8 \$9,175;

9 “Folding documents”, \$20,000;

10 “Revision of laws”, \$1,650;

11 “Speaker’s automobile”, \$625;

12 “Majority leader’s automobile”, \$625;

13 “Minority leader’s automobile”, \$525;

14 Capitol Police: “Capitol Police Board”, \$16,340;

15 “Education of Senate and House pages”, \$8,415;

16 (172) “*Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessen-*
17 *tial Federal Expenditures*”, \$2,295, *to remain*
18 *available during the existence of the committee and*
19 *to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;*

20 Architect of the Capitol:

21 Office of the Architect of the Capitol: “Salaries”,
22 \$16,150;

23 Capitol buildings and grounds:

24 “Capitol buildings”, \$39,900;

25 “Capitol grounds”, \$11,875;

1 "Legislative garage", \$2,280;

2 "House office buildings", \$52,250;

3 Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and
4 mechanical care", \$15,200;

5 Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,250;

6 Library of Congress:

7 "Salaries and expenses", \$548,300;

8 Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$123,200;

10 Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and ex-
11 penses", \$125,300;

12 Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and ex-
13 penses", \$101,100;

14 Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$12,900;

16 Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presi-
17 dents: "Salaries and expenses", \$6,800;

18 Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent
19 of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$168,150;

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of postal fund)

22 "Administration, regional operation, and research", \$4,-
23 823,100;

24 "Operations", \$221,220,000;

25 "Facilities", \$600,300;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", \$98,200;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

"American sections, international commissions", \$16,800;

"International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;

"Passamaquoddy tidal power survey, \$6,600, to remain available until expended;

Educational exchange: "International educational exchange activities", \$300,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", (173) ~~\$222,750~~ \$247,500;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,332,900;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$280,550;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses", (174) ~~\$271,350~~ \$301,500;

"Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$22,500;

Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000.

SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained in appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations of other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting amounts which may be expended for personal services, for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

be in order for me to act tonight as a sort of catalyst for your thoughts, and first take a brief look at the current business situation and then make some predictions about the future.

I am going to direct my attention for the next few moments not only toward the opportunities that will be available to all of us between now and 1970, but also to the challenges that you and I will have to deal with if these opportunities are to be turned into real progress for this country. Ladies and gentlemen: Let's not delude ourselves. These opportunities can be missed. The choice is squarely up to us. Whether or not you and I succeed is entirely in our hands.

First, let's look briefly at how our economy is doing today, before we start thinking about tomorrow. Just a year ago, you will recall, the recession hit bottom, and here we are with the economy producing goods and services at a new record annual rate of \$465 billion—think of it: a national output of nearly half a trillion dollars. Once again, the amazing resiliency of our free enterprise system has confounded the pessimists who felt that we were in for a long, hard pull, and it has disappointed the Communists who hoped that we would go into a state of collapse and demoralize the free world.

It is extremely important to bear in mind that this has been a steady, relatively solid recovery in most areas of our economy, and this has been achieved without any increases in consumer prices. There are soft spots, of course, particularly in the unemployment situation. At the same time, however, employment is at a high level, and unemployment should continue to show a marked improvement in the coming months, particularly as the automobile and capital goods industries get back into full swing. I don't think my namesake need worry about having to eat his hat on the steps of the Labor Department Building.

In other words, ladies and gentlemen, the American economy is once again pointed toward a decade of unprecedented growth and development on every front. We are approaching the soaring sixties, if you will pardon my enthusiasm, and the eyes of every American businessman should be fixed on the future more firmly and more piercingly than ever before. I don't know of any better way to express my confidence in the future than to tell you that General Telephone & Electronics is planning to double its capacity over the next 7 or 8 years—and that will mean substantially more than a billion dollars of new facilities and equipment.

There are enormous opportunities ahead for all of us businessmen in doing our basic job of satisfying human needs—and I mean satisfying them more fully, more effectively, and more broadly than any of us would have dreamed possible just a few years ago. During the next few moments, as I project into the '1960's some of the trends which already exist and which have clearly indicated that they are going to keep right on climbing, just ask yourselves this question: "Will I be ready for it, or will I miff the ball?"

First, let's look at our potential markets. Today, there are 180 million of us here in America, and that represents an increase of more than 30 million in the past 10 years, and now the trends are pointing to another 30 million in the next decade with our population easily exceeding 200 million before 1970. Families are getting bigger, people are living longer, and more women are getting married—and that may come as a surprise to this city of Washington where, I understand, there is a superabundance of unmarried young ladies. All of this adds up not only to more people but to more households, and the next 10 years will see the number of households rise from 51 million today to more than 60 million in 1970.

From the standpoint of sheer numbers of consumers, there will be a staggering growth

in your markets in the years ahead. And then when you consider such additional major factors as a steadily rising standard of living, increased leisure time, broader interest in travel, recreation, and hobbies, you begin to see what this will mean to the manufacturing industries, to housing, to agriculture, to transportation, to distribution, to communications, to entertainment, and every other segment of our economy. These enormously increased demands will require a greatly increased flow of new and better goods and services, new ideas and new ways of doing things, new methods of making our products, and new ways of getting them to the consumer.

If you would like to reduce all of this to numbers, our national total of goods and services should at least continue to increase at the present average rate of 4 percent per year, and should rise gradually to 4½ percent or even higher. That will mean a gross national product of more than \$725 billion and probably \$750 billion by the end of the Soaring Sixties, and would represent about \$3,500 for each man, woman, and child in the country, against \$2,600 today.

However, if you stop right there, and think only in terms of dollars and cents, you will be ignoring one of the most dramatic aspects of our way of life. I am referring to the expanding frontiers of technology—ranging all the way from the unearthing of new fundamental information about the laws of nature, to the application of that information to new products and new services to meet human needs.

The great expansion of research and development in recent years is demonstrated by the fact that the entire country's research and development expenditures have increased during the past 10 years from less than \$3 billion to more than \$10 billion last year—and that enormous effort reaches not only into the traditional fields but into some that are so new that we don't know how to describe them.

The time lag between laboratory and the market place is becoming narrower all the time, and today it ranges anywhere from 7 to 12 years, depending on the industry. I would guess that the average is about 10 years, but the point is this: If you were to interview a crosssection of leading companies today, they would tell you that from 50 to 75 percent of their sales are derived from products which did not exist or are basically different from the products of 15 years ago.

As we move into the 1960's, the spending for research and development will climb to \$20 billion annually because our technology is becoming more and more complex with each passing day. Industry knows that research is its life-blood, and we must keep narrowing that gap between laboratory and market. "No research, no future" is our motto today, because we know from past experience that research has paid off at the rate of from 100 percent to 200 percent a year, and over a 25-year period that means \$100 spent on research will bring back anywhere from \$2,500 to \$5,000, realizing that there will be variations from industry to industry and for different companies within an industry. Progressive management certainly doesn't need any more proof than that.

Here are some of the developments you can expect to see over the next few years: a single communications system in your home, combining telephone, television, and radio; your television screen will be a flat panel hanging on the wall; there will be radar steering on your automobile; machines will type spoken words directly on paper, and other machines will translate foreign languages as fast as they are spoken. There will be scores of new synthetic materials,

and gas-turbine-powered automobiles, and the production of electricity direct from atomic energy. These are only a few high-spots because the new products of the 1960's will extend across the entire spectrum of science.

Paralleling these achievements in the laboratories will be extremely significant technical progress in the manufacturing plants—and I am speaking about greatly increased mechanization and automation. Industry has no choice in the matter if our national output is to keep pace with the demands of our growing population. Although the working force will approach 89 million in the next 10 years, there won't be enough people in that working force to produce \$750 billion of goods and services by 1970 unless we speed up our automation program. An enormous variety of new types of manufacturing equipment will be needed—not to throw people out of work, but to help them do their jobs, by extending the breadth of their minds and the skill and power of their hands.

There have been some rather emotional attacks on automation in some quarters, and some people try to portray the machine as a Frankenstein. But you and I know the truth of the matter is, as it always has been, that broader mechanization eliminates obsolete jobs and eliminates drudgery, and creates many more new jobs and better jobs than the ones it obsolesces. Certainly there are some short-term dislocations. I don't like to see the many more than anyone else does, and a major responsibility of management is to minimize those dislocations as much as humanly possible. But the fact remains that mechanization or automation, or whatever you want to call it, is part of that phenomenon known as progress, and it symbolizes man's eternal struggle and determination to improve his entire way of life.

Every so often, when someone sounds off about big business, I feel like calling him on the phone and asking him this question: If it weren't for big business, where would all the impetus for billions of dollars for research and new products, and new manufacturing processes come from? I have no quarrel with anyone who is seeking to correct the abuse of bigness—whether that abuse comes from big business, or big labor unions, or big government. But all I can say is thank heaven industry was big enough to tackle those challenges in the past, and let's hope we're big enough for the challenges ahead of us.

This opportunity to do a little missionary work for big business is especially welcome to me, but I'm not going to apologize for our size. You don't grow big and stay big unless you produce something the public wants. We in industry should be proud of it, because there are all too many countries where big business is nonexistent, not because they don't believe in it, but because they haven't been able to produce it.

Big business means big opportunities and big progress—and it means enormous benefits to the shareowners who have invested their savings in our enterprise, and the employees, the plant communities, the customers, and the country as a whole. But we're not so big that we have lost sight of the fact that we are completely dependent upon millions of small businesses, and that we wouldn't get very far without them, any more than they would get very far without us. The person who tries to create an image of big business against small business is talking through his hat. We're inseparable, both ways, and down deep he knows it.

He should remember that 95 percent of this country's business enterprises employ fewer than 20 people. And he should read David and Goliath again, or attend one of

our company's staff meetings where the boys describe how some smaller company is giving them a run for their money. Those small businesses may be small in sales or payroll, but in some lines of activity they can do a better job than any big company ever hoped of doing.

For the past few minutes, we have been looking at the opportunities ahead of us—and I want to stress that word "opportunities" again, because there is nothing that I know of that will deliver them on a silver platter or guarantee their happening. We will have to go out and work for them. This means we will have to face up to a number of extremely serious challenges during the next few years.

No. 1 on the list, of course, is inflation, and I want to say right here and now that I don't know of anyone who is more acutely aware of the dangers of inflation, and who is doing a better job of pointing out these dangers to the public than the President of the United States. Several weeks ago Mr. Eisenhower challenged you, and me, and every other businessman in the country to do something about it. And I want to repeat his urging to all of us to help assure a balanced Federal budget, and to let our Congressmen know how we feel about it. Let me repeat his words: "The need for a balanced budget is not an isolated issue but is inseparable from our national strength in all of its aspects. To indulge in the short-sighted luxury of continued deficit financing in the face of both growing prosperity and incipient inflation would be a denial of public responsibility."

And you, Mr. Vice President and your Cabinet Committee deserve the strongest praise for your anti-inflation program, especially in the area of price stability.

One aspect of this inflation problem is the feeling in some quarters that "a little inflation is a good thing." Secretary Anderson effectively buried that argument when he pointed out the other day that you are only courting disaster when we let the demands upon our resources run ahead of our productivity. Let me repeat his basic theme: If we cannot live within our means today, when economic conditions are at record-breaking levels, when can we ever expect to do so?

It seems to me that we must bear constantly in mind that you cannot create prosperity out of thin air—you cannot take more out of our economy than you put in it. Some people are always tempted to try, however, and if they keep trying hard enough, this country certainly will end up with a recession that will curl your hair. If labor takes all of the productivity increases in the form of wage increases, there will be nothing left to plow back into the business. If industry simply passes along its increased costs by raising prices, inflation will go up still higher. If Government keeps on financing deficits, there won't be anything left for anybody. The danger is particularly strong in our international trade, because inflation will price us right out of the market, and will create a host of unhappy situations, both here and abroad.

There isn't any bucket of gold for labor, or management, or Government, or anybody else. But if enough people think there is, we will end up the victims of a type of creeping socialism that will turn this country from the dynamic economy that it is today into a mass of mediocrity from top to bottom. Gone will be the challenges, the incentives, the competition, and the thrill of accomplishment.

Certainly, I am not unmindful of the fact that urgently needed advances in social legislation have been made in the past 25 years. At the same time, however, there are always those who would like to carry this further and further, until we would become an economy in which Big Brother leads you and me around by the hand. That kind of think-

ing isn't what developed this country in the first place, and it isn't the kind of thinking that will get us anywhere in the future.

Britain seems to have learned what creeping socialism can do to you. The tax cuts they announced the other day mean one thing: They have learned that a national budget must be the best budget for everybody. It must be a budget which increases the demand for goods by increasing the public's real purchasing power. This is the kind of "pump-priming" that really means something, and I think we should be tremendously encouraged by what we see going on over there.

As I read the newspapers these days, the whole spirit is that somebody is against somebody—that management is against labor, and labor is against management; that big business is against little business, and little business is against big business; and the Government is against everybody, and everybody is against the Government. There is an enormous danger in that philosophy. Why can't all of us be for something—why can't we take the positive approach, and think in terms of everybody for everybody, and everybody for the entire country. Certainly, I realize that every group in our society has its own story to tell, and they are always going to try to put their best foot forward. But we're all in this together. Let's take that emphasis away from who is against whom. The differences are really pretty trivial when you compare them with the enormous stakes we all have in attaining our common goals. Let's be statesmen in our respective fields, and take a broader and more constructive point of view, and do what is best not only for us but for everybody.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is what I am talking about: Every businessman in this country has to make up his mind that he cannot operate his business in a vacuum. He has to roll up his sleeves and do something about assuring that the businessman isn't required to approach the opportunities of the next decade with one hand tied behind his back. You and I must work vigorously for a better business climate. This doesn't mean simply a better climate for businessmen; it means a better climate for every segment of this economy—no special privileges, no undue influence—just a climate that works for everyone, in the best interests of everyone.

Other groups are campaigning, effectively, tirelessly, and sometimes viciously for what they want. When are businessmen going to realize that they not only have the same opportunity and the same responsibility, but an even greater opportunity and an even greater responsibility to stand up and be counted—and to campaign for what you know is good and right for the entire country.

Does any other group know more about what is right for this country? Does any other group have a greater interest, a greater awareness of what is needed for the 1960's? Of course they don't, but the answer is that some of them are doing something about it—and you and I are not doing nearly enough.

For many years, all of us have understandably been preoccupied with the day-by-day demands of running a business. We felt we were doing enough, and congratulated ourselves warmly—when we were able to get the goods out and sell them at a reasonable profit. If we were able to do some long-term planning in the bargain, that was a bonus—but most of the time we dealt with the problems that were staring us in the face, with little time given to thinking about problems that might arise in the future.

Then we began to learn the facts of life, and we saw that we had to look farther ahead and develop a long-range course for our ship, instead of being confronted with

one series of uncharted reefs after another. Today, the challenge to every businessman is to think more and to plan more about the long-term—not only about such matters as scientific research, new produce development, bigger and better facilities, and new ways of getting the goods to market, but about the entire backdrop for our business—the over-all climate in which business operates.

Let me emphasize the basic principle upon which this entire better business climate activity is based. It is based upon the fundamental fact that when there is a healthy business climate in your community, every man, woman, and child in that community benefits from it. That is far more than a case of helping business; it is a case of helping the entire community—the people who own businesses, those who work in them, those who buy their products, those who sell to them.

Some of you here tonight are already engaged in better business climate programs, but for those of you who have yet to get started, let me reassure you for a moment. In this complex economy of ours, the idea of doing something about the conditions in which you and I do business might seem impossibly complicated. Where do you start? What do you do? Well, you will find to your surprise that instead of some vast complicated situation beyond your control, the business climate in your community can be broken down into identifiable, tangible situations that you can do something about. Just bear this in mind: What goes on here in Washington, and what goes on in your State capitals, reflects the active and expressed points of view in all of the hometowns across the Nation.

If you need one clinching argument to convince you of the job that needs to be done, let me remind you that government at all levels—Federal, State, and local—is spending an amount equal to about one-third of this Nation's income. How can you help but be involved; you have no choice, because you already are. Your only choice is whether you are going to sit back and watch, or stand up and do something. To the businessman who says he hasn't time to be actively interested in what the Federal, State, and local governments are doing, I would like to point out that government certainly has shown it has the time to be actively interested in you.

Let me say this in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen. When you say to yourself: "I'm going to be ready for the 'soaring sixties,' and I'm going to get out from under my bushel basket and not only stand up and be counted but go out and do some counting on my own"—when you say all that and mean it, then there won't be any roadblocks to worry about. There isn't a roadblock in the world that we American businessmen can't circumvent by imaginative, straight thinking, and applying our ideas and convictions with strength and determination.

If we work with others, if we work together, we can attain every goal we can ever dream of, but if we work against each other, we will muff those opportunities, and the "soaring sixties" will soar right out of the window. The decision is entirely up to you.

Let me wish you and the folks back home minding the store the very best of success and good fortune in the years ahead.

Thank you very much.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair.) Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I call up the amendment, which is at the desk, offered by the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and myself, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to insert after line 9, page 10, a section entitled "Military Personnel, Marine Corps" and thereafter the following words:

The Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, Public Law 85-724, approved August 22, 1958, is amended, in title IV thereof, by striking the period after the word "Fund" in the section entitled "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", inserting a colon and adding the following words: "Provided, That Marine Corps personnel paid from this appropriation shall be maintained at an end strength of not less than 200,000 for the fiscal year 1959."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I am willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, before the Chair puts the question and the Senate acts on the amendment, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] offered for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, during yesterday's consideration of H.R. 5916, the Senate inserted the amendment requiring the maintenance of the Army at a strength of not less than 900,000.

The distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] in proposing this amendment, pointed out that such an amendment was entirely consistent with the intent of Congress in passing the defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. The able junior Senator from Louisiana included in his statement of yesterday, in support of his amendment, the following excerpt from the report of the House of Representatives with respect to the strength of the Army:

It is the belief of the committee of conference that the national defense requires the maintenance of a Regular Army of not less than 900,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1959 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided (p. 5, H. Rept.

2503, 85th Cong., 2d sess., dated Aug. 6, 1958).

Also in the course of the debate yesterday, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], in endorsing the amendment requiring the Army be maintained at 900,000, in his remarks included the following quotation from the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

The committee has approved the action of the House in recommending an increase in the strength of the Regular Army from 870,000 to 900,000, and has agreed to the Department's request to restore to a direct appropriation, \$100 million, which the House had provided by transfer.

In spite of the clear-cut intent of Congress that the Army should be maintained at 900,000 in these critical times, the Pentagon has disregarded the intent of Congress and has directed the reduction of the Army to 870,000. Consequently, I believe that the Senate acted in the best interest of national security and constitutional processes by adopting the Army strength amendment of yesterday.

At the time this amendment was offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana I inquired as to a combination amendment requiring the maintenance, in accordance with congressional intent, of the Marine Corps at 200,000.

I was informed by the distinguished junior Senator of Louisiana that he had no objection to a similar amendment at the proper place in the bill.

The importance of such an amendment on the Marine Corps was further justified by the distinguished chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who stated yesterday to the Senate that "it was the intention of both the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations last year to have the number in the Marine Corps fixed at 200,000."

Members of the Senate will undoubtedly recall the specific, clear-cut, and unmistakable language with which the Senate, in its Appropriations Committee report, supported action of the report of the House Appropriations Committee which stated that the funds to support a Marine Corps of 200,000 "will enable the Marine Corps to maintain itself at the minimum strength required and will enable the Corps to fulfill its traditional role in the national defense posture of this country as the Nation's force in readiness."

In amplifying the Senate intent, the Senate Appropriations Committee report stated:

This decision to appropriate the funds necessary for a 200,000-man Marine Corps was made with full consideration of the fiscal and military limitations. The committee desires that it be clearly understood by appropriate agencies in the executive branch of the Government that it is the clear-cut intent of the committee, and of the proposed appropriating legislation, that the Marine Corps be maintained at the strength of 200,000.

It would be impossible for Congress to make more clear to the Pentagon the

congressional intent with respect to the strength of elements of the armed forces. Since congressional intent has been disregarded, this time with respect to the Marine Corps, the Senate has no choice but to act in accordance with its constitutional responsibility, which the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana stated so clearly yesterday when he said, "I remind Senators that while the President, under the Constitution, is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, it is the Congress which is charged, under that same Constitution, with raising and supporting armies."

With actual and potential crises being created by the Kremlin in Berlin, the Middle East, and the Far East, I concur with my colleagues in the belief that this is no time for our Nation to weaken its defenses.

Particularly, this is no time for Congress to permit, contrary to its clearly delineated intent, a reduction in the Marine Corps, our national force-in-readiness.

It must be realized, of course, that the Marine Corps, in carrying out the directives of the Pentagon, is in the process of reducing its strength from that directed and appropriated by Congress to 175,000 set by the Pentagon. Any difficulties that may be experienced in returning to 200,000, which the Marine Corps requires to maintain the three combat divisions and three air wings specifically required by law, is squarely the responsibility of the Pentagon. Therefore, in obtaining and maintaining the 200,000 mandatory Marine Corps strength required by this amendment, it is incumbent upon the Pentagon and all other governmental agencies concerned with national security to assist and facilitate the accomplishment of this manpower goal by the Marine Corps.

Mr. President, the purpose of the Douglas-Mansfield amendment now before the Senate is to maintain, in line with the intent of the Congress, the strength of the Marine Corps at 200,000 men, which the administration stated must be reduced to 175,000 this fiscal year. I point out that this amendment requires no additional appropriation. The money has been appropriated in the 1959 budget. The intent is to maintain a mobile striking force of 200,000 men in the Marine Corps.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Montana. Similar provisions are included in the bill not only for the Army, but also for the National Guard and the Reserves. Since the Marines are part of the striking force of the country, I think it is very important that Congress should make its intent clear and unmistakable, so that we will not allow the administration to further reduce our capacity to fight limited wars.

This amendment should, however, be called the Mansfield-Douglas amendment, rather than the Douglas-Mansfield amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If I understand the intent of the amendment, it is to clarify what Congress did last year on this subject.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, for this fiscal year.

Mr. CHAVEZ. For 1959.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is desired to make sure there is carried out in the fiscal year 1959 what Congress set forth for the fiscal year 1959. Is that correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I call to the attention of the Senator from Montana, the Senator from Illinois, and also the Senator from New Mexico, chairman of the subcommittee, that the strength of the Army was set at 900,000 and the strength of the Marine Corps was set at 200,000 in the conference report of last year. The amendment which was accepted yesterday in the Senate was attached to the operations and maintenance account. It set the strength of the Army at a 900,000-man figure. If the language is applied merely to the money in the supplementary budget, that is one thing; but if the money from the supplementary budget is included and put into one common fund with the operations and maintenance account, then the whole account is subject to the limiting language of the amendment. I interpret the amendment to mean that no part of the maintenance and operation funds may be used for the purpose of reducing the Army below 900,000 men. I have the exact figures as of March 31. The strength of the Army presently is 878,692. If that is true, the Army strength would have to be put back to 900,000 men between now and the 1st of July.

The same statement applies to the amendment now offered by the Senator from Montana relating to the Marine Corps. The strength of the Marine Corps is presently, as of March 31, at 183,400.

I think I shall not oppose the amendment. The chairman of the subcommittee has accepted it. However, I call attention to the fact that the amendment is subject to a point of order. I shall not make the point of order, because I think this is a matter which should be straightened out in conference between the two Houses.

I know the conferees, of which I was one last year, adopted similar language in its conference report. I am confident that in attaching such language to the supplemental appropriation bill no Member of the Senate will want to impede the operations of the Army or Marine Corps.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The reason why I was so strongly in favor of the amendment

submitted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] and other Senators yesterday, and the reason why I favor the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Montana today, is that the Executive did not carry out the intent of Congress which was included in the language of the appropriation bill last year. I think it is time Congress let the administration know once and for all what Congress means.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say to the distinguished chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that the funds have already been appropriated by the Congress, and the intent has been expressed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct, but the administration did not carry out either the purposes of the fund or the expressed intent of the Congress.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed with what I have said relative to this matter, remarks I made as printed in the March 2, 1959, issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SECURITY—RESOLUTION OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from an old friend and fellow Montanan, the national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, John W. Mahan, of Helena, Mont. In his letter, which is addressed to every Senator, Mr. Mahan sets forth his views on the need to maintain the defenses of our country. For example, he states that, according to the present plans, our forces are going to be cut, insofar as the Marine Corps and the Army are concerned.

Mr. President, the Marine Corps, according to press reports, has been directed to reduce its strength to 175,000 men by the end of June 1959, even though last year the Congress appropriated funds to maintain the Marine Corps at a strength of 200,000 men. In addition, Mr. President, the Army has been given directions to reduce its strength, by the 30th of June 1959, to 870,000, rather than the 900,000 which was the intent of the Congress when additional funds were appropriated last year.

Mr. President, it is my hope that this matter will be given the most serious reconsideration by the administration, not only in view of the difficulties which have faced us in the past, but also in view of the difficulties which well may face us in the future.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my statement a table from the February 16 issue of Newsweek, and an article by Hanson W. Baldwin, be printed in the RECORD, together with a copy of the letter from Mr. John W. Mahan, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

There being no objection, the tables, article, and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, at the conclusion of the statement:

"STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD

"The Marine Corps, according to press reports, has been directed to reduce its strength to 175,000 by the end of June 1959.

"This is a drastic cut below the current actual strength of 190,000 and an even more sizable cut below the 200,000 strength for which Congress appropriated and directed the Marine Corps to maintain for the current year.

"This reduction in the Marine Corps has serious implications, to which I will allude

later, that go far beyond military matters. But first, there is the matter of our national requirement for a fully manned, adequate, combat-ready, versatile striking force of marines. Recent events underline with irrefutable logic this requirement.

"The crises which have followed one upon the other—Suez, Lebanon, and the Formosa Straits—have demonstrated not only the need for our Marine national force in readiness but also the precise and effective manner in which the Marines fulfill that requirement. Lebanon and Formosa are by no means the last of our international difficulties. We are confronted with an international situation that exists now and will continue to exist well into the foreseeable future; a situation characterized by many potential Communist-sparked crises.

"So, with the need for marines great or greater than ever before, our Marine Corps is being deliberately, arbitrarily, precipitately reduced. This Pentagon assault on the Marine Corps merits closest congressional and public scrutiny. It is no secret in official governmental circles that there has long been an effort within the Pentagon to reduce the Marines to merely a ceremonial status. This currently directed cut is just another step in that direction.

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it. With Santayana's warning in mind, let's examine the recent history of Marine Corps strength.

"At the conclusion of World War II, during the congressional hearings incident to the passage of the National Security Act of 1947, it was apparent that determined efforts were being made to reduce the Marine Corps to a ceremonial organization. To assure its continued existence as a hard-hitting force in readiness, Congress spelled out, in detail, the roles and missions of the corps.

"This action by the legislative branch was taken against concerted and vigorous opposition from certain factions in the Pentagon.

"In spite of these elaborated precautions to assure that the Marine Corps would continue to exist to fill an obvious and vital requirement in our Nation's defense structure, the strength of the corps was reduced battalion by battalion until on the eve of the Korean war it had fallen to six infantry battalions. It is worth noting that although Congress had appropriated sufficient funds to support a measurably larger force in 1950-51, the then Secretary of Defense refused to permit the existence of more than six battalions.

"The lightning suddenness of the Korean conflict revealed in stark detail the bankruptcy of those policies. The Pentagon had reduced our ready force to the point that invited a national disaster.

"Working against overwhelming odds in matters of time and space, the Marine Corps was able to provide a brigade that turned the swelling Communist tide at Pusan and saved the perimeter. Then, at Inchon, a division of marines speedily assembled, literally from opposite sides of the earth, converted the battle for South Korea into a rout of the Communist hordes.

"The vital importance of a strong force in readiness had been demonstrated once again with nerve shattering clarity. The lesson was not lost on Congress.

"While the Korean war was still in progress, Congress went to great effort to assure that the Nation would not again find itself so nearly without such a force. In 1952 legislation was enacted to prescribe a Marine Corps of not less than three combat divisions and three air wings.

"With such a firm and unambiguous requirement established in the law, Congress felt it had assured the existence of a constantly ready combat force of sufficient strength to serve as the first echelon of the Nation's limited war force.

"However, in 1955, the Pentagon began a new round of reductions in the Marine Corps over vigorous congressional opposition. In the face of Pentagon plans to reduce the Marine Corps to 193,000, Congress appropriated sufficient funds to maintain the corps at 215,000 for fiscal year 1956. Over \$37 million of the funds thus appropriated were impounded by the then Secretary of Defense and the Marine Corps was maintained at 200,000.

"Fiscal year 1958 brought a new attack on the strength of the corps. After Congress had appropriated funds to maintain the Marines at 200,000, the Pentagon refused to allocate funds for a strength beyond 190,000.

"The budget for fiscal year 1959 revealed a new assault on Marine strength with a reduction from 190,000 to 175,000. Faced with this effort to reduce the corps by 12½ percent below that set by the legislative branch in its appropriations, Congress took new steps to make its position clear.

"The House Appropriations Committee found that 'a strong Marine Corps is essential to our national defense establishment. The striking power of the operating forces of the Marine Corps consists primarily of three combat divisions and three air wings with supporting forces as provided by law. These forces, deployed in this country, aboard ship, and in advance bases in the Pacific and the Far East, form a striking force immediately available and prepared to fight in a general war, a small war, or a limited war. The budget recommended by the President did not make adequate provision for these specifically authorized Marine Corps forces.'

"In support of this finding, the committee recommended, and the House of Representatives approved, appropriations to maintain the Marines at a strength of 200,000.

"The Appropriations Committee of the Senate did not rest content with a mere affirmation of the findings of its brethren in the House. It chose to make abundantly clear that this was not a hastily conceived sentimental salute to a particular service. The committee stated this decision to appropriate the funds necessary for a 200,000-man Marine Corps was made with full consideration of the fiscal and military implications. The committee desires that it be clearly understood by appropriate agencies in the executive branch of the Government that it is the clear-cut intent of the committee, and of the proposed appropriating legislation, that the Marine Corps be maintained at the strength of 200,000.

"The Senate approved these conclusions and the action of the House of Representatives by appropriating the funds necessary to establish a Marine Corps of 200,000.

"Although confronted by this clear and unmistakably congressional mandate, the Pentagon has nevertheless directed a reduction of the Marines to 175,000.

"When placed in the perspective afforded by recent history, the current actions by the Pentagon fit the old discredited and disastrous pattern of a step-by-step gutting of the Marines to the status of a ceremonial outfit.

"The lessons of history, recent and remote, are ignored. The blind unreasoning refusal to look at the world situation continues. The probability of new situations similar to those we were compelled to face in Korea, Indochina, Suez, and Lebanon is blandly rejected.

"Can we attribute the Pentagon attitude solely to a desire for economy? The amount involved will not support this conclusion. Careful study by the Appropriations Committees established this amount at \$45,200,000; a small sum, indeed, to maintain the force-in-readiness tailored to provide the versatility and flexibility we need so desperately today.

"The complete rejection by the executive branch of the most carefully formulated

conclusions of the legislature on matters of military policy, such as Marine Corps strength, is not supported by history or by the current world situation. Nor is it sound governmental procedure.

"I have watched with increasing concern and dismay the deterioration of the constitutionally established partnership between the executive and the legislative branches which is so vital to an effective military policy.

"At the risk of belaboring the obvious, I feel compelled to state that a partnership cannot endure and prosper when the convictions of one partner are ignored, or arbitrarily rejected, by the other.

"The vitality of the doctrine of separation of powers, the cornerstone of our form of government, rests upon the self-restraint of each of the three branches of our Government. In the absence of such self-restraint, characterized by the profound respect for the lawful areas of responsibility of each branch of our Government, a balance of power cannot exist.

"As it has demonstrated in the past, Congress is not powerless to enforce its views in matters of military policy. A statutory floor has been placed on the strength of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal 1959.

"The Pentagon complains that such action is unduly restrictive upon the executive branch. I suggest to them that by their repeated high-handed rejections of the views of Congress, of which the Marine Corps reduction is a prime example, they compel resort to the rigid prescriptions of statutory law.

"Marine Corps strength is the principal illustration. The views of Congress on this matter have been repeatedly expressed and repeatedly flouted or ignored by the Pentagon. A mandatory floor on the strength of the Marine Corps, set forth in the law, appears to be the only means for Congress to insure that its carefully considered judgment will not be thwarted by administrative action.

	"Appropriated strength, fiscal year 1958	Actual strength Dec. 31, 1957	Appropriated strength, fiscal year 1959	Directed end strength, June 30, 1959
Army.....	1,000,000	918,111	900,000	870,000
Navy.....	675,000	629,566	630,000	630,000
Marine Corps.....	200,000	190,708	200,000	175,000
Air Force.....	925,000	878,657	850,000	850,000

"From Public Law 85-724, 85th Congress (an act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 and for other purposes):

"From title III, Department of the Army, Military Personnel: 'For pay, allowances, individual clothing, interest on deposits, and permanent change of station travel, for members of the Army on active duty (except those undergoing reserve training); expenses incident to movement of troop detachments, including rental of campsites and procurement of utility and other services; expenses of apprehension and delivery of deserters, prisoners, and soldiers absent without leave, including payment of rewards (not to exceed \$25 in any case), and costs of confinement of military prisoners in nonmilitary facilities; donations of not to exceed \$25 to each prisoner upon each release from confinement in an Army or contract prison (other than a disciplinary barracks) and to each person discharged for fraudulent enlistment; authorized issues of articles to prisoners other than those in disciplinary barracks, subsistence of enlisted personnel, selective service registrants called for induction and applicants for enlistment while held under

observation, and prisoners (except those at disciplinary barracks), or reimbursement therefor while such personnel are sick in hospitals; and subsistence of supernumeraries necessitated by emergent military circumstances; \$3,175,961,000, and in addition, \$375 million, to be derived by transfer from the Army Stock Fund: *Provided*, That section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932 (5 U.S.C. 59a), shall not apply to retired military personnel on duty at the U.S. Soldiers' Home: *Provided further*, That the duties of the librarian at the U.S. Military Academy may be performed by a retired officer detailed on active duty."

"Reserve personnel

"For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, transportation, travel and related expenses, as authorized by law, for personnel of the Army Reserve while on active duty under section 265 of title 10, United States Code, or undergoing Reserve training or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; subsistence for members of the Army Reserve for drills of 8 or more hours duration in any one calendar day; \$222,759,000: *Provided*, That the Army Reserve personnel paid from this appropriation shall be maintained at an end strength of not less than 300,000 for the fiscal year 1959."

"ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"For pay, allowance, clothing, subsistence, transportation, and travel, as authorized by law, for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 265 of title 10, United States Code, while undergoing training or while performing drills or equivalent duties; expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including maintenance, operation, and alterations to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personal services in the National Guard Bureau and services of personnel of the National Guard employed as civilians without regard to their military rank, and the number of caretakers authorized to be employed under provisions of law (32 U.S.C. 709) may be such as is deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army; subsistence for officers attending drills of 8 or more hours' duration in any 1 calendar day, travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft); \$342,093,000: *Provided*, That obligations may be incurred under this appropriation for training of units designated for early deployment under mobilization plans and for installation, maintenance, and operation of facilities for antiaircraft defense without regard to section 107 of title 32, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Army National Guard shall be maintained at an average strength of not less than 400,000 for the fiscal year 1959."

"Military personnel, Marine Corps

"For pay, allowances, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, clothing, permanent change of station travel (including expenses of temporary duty between permanent duty stations), and transportation of dependents, household effects (including storage thereof), and privately owned automobiles, as authorized by law, for Regular and Reserve personnel on active duty (except those on active duty, while undergoing Reserve training), \$635,692,000, and, in addition, \$25 million to be derived by transfer from the Marine Corps stock fund."

"From Senate Report No. 1937 (Department of Defense appropriation bill) 85th Congress, 2d session, page 8:

"The Senate committee has approved the action of the House in adding funds to maintain the Marine Corps strength at 200,000 in reducing the appropriation by \$1,200,000 in the permanent change-of-station travel account, and in utilizing \$25 million of revolving funds in lieu of appropriations.

"The events in the Middle East during the past months have established beyond question, in the considered judgment of the committee, that the security of our Nation demands that the Marine Corps be maintained at a minimum strength of 200,000.

"This decision to appropriate the funds necessary for a 200,000-man Marine Corps was made with full consideration of the fiscal and military implications. The committee desires that it be clearly understood by appropriate agencies in the executive branch of the Government that it is the clear-cut intent of the committee, and of the proposed appropriating legislation, that the Marine Corps be maintained at the strength of 200,000."

"From page 5, of the same report:

"Subsequent to the House action, additional budget estimates were submitted in Senate document 103, requesting consideration of an additional \$179,561,000 for increased pay costs. This, the Senate committee has approved. In addition, the committee in the strength of the Regular Army from 870,000 to 900,000, and has agreed to the Department's request to restore to a direct appropriation, \$100 million, which the House had provided by transfer."

"From House Report No. 1830 (Department of Defense appropriation bill) 85th Congress, 2d session, page 49:

"A strong Marine Corps is essential to our National Defense Establishment. The striking power of the operating forces of the Marine Corps consist primarily of three combat divisions and three air wings with supporting forces as provided by law. These forces deployed in this country, aboard ship, and in advance bases in the Pacific and the Far East, form a striking force immediately available and prepared to fight in a general war, a small war, or a limited war. The budget recommended by the President did not make adequate provision for these specifically authorized Marine Corps forces. It was based on a reduction in the fiscal year 1959 end strength to 175,000 men, 25,000 below the amount determined to be the minimum essential force level of the corps. Accordingly, the committee has provided funds for the maintenance of the Marine Corps which will enable them to reach a strength of 200,000 military personnel at the end of fiscal year 1959. The additional funds required for this personnel increase total \$45,200,000 and have been allocated to various appropriations items as follows:

"Military personnel, Marine Corps	\$36,650,000
"Troops Corps troops and facilities	4,875,000
"Medical care, Navy	1,175,000
"Aircraft and facilities, Navy	2,500,000

"The funds recommended by the committee will enable the Marine Corps to maintain itself at the minimum strength required and will enable the Corps to fulfill its traditional role in the national defense posture of this country as the Nation's force in readiness."

"From page 32 of the same report:

"In the light of all the facts, including the committee's decision to exceed the budget by increasing the strength of the Marine Corps, the Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard and make other improvements in the readiness of our defense such as additional Polaris submarines and acceleration of the Minuteman and Hound-dog missile programs, the committee has decided not to ex-

ceed the budget for the 870,000-man Army. However, it is the committee's desire that the Army be provided with the most modern equipment and weapons, and along these lines it was testified that much of the current available equipment does not meet the tactical requirements of the reorganized pentomic forces."

"From conference report on Department of Defense appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2503) from page 5:

"Amendment Nos. 5, 6, and 7: Military personnel: Appropriate \$3,175,961,000 instead of \$2,946,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,225,961,000 as proposed by the Senate; provide for transfer from the Army Stock Fund of \$375 million instead of \$425 million as proposed by the House and \$325 million as proposed by the Senate; and delete the provision of the Senate that the Regular Army shall be maintained at not less than 900,000 strength during fiscal year 1959. It is the belief of the committee of conference that the national defense requires the maintenance of a Regular Army of not less than 900,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1959 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided."

"From page 6 of the same report:

"Amendment Nos. 19 and 20, Military personnel, Marine Corps: Appropriate \$635,692,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$604,056,000 as proposed by the House, and delete provision of the Senate that the Marine Corps shall be maintained at not less than 200,000 strength during fiscal year 1959. As with the strength of the Regular Army it is the belief of the committee of conference that the national defense requires that the Marine Corps be maintained at a strength of not less than 200,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1959 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided."

"[From Newsweek, Feb. 16, 1959]

"ADDING UP MILITARY POWER

"Missile power

"United States: ICBM's, none; IRBM's, 10.
"U.S.S.R.: ICBM's, none; IRBM's, 500-1,000.

"Air power

"United States: 850,000 men, 1,000 B-47 (medium) bombers, 500 B-52 (long range) bombers, 35,500 other aircraft.
"U.S.S.R.: 700,000 men, 350-850 medium bombers, 100-150 long-range bombers, 24,000 other aircraft.

"Sea power

"United States: 640,000 sailors, 189,000 marines, 15 attack carriers, no battleships, 11 antisub and other carriers, 14 cruisers, 240 destroyers, 112 submarines, 500 auxiliaries, 2,500 patrol vessels.

"U.S.S.R.: 850,000 sailors, no carriers, 3 battleships, 27 cruisers, 150 destroyers, 200 attack submarines, 250 coast-defense submarines, 250 auxiliaries, 1,000 patrol vessels.

"Land power

"United States: 870,000 men, 14 infantry divisions, 2 infantry brigades, 8 infantry battle groups, 6 armored regiments.

"U.S.S.R.: 2.5 million men, 100 infantry divisions, 75 mechanized and tank divisions."

"THE NAVY BUDGET: FLEET WILL REMAIN AT CURRENT SIZE BUT AIRCRAFT INVENTORY WILL BE CUT

"(By Hanson W. Baldwin)

"The Navy's share of the administration's defense budget for the fiscal year 1960 will maintain a fleet of approximately the present size.

"Some 864 ships, the same number as are now in service, are scheduled to be in commission in the next fiscal year; 389 will be warships and 475 will be supporting vessels, amphibious craft, and so on. The Navy's

active aircraft inventory will drop to 9,117 by June 30, 1960, compared with 10,533 on June 30, 1958. Only some 7,200 of these will be operational. Forty-seven percent will be jet powered.

"Fourteen attack aircraft carriers will be maintained instead of the 15 of last June, but new Forrestal-type carriers are replacing the old wartime Essex class.

"Submarine war stressed

"The 1960 budget will maintain 16 carrier air groups—2 of them replacement groups—the same number as this year. More than 600 antisubmarine aircraft will be modified with new radar, and 2 new antisubmarine warfare task forces will be organized.

"Patrol and warning squadrons will increase from 39 to 42, and the reorganization of the Naval Air Reserve, to orient it toward an antisubmarine mission, will continue.

"The manning level for the active fleet will average about 81 percent of normal war strength per ship and squadron, about the same as this year.

"With new procurement funds the Navy will buy 668 aircraft, which is less than one-half of the annual procurement needed to maintain an active operating naval air arm of 7,200 planes.

"Air arm shrinking

"Officials believe that given the present rate of procurement of piloted aircraft, the naval air arm will decrease to 4,000 to 5,000 aircraft by 1963-64.

"There is also considerable concern about the growing obsolescence of the fleet. The 1960 shipbuilding program provides for 18 new ships, including a conventional powered aircraft carrier of the Forrestal class, 6 guided-missile destroyers and frigates, 3 more nuclear-powered submarines, and 8 other vessels.

"Nine Polaris missile-firing submarines had been provided prior to the 1960 budget, but the administration has withheld funds for some of them and has adopted a building program of about three a year and one aircraft carrier every other year.

"The 1960 budget contains funds for long leadtime items for three more Polaris submarines, in addition to the nine already provided, but does not authorize or provide funds for the full costs of the three additional submarines.

"The building program also includes the conversion and modernization of 13 old ships, including a cruiser, 8 destroyers, and 4 other vessels.

"The present naval construction program of about 20 new ships a year is less than half the number needed to replace overage ships if the operating fleet's present size of 864 vessels is to be maintained.

"The Marine Corps is already undergoing a reduction from an authorized strength of 200,000 to 175,000 during the current fiscal year; its strength is to remain at the 175,000 level in the fiscal year that begins next July 1.

"President Eisenhower's budget message declares that 'the Marine Corps will continue to support three divisions and three air wings in their traditional state of high combat readiness.'

"Marines deplore cuts

"The Marine Corps flatly disputes this. Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, the Commandant, has testified that the current reduction to 175,000 men will mean the elimination of 6 battalion landing teams out of the corps' current 27, and the elimination of 6 air squadrons.

"The Marines will activate additional anti-aircraft battalions to operate the Army-developed Hawk missile, designed for use against low-flying aircraft.

"During the next 18 months an old aircraft carrier—the Princeton—is earmarked for use as a Marine helicopter landing ship.

The use of this carrier, which will be operated with no material physical alterations, will give the Marines three ships from which to practice the technique of helicopter assault. Two have already been specially converted.

"The administration's 1960 budget provides funds for maintaining a total of 1,030,000 Reserves, both Army and Air National Guard, in a paid status, as compared with 1,082,000 this year.

"The President's budget envisages funds during the fiscal year 1960 for 330,000 Army reservists, 360,000 in the Army National Guard, 75,000 in the Air National Guard, 145,000 in the Navy Reserves, 48,000 in the Marine Corps Reserve, and 72,000 in the Air Force Reserve.

"The Army National Guard will man an increased number of Nike antiaircraft battalions, and the Naval Reserve will provide at least cadre crews for 48 destroyers or destroyer escorts by the end of 1960.

"The Air National Guard, its aircraft already 90 percent jet-powered, will be furnished more modern types in 1960.

"The average cost of maintaining a Regular serviceman in uniform increases from \$3,885 annually in 1958 to \$4,150 in 1959 and to a figure estimated at \$4,220 in 1960. This is chiefly due to pay increases and other added costs."

"VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Kansas City, Mo., February 27, 1959.

"The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

"MY DEAR SENATOR: As commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I recently had an opportunity to meet with leaders from your State during our annual legislative conference in Washington, D.C. Since talking with your constituents, I thought it advisable to write you on a matter that concerns all of us—national security.

"The VFW, by resolution and by unanimity of opinion, feels that our country is losing basic military strength through proposed plans to reduce our defense establishment. We believe, and we are on record, that our country should have a balanced defense which is ready to move at a moment's notice whether on the ground, on the seas, or in the air. We further believe that a reduction in our ground forces in the face of the Khrushchev challenge over Berlin is unthinkable. Even though the Berlin situation might be settled peaceably, there are still many trouble spots in the world where American support has already been committed.

"It is our understanding that unless plans to reduce forces are halted, the Army will lose one division and the Marine Corps will suffer drastic cuts in its combat strength. Our military strength must be great enough to insure peace.

"We are told that Russia has 27 divisions on the borders of Western Europe alone. Instead of a reduction of forces, the VFW knows that the American people are willing to pay more for defense, if necessary, and we should keep our ground forces at least at the level recommended by the Congress which was 900,000 in the Army and 200,000 in the Marine Corps.

"We would appreciate hearing from you on this matter and if you agree with us, I sincerely hope that you will lend your influence and support toward maintaining our military and naval forces at the above strength.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN W. MAHAN,
"Commander in Chief."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I want to make it clear I am not opposing what the Senator says at the present time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator has made it clear.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I simply point out that in my opinion, and also in the opinion of the counsel of the Department of Defense the language will have to be considerably altered if it is to be included in the bill. I am sure the Senator from Montana does not want the complete operation of the Army stopped and does not want the complete pay of each man in the Navy stopped, which may be the effect of the present language.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I will say, most respectfully that, in my opinion what he mentions will not happen. If those in authority can find a way to reduce the Army and the Marine Corps, I am sure they can find a way to bring about a restoration of strength both with regard to an Army of 900,000 and to a Marine Corps of 200,000, in line with the intent of the Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All we want to do is to serve clear notice on the administration that we want an Army of 900,000 men and a Marine Corps of 200,000 men, and that we do not want these cuts to continue; and that we want their strengths to be built up at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand that completely, I will say to the Senator from Illinois, but I am confident that the Senator from Illinois wants this done so that the complete operation of all the 870,000 men in the Army and the complete pay for all the men in the Navy and the Marine Corps will not be stopped.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I commend the Senator from Illinois for his statement. I hope those in authority understand it. I know the Senate understands it.

I think it is high time that those who are trying to run the Army understand what the Congress intends for them to do. The Congress made itself clear last year, and the Congress is making itself clear now. This is a coequal branch of the Government. We have some voice in the matter, and we have some interest.

I commend the Senator from Illinois for what he has said. I think he has put it on the line. I think those who are running the Army ought to sit up and take notice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], for himself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude and my compliments to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to the other members of that committee for including funds in the bill for forest land development. I offered an amendment in committee, in behalf of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], to add a little over \$2 million for forest land development, to be used for the development of national forests, and forest roads and trails in areas of the country that are burdened with substantial unemployment. The committee accepted the amendment, but increased the amount to \$3 million, \$2.5 million of which would be used for forest land development, and \$500,000 for forest roads and trails. The \$2.5 million would be utilized for timber stand improvement, reforestation, forest pest control, recreation improvements, watershed rehabilitation, fire protection, rehabilitation of storage buildings and fire lookouts, wild life habitat, and general land improvements; and the \$500,000 would be used for road and trail construction, including bridge construction and replacement.

Mr. President, the total cash receipts from the sale of national forest timber and related resources now exceeds a billion dollars. This amount is expected to be doubled within the next 10 years. Research in new uses for hardwoods, better protection from insects and disease, and improved quality of tree growth are needed. As Secretary Ezra Taft Benson has said, what is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanding national economy. The demand for quality timber will continue to increase, and from the standpoint of national security, it is important that we not only conserve our national forests, but that we also improve the quality of the timber and reforest many areas that have been robbed of natural tree growth. Protection of watersheds and water quality is always a primary objective, and much of the Nation's water flow originates in our national forests. Water is already a most precious commodity in many areas, and no realistic dollar value can be placed on water from the national forests. A vigorous national forest conservation program will improve soil stabilization, result in more regular stream flow, enhance water quality, and foster infiltration of water in underground storage. These results will ultimately lessen the

need for construction of surface reservoirs.

Recreation has now become a major forest use. People from our cities are traveling increasingly to the national forests for recreation, hunting, camping, and fishing, and to enjoy the scenic beauty of nature's great out-of-door theater. The recreational use of our national forests is expected to double within the next 10 years. As America's population and economy expand, we in the Congress should make sure that the management, protection, and use of the resources of our national forests expand also.

Mr. President, I believe that the inclusion of these additional monies for forest land management and forest roads and trails is a step in the right direction. I hope that a program can be successfully initiated which will pay tremendous dividends to the Nation in terms of conservation of forest and land and water resources. At the same time, many of the unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment can be put to work in wholesome surroundings and in a wholesome way. He who plants a tree does not plant it for himself, but for future generations; and money spent in preserving and improving our national forests is money spent in the building of a stronger and better Nation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of this amendment, it is with genuine earnestness that I speak in its behalf. I have strongly supported legislation to aid the national forests—particularly those within West Virginia—throughout my service in the Congress. While a Member of the House of Representatives, from the West Virginia Second District, I worked with diligence for the development of the George Washington National Forest and the Monongahela National Forest, both of which are within that area. In fact, the headquarters for the Monongahela National Forest is situated in my own home town of Elkins, W. Va. Therefore, my support of this present amendment to improve our national forests is based upon a background of effort on this subject.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that the matter under discussion—submitted by my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and myself for the purpose of intensifying national forest operations in States that are afflicted by severe unemployment—is a reasonable program by which we might pursue a double goal. Not only will we be bringing economic relief to those families and communities and areas which are feeling the agonizing pinch of joblessness, but we will also bring to those sections the multitude of benefits that come from improved forest lands.

My colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has comprehensively outlined the many rewards that would be shared from the betterment of the improvement of the forests. And I will not elaborate upon them, except to point out that the valuable projects were not hastily dreamed up as a make-work proposition. I am informed by the U.S. Forest Service that the

money is to be spent for projects which have long been planned and under study, but for which adequate funds have not been available. By providing these funds, Mr. President, we will give our regions of joblessness a twofold benefit which I believe is more than worth the relatively modest amount of money that will be required.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, lines 19 and 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$200,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$100,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment, so that all Senators will be on notice. The Senator from Louisiana informs me that he anticipates his address will last about an hour. We will then have a little time for reply, and all Senators can be on notice that we will have a vote thereafter.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to reduce the supplemental appropriation for the Development Loan Fund to \$100 million. This would bring the committee's bill in agreement with what the House has provided for the Development Loan Fund. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended \$200 million for this purpose.

Mr. President, I wish that more Senators were on the floor to hear what I have to say regarding the Development Loan Fund. As all Senators know, I have made yearly trips abroad for the purpose of investigating our foreign aid program.

Mr. President, as I have often stated on the floor, I make no apologies for supporting the Marshall plan as it was originally presented to this body. All of us know that the Marshall plan was begun on a more or less loan basis, but the wide-eyed bureaucrats who were placed in charge of the program thought that method was too slow. Instead they affected changes which made our foreign aid program into one almost wholly dependent on grants. In the last 13 years we have spent in excess of \$70 billion in order to assist our friends across the seas.

Two years ago, when the concept of grant aid began to get into trouble as a result of a short-lived economy drive which engulfed the country at that time, the Development Loan Fund was placed on the statute books. I feared then, that the Development Loan Fund was going to take the same course as the already discredited grant aid program.

In the floor debate last year on the mutual security appropriation bill, I said:

If any kind of a foreign aid program can be justified, it is in the establishment of various loan funds—be it the Development Loan Fund, or this new fund President Eisenhower has suggested to aid in the development of the Arab countries.

But at the same time, I also voiced a warning about what could happen to the

Development Loan Fund if Congress did not keep a close watch on it. I said at that time:

Under the circumstances, I approach the loan fund idea with fear and trepidation, but, as I have stated, I am compelled to more or less endorse it because it holds out the only prospect of our obtaining some return, no matter how small, on any further foreign aid expenditures the Congress may provide. However, I warn Senators that they must not regard the Development Loan Fund as a bright and shining hope. * * *

I must warn the Senate that the rats have been in the corner already. The Development Loan Fund already shows signs of being raided by the big-shot bureaucrats who administer the program.

I urge Senators to keep a close eye on this Fund. It should not be used to assist countries that have already received a bountiful share of our generosity. If we turn our backs, it will be raped, just as the philosophy behind the original Marshall plan has been torn and shredded by the would-be empire builders in the executive branch.

Much to my regret, it is my duty to inform Senators that my apprehensions have borne fruit. What I feared has come to pass.

When the development loan fund program was originally justified to the Congress, we were told that its assets would be made available to the newly independent and underdeveloped countries of the world—and that in this connection it would be particularly helpful to our good friends in Latin America.

We were told that the Development Loan Fund would be a means of reducing grant assistance to countries all over the world.

We were told that these loans would be made in such a manner as to encourage private enterprise and aid the underdeveloped countries to fight the spectre of socialism, which would end their democratic lives before they had really begun.

Finally, we were told that we must continue our foreign aid program—including the Development Loan Fund—on the basis that it is our Christian duty to do so.

I should like to discuss in some detail a few of the reasons for the establishment of the Development Loan Fund, particularly in light of what has transpired over the 2 years that the Fund has been in existence.

POINT I

Although the loans were to be made to independent and underdeveloped countries of the world, events show that before the ink was dry on the \$300 million appropriation made for the fiscal year 1958, the guardians of the Fund had made a loan of \$3 million to the Government of the Netherlands to finance a housing project in Australia which was being constructed to effect the resettlement of Dutch emigrants from the East Indies.

Mr. President, I would like to know who in this chamber can classify the Netherlands and Australia as either newly independent or underdeveloped countries.

Yet, the managing director of the Development Loan Fund told the Senate Appropriations Committee that, in his

opinion, Australia is an underdeveloped country, in some respects.

I point out that if Australia is an underdeveloped country, since it contains some sections which have not yet been completely industrialized, then our 49th State of Alaska can very well apply for loans from the Development Loan Fund under this same line of reasoning.

Many other States, particularly those in the West, could also qualify under this broad definition of "underdeveloped."

This particular \$3 million loan disturbed me, Mr. President, because I could already sense that changes were being effected in the original idea of creating a fund to loan money for worthwhile projects in underdeveloped countries. I could feel that the original plan was being molded into the image of the existing foreign aid program, namely, that by sheer volume of money alone, we can buy all the allies we need—all the military and economic strength the free world requires for survival.

It should be abundantly clear by now to all of our dreamy-eyed foreign aid planners that this theory has not worked, and never will work. Yet they continue to push their discredited theory. Now that their concept of foreign aid has been proven a failure they seek to hide their actions by perverting the Development Loan Fund, which originally was advanced and justified as a worthwhile program, designed to assist backward countries to help themselves.

I questioned the Director of the Loan Fund, Mr. Dempster McIntosh, at length, in an effort to obtain some rational justification for the Australian housing project loan. At this point, Mr. President, I ask Senators to turn to page 645 of the hearings on the second supplemental bill for 1959. I will read from that page now, so that Senators who were not able to attend the hearings will learn how the director justified this \$3 million Netherlands-Australia loan. I quote from the hearings:

Mr. MCINTOSH. The loans which have been concluded in Europe are a loan to the Netherlands in connection with the resettlement of immigrants in Australia.

Senator ELLENDER. Will you describe that loan to us and tell us why it was made?

Mr. MCINTOSH. That loan was made largely because of the legislative history of the Development Loan Fund. During the debate on the basic authorizing legislation for the Development Loan Fund several Members of Congress brought up the matter of financing the settlement of Dutch immigrants into Australia and put on the record the statement that this was one of the purposes for which the Development Loan Fund would be formed.

So it was in recognition of that that it was recommended that the loan should be made.

Senator ELLENDER. Why didn't Australia make the loan?

Mr. MCINTOSH. Australia is also financing it in part.

Senator ELLENDER. Why doesn't Australia contribute the whole amount? Certainly its financial situation is good and it will be the beneficiary since it is in dire need of immigrants.

I leave my prepared remarks to say that I have visited Australia on four occasions in the past 13 years, and I have

seen much prosperity there. Australia could easily have financed this program. But no, our do-gooders had the development-loan pie available and just had to find ways and means to dispose of it. This Fund was to be used for the benefit of underprivileged and underdeveloped countries, and not for the purpose of supplying funds to a prosperous, established country.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, and to commend him for the diligence with which he has fought this flagrant waste of money throughout the world.

Is it not true that the money we are lending or giving away is money which we have borrowed from our own citizens?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is all borrowed money. That is true of every dollar used in the foreign aid program. The entire \$3.9 billion which has been requested by the administration for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1960 must be derived entirely from borrowed funds. As a matter of fact, I may say to my good friend, the Senator from Georgia, that as of the end of the current fiscal year the estimated deficit will approximate \$13 billion. But, notwithstanding these facts, the administration continues to advance money to countries which are better off than we.

Mr. TALMADGE. Is it not true that some of our own bonds are selling for as much as 15 points below par?

Mr. ELLENDER. That has been pointed out on the floor of the Senate many times.

Mr. TALMADGE. Does the Senator from Louisiana know of any Australian bonds which are selling at 15 points below par?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have never looked into the matter, but I am sure Australia is better off than we are. As I said before, Australia is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. It has a population in excess of 8 million, and land area almost equal to that of the United States. Yet the Board of the Development Loan Fund has approved this loan of \$3 million.

Mr. TALMADGE. I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. I assure him that he has the support of the junior Senator from Georgia in his endeavors to bring some reason into these economic and foreign aid programs.

Mr. ELLENDER. I hope the distinguished Senator from Georgia will remain a little longer on the floor. I want to show how the original concepts of the Development Loan Fund are being perverted.

Mr. TALMADGE. I assure the Senator that I shall remain on the floor and listen with interest to his further remarks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Louisiana has touched on a very important point. Can he tell the Senate whether there has ever been put into

the RECORD a list of the loans upon which commitments have been made?

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall present the list to the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I note that on pages 673 and 674 of the committee report there is a list of some loans. However, they do not total more than \$300 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is not a complete list.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Those have never been made public up to now, have they?

Mr. ELLENDER. They are now being made public.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But they are not printed in the RECORD anywhere, are they?

Mr. ELLENDER. No.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore, the Senator is introducing evidence which the public has not previously had, is he not?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

I now return to my prepared text and continue my quotation from the testimony of the Development Loan Fund Director, Mr. McIntosh, before the Senate Appropriations Committee:

Mr. MCINTOSH. We made that loan for several reasons, one being that it was part of the record of the legislative history expressed by various Members of Congress that this loan was the type of loan for which the Development Loan Fund was created.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. I hold in my hand a copy of the Wall Street Journal for Thursday, April 30, 1959. On page 25 thereof are shown quotations of the market price of foreign bonds. I read as follows:

Australian 5s, of 1972. The high yesterday was 102. The low yesterday was 101 $\frac{1}{4}$. The closing price yesterday was 102.

Australian 5s, of 1978. The high yesterday was 100 $\frac{3}{4}$. The low was 100 $\frac{3}{4}$. They closed at 100 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Australian 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s which mature in 1973. The high, low, and close yesterday was 100. That is exactly par. The other bonds were quoted above par.

Australian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s of 1971. They closed yesterday at 98.

Australian 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ s, maturing in 1962. They closed yesterday at 96 $\frac{7}{8}$.

I would point out to the Senator from Louisiana that our Government now is paying in excess of 4 percent to borrow money, whereas Australia's 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ bonds yesterday closed at 96 $\frac{7}{8}$.

I would also point out to the Senator that the bonds of the Government of Australia are bringing a premium over our own bonds. Yet we find the Government of the United States in the ridiculous position of borrowing money which it does not have and paying a higher interest rate than the citizens of Australia would have to pay; yet our own bonds are selling for less than par.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Georgia for his contribution. To go back to my quotation from the testimony of Mr. McIntosh:

Senator ELLENDER. Will you name those Congressmen? Did you follow their advice?

Mr. McINTOSH. Yes, we would follow the advice of the Senate as included in the legislative history. We take such advice into consideration in making our loans.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you mean individual Senators or the Senate as a body? How many Congressmen advised you to make this loan to Australia?

Mr. McINTOSH. I think three or four Congressmen went on record that they were in favor of it.

Senator ELLENDER. And that is one of the reasons you made it?

Mr. McINTOSH. That is one of the reasons—the legislative history—that this was an example of the type of project for which the Development Loan Fund should make loans.

Senator ELLENDER. To encourage emigration to a country which is well able to take care of the problem itself?

In other words, Mr. President, because three or four Congressmen requested it, a \$3 million loan was made to this project, according to Mr. McIntosh.

In my judgment, this answer is only begging the question. The loan was made in clear and obvious violation of the concepts of the Development Loan Fund.

If this were the only loan made by the Development Loan Fund which was subject to criticism, then I would have no real reason to oppose the action taken by the committee.

But, Mr. President, this is not the case. The record is replete with many more examples.

Mr. President, let me list for Senators only a few: \$300,000 to a company wholly owned by the Italian Government, for resettlement of Italian immigrants in Brazil; \$350,000 to a Brazilian company for the resettlement of Dutch immigrants in Brazil; \$300,000 to a company wholly owned by the Italian Government for resettlement of Italian immigrants in Costa Rica; \$12 million for a fertilizer plant in Greece which would be completely owned by the Greek Government.

A total of \$225 million in application for loans to Spain and Yugoslavia.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. The Senator is the very able chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. As the Senator knows, there has been some criticism on the part of some taxpayers in this country with respect to our own farm program, which seeks to aid the very low income of the American farmers. Can the Senator justify a loan or gift to the Government of Greece for a fertilizer factory in Greece when our own farmers are being pushed off the farms and forced to move to cities to try to find employment?

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course it cannot be justified. It is absolutely shameful.

As I pointed out previously, one of the arguments advanced for the creation of the development loan fund was that a fair portion of it would be used to help our good friends to the south of us.

We all recognize that the nations of Latin America are in need of additional credit so that they can fully expand their economic capabilities. Many of us are also well aware that the future of the

United States is inexorably linked with that of the nations to the south of us.

Vast amounts of the raw materials needed to feed the industrial machines of our Nation are located there. And there, too, is also the largest potential market for U.S. products, both industrial and agricultural.

Mr. President, I spent 7 weeks, following the adjournment of the 85th Congress, traveling through South and Central America.

My findings during that trip are included in the report I made to the Senate, entitled, "A Review of U.S. Government Operations in Latin America."

I would like to read to Senators what I included in the section of that report entitled "Conclusions":

The United States needs materials for its factories, outlets for its manufactured products, the assurance of growing mutual trade with the nations to the south. In fact, I would venture to again say that if the wheels of our great industrial facilities are to continue to turn at their present rate, we will be compelled to look to the south of us for raw materials.

In my judgment, our needs and the needs of our Latin American neighbors, if properly directed, can be the basis of mutual growth, stability and prosperity. We must revitalize the good neighbor policy—we must restore the spirit in which it was conceived.

Truly, the two continents of the Western Hemisphere are neighbors, and neighbors we must remain. The factors of geography alone so dictate.

Our aspirations are similar; our origins are essentially the same. We are joined by a common bond of history and a common desire for freedom. Our ideals are founded on a spiritual concept of man. Our belief in the rights of the individual is so sacred that we willingly sacrifice our all to protect them.

These concepts, of themselves, offer assurance that no part of the Western Hemisphere is likely to succumb to a totalitarian state.

Above all, just as the United States and our Latin American neighbors share a joint past, so much we share a joint future. As neighbors, linked by common bonds of friendship, history, tradition, and culture, we must join hands today, as partners in tomorrow.

This is what I said following my visit to South and Central America. I feel the same way today.

I wish I could furnish Senators with the exact figures for the 1960 economic grant program for Greece. When I was there 3 years ago, I was told, as my report will show, that economic grants were to be stopped because the economy of Greece had increased to such an extent that it was self-sustaining. Instead, we find that grants for Greece have actually increased.

I have been informed that I cannot give the exact figures for Greece, because that information is secret. But I invite any Senator to come to my desk, where he can see exactly what has been done for Greece in the past and what we will do for Greece in fiscal year 1960.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I also invite Senators to come to my desk, where they may see information which I cannot give to the Senate in public, although I wish I could. Not only will it show the figures for each country, but also it will disclose that we

are supplying aid to some countries which do not need it as much as others. For instance, we talk about how much we like Latin America. I want Senators to come to my desk and see the difference between the amount of money which we have supplied Taiwan and the amount we have supplied to Latin America.

Mr. ELLENDER. My hope that a fair portion of money allocated to the Development Loan Fund was to be used in South and Central America was one of the very real reasons for my support of the creation of the Fund.

Once again I must report to the Senate that another original concept of the Development Loan Fund has gone by the board.

The fact of the matter is that out of the \$697 million in loans already approved by the Development Loan Fund, only \$63 million—or less than 10 percent of the total—is going to Latin America.

What is more, out of \$1.5 billion in applications now on hand, only \$62 million—or a little more than 4 percent—come from Latin America.

This, then, raises the question, where does the bulk of the Development Loan Fund money go?

As is so often the case, these exact figures cannot be made public because of a security classification slapped upon them which, in my judgment, is more to hide what is happening from the eyes of the American public than from the eyes of our enemies. I have at my desk a listing of exactly who gets how much, and I will be glad to show it to any interested Senator.

However, I can say publicly that more than 60 percent of the loans signed and applications on hand are from 11 countries—Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Formosa, Korea, Pakistan, India, Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippine Islands.

Are the names of the countries familiar? They should be, for they are those which we have helped most handsomely in the past. I wish that I might state here, in public, for the benefit of the American people, the exact dollar value of the aid we have extended to each of these countries in the past and the amount proposed by the President for fiscal 1960. Security classifications imposed on these data forbid public disclosure on a country-by-country basis. Suffice it to say that the amounts are staggering.

However, Mr. President, I do have figures which indicate the scope of our past aid to those countries which account for the bulk of Development Loan Fund commitments and applications.

This tabulation shows that agreements totaling \$697.9 million out of a total of \$700 million made available to the Fund thus far have been signed with countries which we have already assisted to the tune of over \$10 billion in military aid, \$9.1 billion in economic grant aid, and \$1.3 billion in loans under section 402 of the Mutual Security Act and other authorities granted by the Congress.

This does not include aid granted under Public Law 480, which I shall later call to the attention of the Senate. Put

another way, Mr. President, the countries to whom we have already committed nearly all of the available Development Loan Fund assets provided to date have already received from us, since World War II, a grand total of over \$20 billion.

But, evidently, the best is yet to come, because these countries already have filed applications for another \$1.5 billion in loans from the Fund.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the

Summary of foreign aid to countries which have obtained or have applied for development loans, period of time covered as indicated in each column

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Region and country	Development loans through Mar. 31, 1959		Total Development Loan Fund through Mar. 31, 1959	Military grants through June 30, 1959	Economic assistance through June 30, 1959		
	Agreements	Applications			Grants	Loan agreements (excluding Public Law 480)	Total
Africa.....	\$29, 040	\$140, 218	\$169, 858	\$44, 733	\$240, 716	\$53, 400	\$294, 116
Europe.....	53, 100	255, 153	308, 253	2, 222, 200	1, 701, 509	277, 498	1, 979, 007
Near East.....	131, 700	304, 361	439, 061	3, 155, 813	2, 241, 882	307, 157	2, 549, 039
South Asia.....	270, 450	405, 958	656, 408	418, 769	449, 578	475, 256	924, 834
Far East.....	106, 876	306, 273	473, 147	3, 986, 097	4, 178, 297	192, 500	4, 370, 797
Latin America.....	63, 140	62, 488	125, 628	198, 935	308, 118	23, 150	331, 268
Grand total.....	697, 906	1, 474, 451	2, 172, 357	10, 026, 547	9, 120, 100	1, 328, 961	10, 449, 061

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I indicated a moment ago, the figures I have made available to the Senate do not incorporate the funds which were made available to these countries through the Public Law 480 program. The total amount of sales agreements concluded with these same countries is estimated at \$3,555,609,000 through fiscal 1960. Of this amount, \$2,339,046,000 is scheduled to be used by ICA to extend further and by means of both grants and loans.

While the names of the countries involved are familiar, the projects within these countries, for which Development Loan Funds have either been approved or requested, are disgustingly familiar, too.

Let us consider the little country of Formosa—an island which, figuratively speaking, one could almost jump across. I have before me a summary of Development Loan Fund obligations and commitments as of March 31, 1959. I ask Senators to indulge me just a moment while I compare a few of the projects for which loans have been approved with several I found in operation during my visit to Formosa back in 1956. Believe it or not, they are often the same.

For example, let us consider the Shihman multipurpose dam. Back in 1956, the ICA estimated the total cost of this project, with two power units, at about \$46 million. Of this amount the United States Government was to provide \$16 million. I wish to remind the Senators that was back in 1956.

It turns out that the Development Loan Fund has approved a loan for the further financing of this project, but now we find that it will cost over \$72 million, and Uncle Sam's share has jumped considerably—from \$16 million to more than \$29 million. By the time this project is

Record a table which shows the amount of foreign aid to countries which have obtained or have applied for loans from the Development Loan Fund. The table is not detailed by country because of security classification, but it will give the Senate and the American people an idea of how much we have given to certain areas of the world.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

completed, if it ever is, we can only guess at what its actual cost will be.

Mr. President, I was in Formosa in 1955, as well as in 1956. I visited the ICA offices there. At that time plans were already made for construction of the Shihmen Dam.

As chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I have had an opportunity to learn much about public works in our own country, and I believe I have a fair knowledge of such projects.

When I was in Taiwan in 1955, as well as in 1956, I questioned the wisdom of building the Shihmen Dam. I stated then that I did not believe the benefits which would be derived from its construction would be sufficient to justify the cost.

I also stated in 1955, and again in 1956, that no doubt the good old U.S.A. would end up paying for the entire cost of construction. That is exactly what is happening now.

To make matters worse, Mr. President, the cost of this project has now increased from the 1956 estimate of \$46 million-plus to \$72 million-plus.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question or two?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is the Shihmen Dam, of which he is speaking, the dam in Formosa, or Taiwan, as it is properly called, which is being constructed by the government of Chiang Kai-shek as a multipurpose dam?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In other words, it is a dam of the government of Chiang Kai-shek, to create a reservoir to make public power, to provide recreation, to provide waters for irrigation, and for various other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. And also flood control.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And flood control, in addition.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the cost of the project is now almost twice as much as it was estimated it would be when it was first initiated?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is not the project included in the projects which the Department of State wants to build abroad under the development loan program?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

I would also like to call to the attention of my good friend that most of the contributions made by the local government would be derived from counterpart funds made available to the Chinese Government through grants.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that this is the project for which the State Department last fall released a loan from the Development Loan Fund of \$21,500,000?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Are not the funds of which we speak, the \$21,500,000 in the latest loan, drawn from the Treasury of the United States in the form of American dollars?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The loan is to be repaid. Can the Senator advise us how it will be repaid?

Mr. ELLENDER. In soft money; that is, Taiwan dollars. And I might point out that we now have so many Taiwan dollars that we do not know what to do with them.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I remember so well the release of the State Department regarding the \$21,500,000, which was a small item as development loans go. The Department stated it was a 30-year loan, and that it would be repaid at 3½ percent interest, and that both the interest and principal would be repaid to the United States in Chinese currency.

May I ask the Senator from Louisiana if the Chinese currency would be acceptable by the Treasury of the United States as a payment on any maturing bond or as interest upon a bond of the United States?

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course not. It would not be so accepted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Could we spend that money anywhere in the United States?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not know of any way or place it could be spent except on the Island of Formosa. That same situation applies not only in Formosa, but also in South Vietnam, South Korea, and, in fact, almost all of the countries to which development loans have been made. I do not recall the exact percentage of the loans which will be paid back in dollars, but it is very small.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the loan will not be paid back in dollars at all?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am talking about all loans made. I am not confining my statement to loans made only to Taiwan.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I want to be specific and confine my statement to the loan made to Taiwan.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well. That loan is not to be repaid in dollars.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Can the Chinese currency which will be used to repay the development loan for the Shihmen Dam be spent in India?

Mr. ELLENDER. No.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Can it be spent in Europe?

Mr. ELLENDER. No.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Can it be spent in any other country?

Mr. ELLENDER. It can be spent only in Formosa, as I have said.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Only in Formosa.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does it not amount to a statement that the Chinese funds cannot be spent anywhere except in Formosa? Is it not a fact that in most of the countries which issue soft money, which are supposed to repay our loans and pay for interest on our American dollars, the funds cannot even be used except for local U.S. expenditures.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And not without the consent of the Taiwan government itself, for fear of causing inflation?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. I repeat, except in a few countries, all the loans are to be repaid in soft currencies. The funds can be used only in the borrowing country.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the Soviet Government is waging an economic war against this country?

Mr. ELLENDER. It surely is.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that when we take American dollars out of the Treasury of the United States and spend them under the development loan program, to be repaid in soft currencies, we are only helping the Communists to wage their economic war against us?

Mr. ELLENDER. As I shall say later in my address, the Senator from Wyoming is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the \$200 million which the Senate is asked to provide today is an appropriation that will be added to the expenditures of this Government during the fiscal year 1959?

Mr. ELLENDER. The money will be committed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. But it will be allocated as an expenditure in 1959?

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course we will be obligated.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that the deficit of the U.S. Government for fiscal 1959 is already over \$12 billion?

Mr. ELLENDER. As I said a while ago, it is estimated, that our Government will end up with a deficit of \$13 billion for fiscal year 1959.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is not any question about that.

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no question about it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. So when we are appropriating \$200 million of American money from the Treasury of the United States to be repaid to the people of the United States in the soft currency of foreign countries, we are in force and

effect making grants to those countries, are we not?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no doubt about it. Although we may be able to use some infinitesimal part of the repayments, if made, for our own use, for example, the operation of our Embassies.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it not a fact that when the Development Loan Fund was established, and last year Congress was asked to appropriate for the Fund, the President of the United States asked for a sum considerably larger than what the Congress granted?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is not a fact that the appropriation was something like \$250 million, as against a request for \$500 million?

Mr. ELLENDER. The request was for \$625 million. As I remember, Congress appropriated \$400 million.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This request, then, is to restore for 1959 the amount of the request Congress rejected in the last session. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct insofar as the Development Loan Fund is concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. I am talking only about the Development Loan Fund. Is it not also a fact that the President has submitted a request to the Congress for some \$750 million for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1960?

Mr. ELLENDER. I believe the figure is \$700 million.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If we talk about balancing the budget, how can we make sense by appropriating American dollars and transmuting them into foreign currencies?

Mr. ELLENDER. I will let the Senator answer that question.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It makes no sense.

Mr. ELLENDER. It makes no sense whatever.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator. I felt the Senator from Louisiana made a wonderful struggle a year ago, and I know he is making a wonderful struggle now, to prevent the unwise expenditure of American funds which cannot be restored. I would rather by far make a grant than to pursue this policy, which cloaks the grant as though it were something to be repaid, but provides for repayment only in paper money which nobody in the United States can spend for the benefit of the United States, at a time when the United States is confronted with a terrific economic war being waged against it by Nikita Khrushchev every day.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. BYRD of West Virginia addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the senior Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana has perhaps no peer in this Body with respect to information on the particular subject matter

which he brings to our attention. I pay deserved tribute to his research and the diligence with which the Senator from Louisiana has pursued this important phase of aid from the United States to other nations of the world.

I like to think, as does the Senator, generally in broad gage terms of our national responsibility to international good will and growth. However, I should like to ask the Senator if the particular project he was discussing, and as to which the colloquy with the Senator from Wyoming ensued, was in the amount of 21,500,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, letters of advice approving a loan of \$21½ million have already gone out. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. I specifically had in mind the amount of money for this one project as compared with the request made by my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] when, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, he presented an able argument on a request for only \$2 million for the Summersville, W. Va., Reservoir, a project which needs completion and which is ready to have funds appropriated to bring it not only to completion but to fruition.

It is difficult for the Senator from West Virginia who is now speaking, to understand the reasoning by which the amount requested by my colleague from West Virginia was denied. I say to the Senator from Louisiana that the West Virginia delegation as a whole is appreciative of the support which the Senator from Louisiana gave to the request made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], for himself and for those of us who are intensely interested.

As we give necessary funds to other countries—and certainly in many instances this is very desirable—we should remember that in a State such as West Virginia, or in any other State, there are meritorious projects involving relatively small amounts of money which also should have funds provided for them.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. ELLENDER. I will say to my good friend from West Virginia, I am sure he is familiar with the no-new-start policy advocated by the President and the Bureau of the Budget. Under terms of this policy a new project, like the one submitted by the Senator's colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], cannot be started. I wish more Senators had been present yesterday when I conducted hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations. Delegation after delegation came before the committee. Some were from Kentucky and some from Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I was also present. I had the privilege of testifying early yesterday, before the Senator was at the hearing.

Mr. ELLENDER. These delegations were desirous of actually saving communities, which had suffered tremendous losses in the last 3 or 4 years from floods.

If we are to follow what the President has said, namely that the Bureau of the Budget should not permit new starts,

the project to which the Senator refers and those other worthy projects which came to my attention yesterday will also have to go by the wayside. My point is that on one hand we are being told that we cannot begin worthwhile projects in our country but, on the other hand, we are asked to do abroad what the administration refuses to do in the United States.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, may I add one comment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the Senator's courtesy.

My comment is, Mr. President—and I say this in good humor and in good faith—we have an attitude today, I think, within too many echelons of the present administration, which is a so-called caretaker attitude instead of a creative approach. I feel that a balanced budget, desirable as it is on the surface, must be realistically approached as we study these matters. When we look beneath the surface, as it were, we may find, perhaps, that a balanced budget in some instances and in some degree can be a deficit budget, when measured against the needs of the people or the valid reasons for the extension of such a project as was sponsored by my colleague from West Virginia.

Sometimes, I repeat, balanced budgets can become deficit budgets. When we fail in regard to our own people sometimes, I think it is necessary that the Senate be reminded of this very compelling fact.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia rose.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I now yield to the junior Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I want to congratulate the Senator from Louisiana for the tremendous job he is doing in this field. I have served with the Senator on the committee, and I know that he is deeply earnest about this important matter.

I know the Senator has conscientiously and vigorously opposed further wasting of moneys, as we are doing in the foreign aid "rathole." I compliment him for devoting long hours of study to this subject, in order that he might bring it to the attention of the Senate.

We hear a great deal about balancing the budget. I know that the Senator from Louisiana will join me in saying that every effort has been made by the administration to cut appropriations or to prevent appropriations which might be used in initiating construction of new projects in my own State and in other States, where such projects would redound to the best interests of our country, and where they would provide employment for many of our fellow human beings; but at the same time the President insists that the congressional woodman spare that foreign aid tree—

Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

I join the Senator from Louisiana in his opposition to this program. This is

only another name for a giveaway program, as is evident from the statement made by Mr. McIntosh. It is pertinent to refer to the statement at this point, because a moment ago the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] asked a question as to the percentage of loans which we might expect to be repayable in dollars. In answer to a question by the Senator from Louisiana, who asked what percentage of the loans would be repayable in dollars, Mr. McIntosh replied, "about 20 percent."

I think it is evident from that statement, and from the excellent statement the Senator from Louisiana has made today, that we are making "soft" loans. There is no security for them. I do not believe that the government of a recipient country is required to secure a loan made to a private borrower there.

We are making loans about 80 percent of which will be paid back in foreign currencies which cannot be converted.

I think it is ridiculous to prostitute the English language by calling this kind of transaction a loan. It is nothing but a continuation of a giveaway program in which we have been engaged for many years.

I am in favor of spending a dollar wherever it will redound to the best interests of Uncle Sam. I think there are a few countries which need our assistance, and I am for assisting countries which are interested in helping themselves, and which will stand with us when the chips are down. I do not believe we can long continue to waste money in 65 or 70 foreign countries when our own national debt is greater than the total of the national debts of all the other countries of the world combined.

I am in favor of extending sound loans, but we must reduce the program of soft loans, which are in reality grants. We are going to have to come to our senses and stop squandering the taxpayers' money by scattering it promiscuously all over the globe if we hope to remain a stable, secure, and solvent nation.

I thank the Senator from Louisiana, and I intend to support his amendment to cut the appropriation by \$100 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief statement?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not wish to refer to the principal subject of discussion, but solely to the subject just discussed by the two distinguished Senators from West Virginia.

Let me make it clear for the record that no one could have been more eloquent, persuasive, or allout in his appeal for the granting of the four items of public-works appropriations, three for construction and one for advance planning, than was the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] in committee. The same observation is completely true, as well, to the eloquent speech just made by the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. It was not because of any lack of advocacy or lack of warmth of support that a majority of the committee was persuaded that it would be unwise to

include those particular projects in a supplemental bill.

In fairness to the majority of the committee, who, I am sure, feel as does the Senator from Florida, who was among the majority, we wish very much to help the Senator from Louisiana and the members of his Subcommittee on Public Works in making new starts where work needs to be done, particularly in areas of great unemployment such as West Virginia now is.

I propose to follow that course this year with reference to the projects mentioned in West Virginia, and other similar projects. Let me make it clear, first, that I support the Senator from Louisiana in his heroic efforts year after year to start new and important projects, particularly in places where they will do the most good from the standpoint of relieving unemployment.

I wish the RECORD to show the reasons which, to me, at least, were compelling, why it was unwise for the committee to grant the eloquent, determined, and dedicated request made by the Senators from West Virginia. The junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is an able and active member of the Appropriations Committee. He was certainly within his rights in advancing the interests of his own State as is the senior Senator from West Virginia in his address on the Senate floor.

Likewise, the able junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is an equally dedicated, eloquent, and constructive member of the Appropriations Committee. In his State, only a few miles away from one of the projects advanced by the Senators from West Virginia, and also in an area of great unemployment which results from distress in the coal mining areas, is a proposed project which I think is on terms of equality with those advanced by the Senators from West Virginia.

There are similar projects in the State of Michigan and in Pennsylvania, which are other States of great unemployment. Such projects are equally entitled to consideration by our committee, but we were without the benefit of the presence on our committee of Senators representing those two great States, which are unfortunately going through a heavy unemployment problem.

The Senator from Florida can speak only for himself, but he does not doubt that other members of the committee feel as he does about getting good projects underway. However, under the conditions described, it was felt that it would be unwise to place such projects in this particular bill. There is no hostility to the projects. West Virginia happens to have been the State of residence of my mother before she came to Florida, as Senators well know. The State of West Virginia happens to be the only State in which the Democratic Party has asked me to participate actively in a difficult campaign for the election of Democratic Senators, which I have gladly done.

At the same time, we must stand for sound principles in approaching problems of this kind. I believe that sound principles require projects of this kind

to be considered in connection with the general annual bill. I hope that such projects, including not only the projects advocated by the Senators from West Virginia, but others of equal importance and concern to the people of other States such as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and perhaps other States, will be included in the general bill this year.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. First I wish to commend the Senator from Louisiana for offering this amendment. I know that he has done so because he feels that it is right and just, and will be in the best interests of all the taxpayers of the United States, and also eventually in the best interests of all concerned.

I have always voted for amendments along this line. It is a pleasure for me to join the Senator from Louisiana at this particular time in support of his amendment.

We have many problems at home. When I consider the condition of the farmers of this Nation, and see how little we are doing, I think of how we are pouring out many billions of dollars to the people of other lands, who do not carry the burden of paying the taxes which result from such expenditures.

For that reason I wish to commend the Senator from Louisiana for his thoughtfulness in bringing the amendment before the Senate. I hope the Senate will approve it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana will, of course, recall that in committee the junior Senator from Virginia voted against this increase in the House item of \$100 million. Needless to say he is going to support the current effort to take it out of the bill. Is it not a fact that we face a potential deficit in the current fiscal year of more than \$12 billion?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it not a fact—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The Senator will suspend until the Senate is in order. Those wishing to converse will please retire to the cloakrooms. The Senator will not continue until the Senate is in order.

The Senator may proceed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If we do not increase the first-class postal rates from 4 cents to 5 cents, to get an additional \$350 million, and increase the gasoline tax, in order to get \$400 million more, is it not a fact that, despite the fine leadership of our splendid and able majority leader to give the President a smaller budget than he has recommended to us, we will still have a deficit in fiscal 1960, and that that will mean that whatever we now give away or lend is going to be out of borrowed money, for which we will pay for an indefinite period perhaps 3½ percent interest; and that, if so,

in 30 years we will have given away or loaned twice what we are giving away or lending now? Is it not also a fact that we have recently voted to put between \$2 billion and \$3 billion more of our assets behind the International Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation and in the International Monetary Fund, and that we have also enlarged very greatly the capital of the Export-Import Bank? Is it not also a fact that through these two international banks the nations which have a bankable proposal, which means that they have a chance to succeed and have a reasonable chance to repay the loans, can get an advance from those agencies?

Mr. ELLENDER. That was the hope of those who sponsored those institutions.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it not a fact that we have recently increased the total obligation on our part in this international agency by more than \$3 billion; and that aside from the points raised by the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] there is unemployment in our coal fields and a great need for expenditure on public works, for example, and though the Senate has approved projects which would help to relieve unemployment, we are handicapped in our Committee on Public Works because of the vast deficit which will be increased by \$100 million if the proposal of the Senator from Louisiana is not followed?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. I should like to place in the RECORD at this point excerpts from my report, as well as from the hearings before the Appropriations Committee on the pending bill, dealing with the Shihmen Dam in Formosa.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Shihmen Dam project

	U.S. dollars	N.T. dollars
Cost with 1 power unit.....	14,937,000	616,398,000

Equivalent to NT\$986,536,000 or US\$39,810,000.

	U.S. dollars	N.T. dollars
Cost if second power unit is added.....	16,723,000	719,810,000

Equivalent to NT\$1,134,195,000 or US\$45,770,000.

Annual fund requirement (approximate)

	U.S. dollars	N.T. dollars ¹
Fiscal year:		
1956.....	4,000,000	73,000,000
1957.....	4,900,000	105,000,000
1958.....	3,600,000	150,000,000
1959.....	2,000,000	140,000,000
1960.....	437,000	110,000,000
1961.....	-----	38,398,000
Total.....	14,937,000	616,398,000

¹ To be paid by the Chinese Government from their own revenues.

Of the above cost NT\$585,356,000 is allocated as an irrigation cost. Of this amount, it is planned that the beneficiaries from irrigation water will repay to the Chinese Gov-

ernment NT\$30,320,000 annually during an amortization period estimated at 23 years, and operation and maintenance costs thereafter. The annual repayment of NT\$30,320,000 by the water users is calculated on the basis of their ability to repay and represents the repayment of principal plus 1.5 percent interest during the 23-year period.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I shall point out, the same thing holds true with respect to other projects. For instance, here is a loan for the Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Corp. for expansion of their shipyard in Taiwan. During 1956 we spent \$297,000 on this project. Prior to that we spent quite a number of dollars on this same project. Yet here we are called upon to put up a loan of \$6½ million.

It strikes me that the Ingalls Co. of Pascagoula, Miss., is certainly capable of getting credit on the open market to operate these facilities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point excerpts from my report on that matter.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

39-431 (N) Shipyard expansion: \$297,000. U.S. dollar and 402 fund account aid is programed for procurement of one 35-ton crane for the building berth of Taiwan Shipbuilding Corp., as well as additional arc welding machines, acetylene generating and piping system, and electric apparatus. The underwater section of No. 2 building berth will be extended to permit simultaneous construction of fishing boats and coastal vessels, leaving drydock No. 1 available full time for ocean ships repair. TShC will provide NT\$2,000,000 for customs duties, installation costs, etc.

Mr. ELLENDER. We are also financing another factory, which I discussed in my report following my visits to Taiwan in 1955 and 1956. We are putting up money to expand an aluminum factory in Formosa.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point excerpts from my report pertaining to this project.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

23-418 (N) Aluminum plant modernization: To improve efficiency and reduce costs for the Kaohsiung plant of the Taiwan Aluminum Co., procurement of equipment to the value of US\$525,000 is provided for (a) reconstruction of potline with enlarged anode and vertical studs, (b) purchase of two additional units of d.c. rectifiers of 6,000 amperes each, (c) installation of new cryolite plant equipment to recover fluorine gas, and (d) recovery of byproducts from the red mud (caustic soda, aluminum, and iron). A section 402 loan of NT\$7,000,000 is required to cover part of local currency costs for local procurement and installation. TALCO is providing NT\$7,000,000 to complete this project.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a small industry fund in Taiwan will receive \$2.5 million from the Development Loan Fund. Uncle Sam was supporting that undertaking back in 1956, too.

I should like to quote from the hearings, which are excerpts from my report, as follows:

Small industry fund: A million and a half dollars. This project, begun in 1954, was designed to make available industrial development loans to a great number and wide

variety of small, privately owned industries. Delayed payments for U.S. dollar aid equipment and machinery and local currency loans for plant expansion are extended through three privately owned and managed commercial banks with branches situated in all major cities of Taiwan.

In this connection, during my visit I was informed that these loans are being repaid at a rapid rate. However, I was informed that borrowers are required to pay 6 to 7 percent interest rate on 80 percent of the amount borrowed and 15 percent interest on the remaining 20 percent which is advanced by the banks referred to above. In addition, I was told that the banks charged 1 percent on the total amount borrowed for merely collecting the installments as they come due. I think such a system is unconscionable. It is a bonanza to the banks, and I recommend most emphatically that our mission take steps to see that more reasonable rates are promulgated.

The record is barren as to what interest rate the poor Formosan borrowers will pay but I imagine it will be substantial. It certainly will be if the loan operations are conducted in 1959 and 1960 the way they were conducted in 1956. I harbor grave doubts, Mr. President, just how much good will a 12 or 15 percent interest rate will bring to the United States, particularly when the major beneficiaries of such interest rates will not be the people as a whole, but the Chinese moneylenders.

I could continue at great length, for we have granted quite a few loans to the countries I have mentioned, and in instance after instance, the proceeds will be used to continue existing projects, projects which were initially begun under the foreign aid program, either through development assistance or defense support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a description of some of the projects. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read them.

There being no objection, the description was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAKISTAN

Karachi water and sewage

Loan amount and terms: \$5,500,000 repayable in 30 years at 3½ percent in Pakistan rupees.

Borrower: Government of Pakistan.

Status: Loan agreement signed.

The purpose of this loan is to assist in financing the import of equipment and materials for use in the construction of a water supply and sewage disposal system for the city of Karachi. The proceeds of the loan will be used primarily for purchasing reinforcing wire to be used in the manufacture of prestressed concrete pipe and for construction, workshop, and maintenance equipment.

The objective of this project is to provide a water supply and sewage disposal system adequate for the present needs of Karachi. The population of Karachi has increased from 400,000 in 1947 to 1,500,000 in 1954 and is expected to reach 2 million by 1960. The present supply of water is about 20 million gallons per day (MGD) against a need for 70 MGD. An expanded water supply and sewage disposal system is considered essential for health and sanitation and to provide the water needed by present and future industry.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC)

Loan amount and terms: \$4,200,000 repayable in 5 years at 5 percent in Pakistan rupees.

Borrower: Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) a privately owned development corporation established in 1957.

Status: Loan agreement signed.

PICIC assists industrial enterprises within the private sector in Pakistan by making loans or by acquiring equity capital in new or existing enterprises and by rendering other forms of assistance.

The Corporation has been sponsored by and received the support of the Pakistan Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The International Bank assisted in the formation of the Corporation initially by providing technical assistance for drawing up the main outlines for such a financial institution.

The DLF loan will provide foreign exchange resources to meet the external costs of medium term loans made by the Corporation. The term of loans made by the Corporation from the Development Loan Fund will range from 2 to 5 years. The fund will be utilized by private borrowers for the purchase abroad of machinery, equipment, materials, and services for economic development purposes.

Pakistan's economy is essentially agricultural but in the decade since independence considerable industrial development has taken place as a result of the Government's efforts to achieve diversification, increase industrial output, provide greater employment, expand manufactured exports and satisfy growing demand for many industrial items from local resources. With this increase in the tempo of industrial development, however, there developed an increasing need for setting up an institution to cater to the credit requirements of the private sector in Pakistan. Particularly apparent was the need for a specialized institution which could provide not only the requisite credit but would also assist in the actual technical and financial details involved in the establishment of private industries. The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation was established to meet this need.

West Pakistan high tension grid

Loan amount and terms: \$14,700,000 repayable in 25 years at 3½ percent in Pakistan rupees.

Borrower: Government of Pakistan.

Status: Letter of advice issued.

This loan is to assist in financing the costs of acquiring equipment, materials, supplies, and services required for power transmission lines of the west Pakistan high tension grid, a part of a major power development program now underway in the most important industrial area of the country. This program includes expansion of generation capacity from a present level of about 150 MW in summer and 130 MW in winter to 470 MW in summer and 440 MW in winter by 1960; plans are also being made for further expansion after 1960.

The DLF loan will assist in meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the following construction: A double circuit 132-kilowatt power transmission line between Lyallpur and Daudkhel, a route distance of 155 miles; a double circuit 132-kilowatt power transmission line between Warsak and Daudkhel, a route distance of 100 miles; a single circuit 132-kilowatt power transmission line strung on double circuit towers between Lyallpur and Lahore, a route distance of 110 miles; a single circuit power transmission line strung on double circuit towers between Lyallpur and Montgomery, a route distance of 56 miles. New substations at

Sarghoda and Daudkhel are also planned, as are extensions or modifications of substations now in existence or under construction at Lyallpur, Peshawar, Wah, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shallmar, Kot Lakhpat, and Montgomery.

The grid is designed to integrate distribution of hydroelectric power generated in plants which are or will be located in the north, and thermal power, generated in plants which for the most part are or will be located in the south. Such integration will insure maximum availability of thermal power on the system during periods when the generation of hydroelectric power is reduced by low water flow. It will also provide maximum scope for the distribution of hydroelectric power during periods when hydroelectric capacity is increased by high water flow.

PHILIPPINES

Small Industry Loan Fund

Loan amount and terms: \$5 million repayable in 7 years at 5¼ percent in Philippine pesos.

Borrower: The Central Bank of the Philippines.

Status: Letter of advice issued.

The Central Bank of the Philippines is a public institution, subject to the control of the government, which performs the normal functions of a central bank, exercising fiscal functions of the government and regulatory functions with respect to the banking system of the country.

The loan will be used to finance foreign exchange costs of the acquisition of materials, equipment and services by privately owned small industries. Many such requests are channeled to the Central Bank through local commercial banking institutions which are approached by their customers for funds to establish a new industry or expand existing facilities. Preferential consideration will be given to sugar centrals, logging and sawmill industries, cottage industries, coconut oil and copra oil concerns, plywood and veneer plants, and mining companies. The loans will be of a size too small individually to be handled directly by the DLF.

Roads, bridges and rehabilitation of equipment

Loan Amount and Terms: \$18,750,000, the first \$9 million repayable in 5 years, and the balance in 10 years at 3½ percent in Philippine pesos.

Borrower: Department of Public Works and Communications of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.

Status: Letter of advice issued.

This loan is designed to assist the Government in carrying out a program to improve and expand its highway system. The total amount of \$9 million will be used for procurement of spare parts to rehabilitate and put in first-class condition equipment already owned by the department of public works and communications. This will expedite planned work for maintaining and extending highways and local roads. This portion of the loan will provide assistance throughout the islands, as the equipment which will be repaired is dispersed over the country.

The balance of the loan will be used for specific highway projects, namely, the Sayre Highway in Mindanao, for which \$1 million will be used; a diversion road leading north from Manila requiring \$2,700,000, and a diversion road leading south from Manila requiring \$1,400,000. The funds will be used to import road and bridge-building materials, including asphalt and structural steel, and road and bridge-building equipment required specifically for these projects. The Sayre Highway is a major travel artery in the southern island of Mindanao which is

rapidly being developed, and the two diversion roads north and south of Manila will provide urgently needed expansion of traffic facilities out of the city and will relieve the overburdened and overcrowded two-lane highways now in use.

Damage to bridges sustained during World War II has not been permanently overcome in the Philippines. There are many temporary bridges in use throughout the islands which are costly to maintain and require frequent replacement as a result of typhoon damage. Of the above loan, \$4,650,000 will be used to import structural steel and equipment required to replace selected bridges throughout the islands, including a number of World War II U.S. Army Bailey bridges on the Kennon Road which leads into a developing mining and industrial area in northern Luzon.

KOREA

Tong Yang cement plant

Loan amount and terms: \$2,140,000 repayable in 8 years at 5¼ percent in Korean hwan.

Borrower: Tong Yang Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a privately owned concern, with its plant and head office in Sam Chok, Korea. This company is one of the two large producers of cement in the country.

Status: Loan agreement signed.

The proceeds of the loan will assist in financing the importation of equipment, materials, supplies, and services required in the expansion of the company's plant at Sam Chok, Korea. This expansion will increase rated maximum capacity of 90,000 metric tons per year by 120,000 metric tons bringing the total rated capacity to 210,000 metric tons.

Use of cement in Korea, which up until recently has been comparatively limited in relation to the extent of its use in more industrialized areas, is increasing. The country's production is now about 280,000 M/T per year. The Government of the Republic of Korea estimates that consumption in 1958 was about 400,000 M/T per year, will increase to 500,000-600,000 M/T in the near future and will gradually rise to 1 million M/T by 1963. To date, the deficiency has been made up by imports largely financed with ICA funds. Even with the expansion of this plant by 120,000 M/T per year thereby raising the total yearly production to about 400,000 M/T it is anticipated that, with the increasing requirements, there will remain a deficit for some time to come.

Domestic telecommunications

Loan amount and terms: \$3,500,000 repayable in 20 years at 3½ percent in Korean hwan.

Borrower: Government of the Republic of Korea.

Status: Letter of advice issued.

This loan is to be used to assist in the financing of the importation of equipment, materials, supplies and services required for the expansion and improvement of telephone and telegraph facilities and services in Korea; \$2,250,000 of the total will be devoted to expansion and improvement of local exchange and local services (intracity); \$850,000 will be utilized for the expansion and improvement of the long-distance telephone facilities and services (intercity); \$400,000 will be spent for expansion and improvement of the telegraphic facilities and services. The total requirement for the project, including local currency costs to be met from Republic of Korea resources, is estimated at \$5.5 million.

The telecommunications system of Korea was 80 percent destroyed during the Korean war. Since the end of the war it has been rehabilitated in some measure by the efforts of the Korean Government and in large part with the assistance of ICA. The present project is designed to contribute to the fur-

ther improvement and expansion of the communications system so as to meet the increasing demands upon the system which are being brought about by the general rehabilitation and improvement of the economy of Korea.

While this project will help expand presently existing facilities, it will meet only a portion of current and expected demand. It will remedy only the most pressing inadequacies of the present system.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the second point I wish to emphasize, which was brought out by proponents in the original debate on the creation of the Development Loan Fund, is that it would be a means of reducing grant assistance to countries all over the world. This was one of the main arguments advanced in order to create the Development Loan Fund.

Military and economic assistance to countries which have obtained or have applied for loans from Development Loan Fund, fiscal years 1958 through 1960

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and country	Military assistance				Economic assistance			
	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Total	Fiscal year 1958	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Total
Latin America.....	\$22,844	\$30,612	\$48,925	\$111,381	\$66,220	\$51,845	\$56,875	\$174,940
Far East.....	426,072	535,429	371,220	1,332,721	524,455	517,400	541,400	1,583,255
South Asia.....	84,840	75,817	61,973	222,630	67,393	97,300	118,950	283,643
Near East.....	420,244	329,588	352,991	1,102,823	146,051	202,130	213,000	561,181
Europe.....	61,437	67,381	49,059	177,877	66,317	62,900	53,500	182,717
Africa.....	8,656	9,460	7,379	25,495	73,538	118,046	126,600	318,184
Grand total..	1,024,093	1,057,287	891,547	2,972,927	943,974	1,049,621	1,110,325	3,103,920

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, if it were true that as the Development Loan Fund came into operation, grant assistance would decline, then the fiscal 1960 total for economic aid should be reduced below that of fiscal 1959.

Let us see what has happened. For Latin America, Development Loan Fund agreements through March 31 of this year totaled about \$63 million. The fiscal 1960 economic aid budget for Latin America shows an increase over fiscal 1959 from \$51.8 million to nearly \$57 million.

In the Far East, the same is true. Development Loan Fund agreements through March 31 totaled nearly \$167 million. Proposed economic assistance for fiscal 1960 totals over \$541 million, compared with \$517,400,000 in fiscal 1959.

Consider South Asia. Development Loan Fund loans as of March 31: More than a quarter of a billion dollars. Yet, the President proposes to increase economic aid to South Asia in fiscal 1960 from some \$97,300,000 in fiscal 1959 to nearly \$119 million in 1960.

Is the Near East an exception? Let us see.

Development Loan Fund agreements through March 31: \$134,700,000.

The fiscal 1960 foreign aid budget proposes \$213 million in economic aid for the Near East, compared with \$202 million in fiscal 1959.

Finally, there is Africa. Africa has received around \$30 million in Development Loan Fund loan agreements as of March 31. The fiscal 1959 economic aid budget for that area aggregated almost \$127 million compared with about \$118 million in 1959.

Things have not worked out that way, Mr. President.

Again, security regulations preclude me from making public a country-by-country breakdown to prove my point, although I have such a breakdown at my desk if Senators would like to see it. However, I do have a little summary which certainly proves my point.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table entitled "Military and Economic Assistance To Countries Which Have Obtained Or Have Applied For Loans From Development Loan Fund—Fiscal Years 1958 Through 1960," be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Thus it becomes obvious that the economic assistance burden which we have so magnanimously assumed is not growing smaller as the Development Loan Fund proceeds, but, on the contrary, actually is increasing.

I cannot help being reminded of the imagination used in the past by our big-eyed planners in dreaming up names for economic aid. Senators will recall that today we have defense support, which is economic aid pure and simple. We also have special assistance. Only a few years ago the boys with the rose-colored glasses were talking about the President's Asian regional development program. I fear that unless Congress tightens its grip on the foreign aid purse strings, the Development Loan Fund—a program which could be of immense benefit if properly administered—may well turn into no more than another fancy name for the same old program which we have been supporting since 1948.

It should also be pointed out that the majority of the countries which receive development assistance, also receive military assistance.

In other words, some of our so-called allies have managed to get three hands instead of two into our Treasury.

Of the 11 countries which will get the bulk of Development Loan Fund money, 9 presently receive military assistance and defense support from the U.S. Government. The only two that do not are Yugoslavia and India.

As all Senators know, the line of reasoning that has been dinned into our ears in support of our current foreign aid program goes something like this: First, we extend military assistance

to certain countries so that they can develop, train, and equip armies which, we piously hope, will join with the United States and fight Communist aggression when and if that day ever comes.

However, because the establishment of these armies has caused drains on the economies of such countries, we are, it is said, duty-bound to extend additional foreign aid—defense support—to take up the slack between the economic capabilities of those countries and the additional funds needed to maintain the armies we impose on them.

This so-called defense support is supposed to represent the amount of money necessary to build sufficient economic strength to support armies for which the United States is paying handsomely under another phase of the aid program.

In addition to all this, Development Loan Fund proceeds are being injected into these countries to aid in their growth because, it is said, the money which would normally be available for internal development must be devoted to maintaining the large armies that the United States is equipping and training.

I say that before adding a third layer on the economic cake which we are passing out to these countries, we ought to take a long look and see whether it might not be smarter to reevaluate the military aid program.

In other words, because we are asking these countries to form large armies to fight on our side, we not only have to give them an outright grant to support these armies; we are now being asked to give them the lion's share of the loans which will be made out of the Development Loan Fund.

I contend that in only 2 years we have strayed far afield from the original purposes and concepts, of the Development Loan Fund, just as our current foreign aid program has strayed far afield from the original concepts laid down by General Marshall—namely, that we should extend a helping hand to our less fortunate friends, to help them get back on their feet.

It should be brought out here and now that if the United States is going to be continually asked to supply funds to these countries, because we have asked them to maintain large armies, then, I repeat, there is a crying need to reexamine this entire program.

Are there present any Senators who honestly believe that these paper armies we have been building around the globe will stop the Soviet armies, in the event total war comes?

We have been told many times that the purpose of these armies is to fight the so-called "brush-fire" wars. Who was it that landed in Lebanon? The newspaper accounts I read told of no one going ashore except United States Marines and United States Army troops.

I am sure that all Senators are aware of the creation a few years ago of the Strategic Army Corps, otherwise known as STRAC. The very existence of this arm of our Armed Forces shows that our military leaders have very little confidence in the ability of foreign paper armies to put out brush-fire wars.

Under the organization of STRAC, four divisions have been molded into what the Army calls "a mobile combat-ready force—operationally ready at a moment's notice."

Thus, Mr. President, our military leaders have already recognized the futility of trying to equip paper armies in small and backward countries to a point where these forces could be of any use in turning back an act of armed aggression.

In other words, we are being asked, in effect, to hire a group of foreign nationals for our own protection, knowing full well that they will be of little real use to us in the event of all-out war. What is even more, we are being asked to pay for the hire of these soldiers—I almost said mercenaries—not once, but three times—through military assistance, defense support, and now the Development Loan Fund.

I again repeat: the time has come for a reexamination of our total foreign policy. Clearly the money that we have spent on foreign aid—heretofore the foundation of our foreign policy—has brought us no real security. The cold war is still with us; our proximity to a hot war is just about the same, if not worse.

The paper armies, equipped in large part with obsolete equipment, have brought us little, if anything, in the way of increased national security.

I urge the Senate to support my amendment. We cannot allow the original purposes of the Development Loan Fund to be so twisted that it will, in time, become only another means of inducing, through gifts, our so-called friends to stay with us.

The original supporters of the Development Loan Fund urged, in support of the program, that the Fund would be used in such a manner as to encourage private enterprise and to aid the underdeveloped countries in fighting the spectre of socialism.

If Senators will turn to page 656 of the hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill, they will find a table which was placed in the record in response to a question propounded by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

This table reveals that of the 78 loans made by the Development Loan Fund through March 31, 1959, 57—or approximately 73 percent—were made directly to the governments of the respective countries. The dollar amount of these loans was \$590,286,000, or approximately 85 percent of the total of approved loans to date.

The trend seems to continue to be in that direction, Mr. President. Just listen to some of the Government-owned endeavors we would help finance under pending loan applications—endeavors which should be privately owned and should be operated under a private enterprise system.

LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR OPERATION OF PRIVATE TYPE ENTERPRISES

- First. Tuna clipper ships.
- Second. Cement factory.
- Third. Flour mill.

Fourth. Iron mining.

Fifth. Floating dry dock—ship construction.

Sixth. Cellulose and paper factory.

Seventh. Fibers and chemical plants.

Eighth. Oil drilling rigs.

Ninth. Fertilizer plants.

Tenth. Tractor part plant.

Eleventh. Road transport equipment.

Twelfth. Nylon plant.

None of these will be owned by private industry; instead, they will be operated by the governments.

Is this the way to promote private enterprise? Is this the way to head off socialism?

It seems to me, Mr. President, that we may be actually fostering socialism through exactions from the American taxpayer—as was brought out so eloquently a few months ago by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. I warn Senators that if the Development Loan Fund is permitted to go its merry way in the future, as it has in the past, then we shall be aiding and abetting the rise of socialism. We may actually help bring about, ultimately, the destruction of the free enterprise system in the world at least as we know it today.

The cry has also been raised that the Development Loan Fund should receive the full amount of its request, because that would be the Christian thing to do, that we must help our fellow man.

Mr. President, this country has already given to our fellow man until it hurts. We find ourselves now in the position of giving away money which we must borrow, on the open market, at four and one-half percent interest. And while we do this, we watch our national debt steadily rise.

Mr. President, I think this attempt to confuse Christianity and waste is unconscionable. One cannot excuse waste and possible damage to the economy of our country by merely pinning the label of "Christian charity" on it.

I cannot believe that this is simply another of the multitude of slick public relations tricks that those who favor and profit from the giant give-away program in the past have attempted to foist upon the American public. Yet, I wonder if that might not be the case. If so, Mr. President, it is about on a par with some of the other "trick sells" that have been advanced by these people.

From a bright, promising idea—one which, if properly carried out, would have helped solve many of the problems that face less fortunate nations of the world—the Development Loan Fund has, I fear, degenerated into merely another adjunct, an appendage, of the current foreign aid program, which has been already clearly proved to be most wasteful.

The Congress was told that the Development Loan Fund would be made available to the newly independent and underdeveloped countries of the world, with Latin America to get its fair share. But that has not happened.

However, Mr. President, I have not lost all hope. I still feel that, if properly handled, the Development Loan

Fund could be one of the best weapons forged in our continuing fight against the encroachment of communism.

I still believe that the Development Loan Fund could accomplish every one of its original purposes. But if this is to come to pass, it will happen only because the Congress of the United States has so insisted.

The Congress must impress upon the executive branch—which includes those bureaucrats who constantly scheme and plot as how best to spend more of our money—the fact that the will of Congress must be done.

The Senate today has an opportunity to show the way.

I have offered an amendment that the supplemental request for the Development Loan Fund be cut to \$100 million, rather than be eliminated entirely.

It is my judgment that if Congress can force the administrators of the Development Loan Fund to move slowly and carefully, and to live up to the spirit, as well as the letter, of the Fund's authority, it can still be rescued.

As I argued to the Senate last year, this is a program which will bear the

close watching of Congress. Apparently, we have not watched it as closely as we should have in days past.

But I am sure that time is on our side. Slowing the program down to a reasonable rate will do much to undo the damage already inflicted. Let us not overlook the old adage—haste makes waste.

The value of these three words can nowhere else be measured as they can in the deliberations of this body.

We have seen examples of great waste in our current foreign aid program when we pressed too much money into the hands of bureaucrats who apparently believe that borrowed tax dollars are the universal panacea—the magic balm to soothe all the world's ills.

I respectfully submit that much of this waste is due to our making too much money available for these programs at one time.

The tendency is then to spend the money as fast as possible so that the administrators of the program can go back to Congress and ask for more money the next fiscal year.

As most Senators know, I am an exponent of preservation of this country's water resources. There are many

worthwhile navigation and flood control projects all over the country that I, personally, would like to see completed as soon as possible.

In my judgment, we are only wasting natural resources and money if we do not complete these projects as fast as we can.

However, I base my decision on how much money each project will receive in 1 fiscal year or how much can be economically spent in its construction each year.

That, to my mind, is what we ought to do with the Development Loan Fund. It should be furnished with only enough money that it can economically spend, in conformity to its original purposes.

It is my hope that the Senate will approve my amendment and call a halt to this haste which makes waste.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a summary of Development Loan Fund obligations and commitments as of March 31, 1959.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of Development Loan Fund obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959

[In thousands]

Country	Loan description	Obligations ¹		Other loan commitments ² as of Mar. 31, 1959	Total obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959 (2)+(3)
		Outstanding as of Jan. 31, 1959	Cumulative as of Mar. 31, 1959		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Africa:					
Liberia.....	Sawmill expansion.....	\$190	\$190		
	Telecommunications improvement.....	3, 000	3, 000		
	Subtotal, Liberia.....	3, 190	3, 190		\$3, 190
Libya.....	Tripoli electric power.....			\$5, 000	5, 000
Nigeria.....	Apapa warehouse.....			800	800
Somalia.....	Credito Somalo (agricultural lending).....		2, 000		2, 000
Sudan.....	Cotton textile mill.....			10, 000	10, 000
Tunisia.....	National Railroad (rolling stock).....			2, 400	
	Esparto pulp factory.....			6, 250	
	Subtotal, Tunisia.....			8, 650	8, 650
	Total, Africa.....	3, 190	5, 190	24, 450	29, 640
Europe:					
Netherlands.....	Resettlement of emigrants in Australia.....	3, 000	3, 000		3, 000
Spain.....	Irrigation (earthmoving equipment).....			7, 700	
	RENFE-railway track rehabilitation.....			14, 900	
	Subtotal, Spain.....			22, 600	22, 600
Yugoslavia.....	Nitrogen fertilizer plant.....	22, 500	22, 500		
	Diesel locomotives.....			5, 000	
	Subtotal, Yugoslavia.....	22, 500	22, 500	5, 000	27, 500
	Total, Europe.....	25, 500	25, 500	27, 600	53, 100
Near East and South Asia:					
Ceylon.....	Colombo Railroad (motor coaches).....	750	750		
	Highway development equipment.....	900	900		
	Irrigation and land development.....	1, 600	1, 600		
	Subtotal, Ceylon.....	3, 250	3, 250		3, 250
Greece.....	Nitrogen fertilizer plant.....	12, 000	12, 000		12, 000
India.....	Railways (steel for locomotives and rolling stock).....	40, 000	40, 000		
	Road transport equipment; cement and jute industry machinery.....	35, 000	35, 000		
	Steel for public projects.....	18, 000	18, 000		
	Steel for private projects.....	22, 000	22, 000		
	Equipment for railway development.....	35, 000	35, 000		
	Equipment for public power development.....	10, 000	10, 000		
	Capital equipment for private industry.....	15, 000	15, 000		
	Subtotal, India.....	175, 000	175, 000		175, 000
Iran.....	Plan organization projects (agricultural machinery, silos, municipal development, electric network extension, railroad equipment, roads, etc.).....	47, 500	47, 500		47, 500

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of Development Loan Fund obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959—Continued

[In thousands]

Country	Loan description	Obligations ¹		Other loan commitments ² as of Mar. 31, 1959	Total obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959 (2)+(3)
		Cumulative as of Jan. 31, 1959 (1)	Cumulative as of Mar. 31, 1959 (2)		
Israel.....	Development Loan (power, railways, agricultural and industrial develop).....	\$15,000	\$15,000		
	Industrial institution (development bank).....			\$5,000	
	Subtotal, Israel.....	15,000	15,000	5,000	\$20,000
Jordan.....	Electric power and phosphate.....			3,700	3,700
Lebanon.....	Development projects ³			4,000	4,000
Pakistan.....	Karachi water and sewerage.....	5,500	5,500		
	Industrial Credit Corporation.....	4,200	4,200		
	West Pakistan high tension grid (power transmission).....		14,700		
	Karnafuli multipurpose dam.....		17,500		
	West Pakistan ground water development (reclamation).....		15,200		
	Railway rehabilitation equipment.....		9,100		
	Development of port facilities—Chittagong and Chalna.....			4,000	
	Sui gas transmission.....			2,000	
	Subtotal, Pakistan.....	9,700	66,200	6,000	72,200
Turkey.....	Industrial Development Bank.....	10,000	10,000		
	Aerial mineral survey.....			900	
	Zonguldak coal development.....			14,500	
	Plastics and related chemicals plant.....			6,100	
	Development projects ³			16,000	
	Subtotal, Turkey.....	10,000	10,000	37,500	47,500
	Total, Near East and south Asia.....	272,450	328,950	56,200	385,150
Far East:					
Indonesia.....	Railway rehabilitation.....			3,000	
	Harbor rehabilitation.....			6,000	
	Subtotal, Indonesia.....			9,000	9,000
Korea.....	Tong Yang cement plant.....	2,140	2,140		
	Chung Ju power, design engineering.....			1,500	
	Telecommunications improvement.....			3,500	
	Subtotal, Korea.....	2,140	2,140	5,000	7,140
Malaya.....	North Klang Straits, port development.....		10,000		
	Road and bridge construction.....		10,000		
	Subtotal, Malaya.....		20,000		20,000
Philippines.....	Small Industry Loan Fund.....			5,000	
	Roads, bridges, and rehabilitation of public-works equipment.....			18,750	
	Development projects ³			26,250	
	Subtotal, Philippines.....			50,000	50,000
Taiwan.....	Railway modernization.....	3,200	3,200		
	Shihmen multipurpose dam.....	21,500	21,500		
	Improvement of fishing industry equipment.....		683		
	Cement plant.....	2,750	2,750		
	Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding ⁴	6,500	6,500		
	Byproduct coke oven.....		1,000		
	Aluminum Corp.....			1,350	
	Small Industry Fund.....			2,500	
	Subtotal, Taiwan.....	33,950	35,636	3,850	39,486
Thailand.....	Bangkok power distribution.....		20,000		
	Channel dredge.....			1,750	
	Subtotal, Thailand.....		20,000	1,750	21,750
Vietnam.....	Saigon-Cholon water distribution system.....			19,500	19,500
	Total Far East.....	36,090	77,776	89,100	166,876
Latin America:					
Argentina.....	Transportation, power, industry.....		24,750		24,750
Bolivia.....	Sugar mill.....		2,500		2,500
Brazil.....	Rural Resettlement—Carembe/Castrolanda.....		240		
	Rural Resettlement—Anhumas/Pedriubas.....			300	
	Subtotal, Brazil.....		240	300	540
Chile.....	Airport design engineering.....			150	150
Costa Rica.....	Resettlement ⁴	300	300		300
Ecuador.....	Pan American Highway.....		4,700		4,700
Guatemala.....	Rubber production.....			5,000	
	Kenaf bag factory.....			400	
	Subtotal, Guatemala.....			5,400	5,400
Haiti.....	Artibonite Valley development.....			4,300	4,300
Honduras.....	Highway development.....	5,000	5,000		5,000
Nicaragua.....	Public utilities, Matagalpa.....			600	600
Paraguay.....	Waterworks, Asuncion.....	1,000	1,000		
	Road to Brazil.....	2,500	2,500		
	International Products Corp. (ranching, meatpacking, quebracho).....	2,600	2,600		
	Subtotal, Paraguay.....	6,100	6,100		6,100

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of Development Loan Fund obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959—Continued

[In thousands]

Country	Loan description	Obligations ¹		Other loan commitments ² as of Mar. 31, 1959	Total obligations and commitments as of Mar. 31, 1959 (2) + (3)
		Cumulative as of Jan. 31, 1959 (1)	Cumulative as of Mar. 31, 1959 (2)		
Latin America—Continued					
Uruguay	UTE telephone			8,800	8,800
	Total, Latin America	11,400	43,590	19,550	63,140
	Grand total	348,630	481,006	³ 216,900	697,936

¹ Loan and guarantee agreements signed.² Loans approved by the board of directors, for which letters of advice have been issued to borrowers. Also includes country development project commitments mentioned in footnote.³³ Agreement to finance projects within country development programs, subject to

approval of the specific projects.

⁴ Includes loan guarantee of \$4,500,000.⁵ Reflects inclusion of 1 approved project on which the letter of advice has not yet been issued.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, surely.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I should like to learn of the pay-back procedures of the fund. When we lend foreign countries our money under the Development Loan Fund program, do they pay the loans back in our currencies, or in their own?

Mr. ELLENDER. Only 20 percent of the money already obligated is to be repaid in dollars. The rest is to be repaid in the currencies of the countries to which we are lending the money.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I stated previously, the bulk of the money is being loaned to countries to which we have already given until it hurts.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more point?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Is the currency paid at a stabilized rate or at the current rate?

Mr. ELLENDER. At the current rate.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, I yield to my friend from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I rise to commend the Senator from Louisiana for his persistent and courageous efforts to reveal some of the waste and inefficiency inherent in our foreign aid program during the past decade.

We can recall that when the Marshall plan began in 1948 Paul Hoffman—the first Administrator—told us it was a plan to stabilize the economies of our allies, and that the entire program would last only about 4 years.

Unfortunately, at the conclusion of the Marshall plan, another plan conceived to encompass different projects, was adopted, merely as a subterfuge to justify the continuance of a program under which we have dissipated billions and billions of dollars of our national resources.

I have in my hand a copy of the Washington News Bulletin, published by Paul Peters, editor, under date of April 20, 1959, listing foreign aid expenditures under these various programs.

During the war, of course, there was some justification for the lend-lease

program, which amounted to an expenditure of about \$60 billion. A small percentage of the amount was repaid in subsequent years.

Immediately following the conclusion of World War II, a postwar program was started even prior to the adoption of the Marshall plan, beginning with fiscal year 1946, when a total of almost \$7 billion was made available.

Throughout the years, down through March 31, 1959, a total of \$80,812 million has been appropriated for various aspects of foreign military and economic aid.

The senior Senator from Louisiana has pointed out, in reports which he has made following his trips around the world to inspect these programs, and in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee, that many subterfuges have been used for foreign aid. I do not criticize the beneficiary countries, as is the usual procedure to do, because I think the responsibility for so much blundering and inefficiency rests upon the administrators of the foreign aid programs within our own Government.

On the one hand, they have said we must stabilize the economies of our allies; we must build up their capabilities in a military sense so we can have dynamic, forceful support from our allies to resist Communist aggression. But the record shows that, through maladministration and inefficiency. U.S. representatives have literally forced upon these various countries the loans and grants which we have made. In so doing we have destroyed their independence and self-reliance. We have discouraged a display of the national fortitude and resourcefulness which are indispensable if we are to expect any worthwhile aid from these beneficiary nations in meeting military threats.

So I want to compliment the Senator from Louisiana. Very few Members of Congress seem to be interested in this overall program. Many outside commissions have been named by the President to make a survey and a study of these programs. Invariably they have come back with reports, which are lacking in any worthwhile recommendations for a reappraisal of the program to determine how this entire procedure may be improved.

I realize that when yea-and-nay votes on foreign aid have been had in the past, there has been bipartisan support. I do not quarrel with my colleagues. Probably they believe, as the President does, that the only way we can strengthen our allies is to dissipate our own resources, to weaken ourselves financially and militarily, while at the same time we are dismally failing in our efforts to strengthen the recipient countries.

Mr. President, in reality, this program is not achieving the objectives which were originally envisioned. Unless we do have a reappraisal at some early date, we shall probably too late realize the futility and the lack of efficiency and good results of this expensive program.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to thank my good friend from Idaho. I am glad he brought up one point which I did not touch upon this year—that upon the tragedy of all this is that it is our own people abroad who make up these wasteful budgets. Taiwan officials could not come before the Appropriations Committee and justify anything they asked for. It is our own people who are responsible.

We have forces in the thousands who actually go around to these countries and make up the budget requests for the countries in which our foreign aid program is conducted.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It is self-perpetuating.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in my remarks at this point the tabulation compiled in the Department of Commerce, showing all the appropriations which have been made for foreign aid.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Report on wartime and postwar foreign aid programs of the United States—Period: July 1, 1940, through Mar. 31, 1959

WORLD WAR II PERIOD

Fiscal 1941:	
Grants	\$203,000,000
Credits	115,123,052
Dollar outlay	274,443,834
Total	592,566,886

Report on wartime and postwar foreign aid programs of the United States—Period: July 1, 1940, through Mar. 31, 1959—Con.

WORLD WAR II PERIOD

Fiscal 1942:	
Grants.....	\$6,205,122,095
Credits.....	476,699,333
Dollar outlay.....	1,273,716,986
Total.....	7,955,538,414
Fiscal 1953:	
Grants.....	9,165,977,760
Credits.....	47,894,356
Dollar outlay.....	2,730,758,500
Total.....	11,944,630,616
Fiscal 1944:	
Grants.....	16,650,353,676
Credits.....	122,948,106
Dollar outlay.....	3,827,988,633
Total.....	20,601,290,415
Fiscal 1945:	
Grants.....	15,758,641,526
Credits.....	90,818,352
Dollar outlay.....	2,926,153,103
Total.....	18,775,612,981
World War II total..	59,869,639,312

POSTWAR FOREIGN AID

Fiscal 1946:	
Grants.....	3,288,535,118
Credits.....	1,412,400,910
Other.....	2,203,186,778
Total.....	6,904,122,806
Fiscal 1947:	
Grants.....	2,074,982,401
Credits.....	4,766,374,998
Other.....	1,682,120,213
Total.....	8,523,477,612
Fiscal 1948:	
Grants.....	2,583,000,000
Credits.....	2,802,000,000
Other.....	1,702,000,000
Total.....	7,087,000,000
Fiscal 1949:	
Grants.....	5,169,000,000
Credits.....	1,138,000,000
Other.....	1,295,029,206
Total.....	7,602,029,206
Fiscal 1950:	
Grants.....	4,617,000,000
Credits.....	405,000,000
Other.....	1,316,536,000
Total.....	6,338,536,000
Fiscal 1951:	
Grants.....	4,280,286,000
Credits.....	419,000,000
Other.....	1,925,000,000
Total.....	6,624,286,000
Fiscal 1952:	
Grants.....	4,440,000,000
Credits.....	658,000,000
Total.....	5,098,000,000
Fiscal 1953:	
Grants.....	6,283,000,000
Credits.....	747,000,000
Total.....	7,030,000,000

Report on wartime and postwar foreign aid programs of the United States—Period: July 1, 1940, through Mar. 31, 1959—Con.

POSTWAR FOREIGN AID

Fiscal 1954:	
Grants.....	\$4,073,000,000
Credits.....	1,120,000,000
Total.....	5,193,000,000
Fiscal 1955:	
Grants.....	4,529,000,000
Credits.....	-16,000,000
Total.....	4,513,000,000
Fiscal 1956:	
Grants.....	4,688,000,000
Credits.....	-40,000,000
Total.....	4,648,000,000
Fiscal 1957:	
Grants.....	4,116,000,000
Credits.....	-208,000,000
Total.....	3,908,000,000
Fiscal 1958:	
Grants.....	4,049,000,000
Credits.....	612,000,000
Total.....	4,661,000,000
Fiscal 1959: Total to Mar. 31.....	
	2,681,582,350
Postwar foreign aid to Mar. 31, 1959.....	
	80,812,033,974
SUMMARY ON FOREIGN AID	
Grants and credits, World War II period.....	
	59,869,639,312
Grants and credits, postwar period.....	
	80,812,033,974
Total reported cost..	140,681,673,286

(NOTE.—Dollar outlays include sums spent by our Government and its agencies for materials and equipment for foreign allies during the war period.)

Against the gross foreign aid there were allowable deductions consisting of reverse lend-lease amounting to approximately \$3 billion and repayment of credits for surplus property and installments on loans of approximately \$8.5 billion.

Not to be overlooked in the total cost of foreign aid is the interest on the moneys borrowed during periods of deficit financing to carry on the foreign aid programs. The interest cost from the beginning to the present time is estimated conservatively at \$20 billion total.

This bulletin compiled from statistics issued by the Office of Business Economics and predecessor agencies, in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in order that Senators may be on notice, I am informed that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], expects to speak for not more than 5 minutes, and the distinguished acting minority leader, the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. SALTONSTALL], expects to speak for not more than 5 minutes; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that at the end of 10 minutes there be a quorum call and that the Senate then proceed to vote on the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I rise as a member of the Committee on Appropriations to oppose the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. I have the utmost respect for the sincerity of the Senator, who has been consistent in his position, as I think I have been consistent in mine.

Mr. President, I should like to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that we had a long discussion in the conference committee last year, between the House Members and Senate Members, with regard to the Development Loan Fund. As a result of that conference, and in order to get together on the figure of \$400 million, the conferees said in their report:

It is understood that if additional funds are needed next January for the purposes contained in this bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings.

As a result of that suggestion of the conferees, the Department of State, under Under Secretary Dillon, has gone ahead and considered loan applications and undertaken loan activity which would amount to over \$700 million, with the idea that in the supplemental budget there would be a request for additional money to maintain the level of funding provided in the authorization for the Fund. There was either that alternative or the alternative of reducing their level of loan activity within the total \$700 million appropriated, with whatever injury that might bring to the Fund. Therefore, the program went ahead on the basis stated.

Very briefly, Mr. President, the total authorizations for the Fund in the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 were \$1,125 million. In fiscal year 1958 \$300 million was appropriated, and in fiscal year 1959 \$400 million more was appropriated, making a total appropriated of \$700 million.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommends an additional \$200 million. With respect to that \$200 million, the Senator from Louisiana asks us to cut \$100 million.

I simply wish to state that to date the Fund has made 78 loans in 36 countries, and has received about \$3 billion in loan applications. Of the \$3 billion in loan applications, about \$830 million of proposals were later withdrawn or found to be unacceptable or more appropriate for private or other public financing. At the present time the Fund has obligated and committed about \$693 million of the appropriations of \$700 million, leaving only about \$800,000 after including administrative expenses to continue the program for the last quarter of this fiscal year. The Fund has pending before it at the present time \$1.5 billion in requests.

We should remember that every request which the Fund receives is screened very carefully. All loan requests are checked against similar requests received by the Export-Import Bank, the Inter-

national Bank and other lending institutions.

As I have said, only 78 loans have been made. We should remember that the Communists in the last 4 years have made loans to certain less developed countries in the amount of \$1.7 million.

Mr. President, we face the alternatives of going ahead on a grant-for-economic-assistance basis, or of going ahead on a loan basis. About 80 percent of the loans will be repaid in soft currency as the Senator from Louisiana has brought out, but these are still loans. A small percentage of the repayments is expected this year.

The program is proceeding on a reasonable, carefully-thought-out basis.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I hope that the committee action will be approved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a brief speech I had prepared, which goes into more detail on the Development Loan Fund, which I am prepared to deliver, but will not in view of the time limitation.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL ON DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

We are considering today a request for a supplemental appropriation for the last quarter of fiscal year 1959 for the Development Loan Fund, a part of our mutual security program.

The Development Loan Fund was established under the Mutual Security Act of 1957 and incorporated under the act of 1958. It was established to assist in the economic development in the less developed areas in response to the aspirations for economic growth of our allies and friends in less developed areas. This program is certainly an important instrument of our foreign policy and therefore important to the security and welfare of the United States.

The Congress authorized \$500 million to be available for use by the Development Loan Fund beginning in fiscal year 1959 and \$625 million for fiscal year 1959. Under the authorization, \$300 million was appropriated to the Fund in fiscal year 1958 and \$400 million in fiscal year 1959, making a total of \$700 million available for loan activity. At the time the fiscal 1959 appropriation was being considered, the Fund had been actively considering loan applications only since January 1958 and many Members of Congress felt that more time should be allowed for the Fund to determine its capacity to make effective use of the full sum authorized. In approving the amount of \$400 million of the requested \$625 million for fiscal year 1959, the conference committee of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees inserted in the conference report on the Mutual Security Appropriation Act of 1959 the following statement:

"The amounts contained in the bill agreed to by the conferees were too small in the view of some of the conferees, especially in the Development Loan Fund. It is understood that if additional funds are needed next January for the purposes contained in this bill, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will give earnest consideration to the recommendations of the Executive in view of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with countries with whom we have undertakings."

Today, 18 months after the Fund was created, the Fund has received a total of almost \$3 billion in loan applications. Of

this \$3 billion, \$830 million in proposals were later withdrawn. The Fund has approved loans and commitments totaling \$698 million of the \$700 million appropriated. At the present time, therefore, after allowing for administrative expenses, only about \$800,000 of the Fund's appropriated capital of \$700 million is available for loans, and the Fund has on hand about \$1.5 billion of requests awaiting consideration. The Fund has made 78 loans in 36 countries. One-third of our loans will directly benefit private enterprise in less developed areas. A total of \$92 million in loan commitments have been made directly to private borrowers, another \$132 million have been made directly to governments for the purchase of imported equipment which will be made available to local private industries.

I think it is important to point out, Mr. President, that of the \$698 million in approved loans and commitments, about \$481 million is in loans and guarantee agreements which have been signed and obligated, and \$217 million in loan applications has been committed and is awaiting formal obligation. Like the Export-Import Bank and other similar Government lending agencies the Development Loan Fund considers any outstanding commitment or promise to make a loan a charge against its capital, and once the Fund has committed a portion of its capital to one borrower it cannot commit that portion to another borrower. It has been alleged by some that the Fund needs no new capital because it has not obligated all currently available funds. I believe that this is fallacious reasoning, Mr. President, since commitments under the present Fund policy constitute the pledged word of the U.S. Government and must as such be honored.

Secretary of State Herter in testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee aptly stated that "the economic hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the less developed areas are powerful realities of our era and pose a challenge for the entire free world. These hopes and aspirations manifest themselves in an economic and social revolution which is sweeping the underdeveloped two-thirds of the free world. We cannot ignore this revolution because its outcome is important to our own security and welfare." I think it most important to note that in the last 4 years Communist economic assistance to a selected few of the less developed countries has totaled about \$1.7 billion and we know that the activities of the Communists are increasing in this field. I think it is also important to recall that the establishment of the Development Loan Fund was the result of congressional initiative. The Congress recommended the establishment of a development loan institution to assist the efforts of free peoples to develop their economic resources and increase their productive capabilities. The President responded to this recommendation by proposing the creation of the DLF which the Congress did establish.

Since its establishment, the Development Loan Fund has been staffed and administered with vigor and efficiency. The administration deserves commendation for effectively carrying out the will of Congress in this important program.

The President has asked for \$225 million, relying in part on an invitation from the Congress. In making that invitation, the 85th Congress gave the President a virtual assurance that his request would be favorably considered. The \$200 million recommended by the Senate committee would enable the Fund to continue its operations at a rate that it has succeeded in achieving so far. I believe that any level of funding less than this would constitute a change in the policy of the Congress with respect to the purpose and scope of the operation of this important instrument of our foreign

policy. Nothing has happened since the DLF was established to warrant such a change. The conditions which led Congress to take its past actions on the Fund have if anything grown more urgent. The record of the operation of the Development Loan Fund in the last 18 months certainly justifies our maintaining no less than the level of funding proposed by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am surprised that it can be seriously proposed that the amount to be appropriated for use of the Development Loan Fund should be reduced from \$200 million to \$100 million. I can think of few actions which we might take at this critical time which would be more disastrous to our foreign policy.

Only a few days ago, on April 9, Mr. Allen Dulles pointed out the nature of the economic challenge which we face. Last year he noted that although the Soviet Union was producing only 1 automobile for every 50 we produce in the United States it was turning out 4 machine tools to our 1.

The Soviets are doing the same thing in the underdeveloped areas. During the past 10 years nearly a billion people in 21 nations have become independent. These people are determined to achieve a better way of life by industrializing, and we may be sure that the nations which help in this industrialization process will be the ones which will ultimately have political influence in those countries and will be the nations which can expect to expand trade in these new areas.

Mr. Dulles had this to say:

The leaders of world communism are alert to the opportunity which this great transformation provides them. They realize the future of communism can be insured only by expansion, and that the best hope of such expansion lies in Asia and Africa. While they are attempting to focus all our concern on Berlin, they are moving into Iraq with arms, economic aid, and subversion, and giving added attention to Africa.

The Communist bloc trade and aid programs in undeveloped countries by the bloc in this year. In the 4-year period ending 1958, the total of grants and credits totaled \$2,500 million, of which \$1,600 million came from the U.S.S.R. and the balance from the satellites and China. Three-fifths of the total delivered to date has been in the form of arms to the U.A.R.—Egypt and Syria—Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Indonesia. These same countries, plus India, Argentina, Ceylon, Burma, and Cambodia, have received the bulk of the economic aid.

I had thought, Mr. President, that the big decision to confront the Senate and the American people was the decision of whether to put the Development Loan Fund on a long-term basis substantial enough to do the job.

The Development Loan Fund was created largely as a result of a unanimous recommendation of a Special Senate Committee To Study the Foreign Aid Program. That committee in 1957 recommended that "economic development assistance should be put on a repayable basis through the mechanism of a development fund." The report of that committee continued, stating that the concept of a Development Loan Fund "should be such as to permit the Fund to supplement the lending operations of the Export-Import Bank and the In-

ternational Bank, to promote the flow of capital abroad, and to encourage the development of private enterprise within recipient countries." If this Nation is not willing by loans to assist newly independent nations to get their economies on a self-sustaining basis, we cannot expect them to have a very high opinion of the free capitalistic system, or of the free world generally.

Only yesterday the President, during his press conference, endorsed amendments which I will propose later to the Development Loan Fund to give it continuity and to provide it with adequate funds. The President said:

We have got to carry forward a program that each year is going to be something stronger than what we are now doing, if we are going to serve our own interests in this world.

We might as well realize a very simple fact—that the United States cannot continue to grow richer and richer, while the rest of the world grows poorer and poorer. This does not mean that I think we should share the wealth. It does mean, however, that we should, at a minimum, be willing to assist other nations to increase their standards of living. To fail to do this is but to invite ultimate economic disaster in this country and in the free world.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I rise to support the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is my view that the Development Loan Fund is the most effective part of our mutual security program. While there undoubtedly have been limitations and there undoubtedly have been mistakes and abuses, it appears to me the proposal we have before us is not the way to cure those. In fact, we might, in the process of cutting the Fund, actually destroy what we have already put into it so far as effectiveness is concerned.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is quite correct. The Fund has been too small to be effective. The complaint which has been made—that it has not yet been turned entirely into a loan program, and that we are still making grants—results primarily from the fact that, after the proposal in 1957, the heart was cut out of the Development Loan Fund and it has been nothing but a shell up to now, so it could not possibly answer the legitimate needs which have been submitted to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. All time for debate having expired, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HRUSKA (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MAGNUSON (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD (when his name was called). On this vote I have a live pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. Were he present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is absent because of a death in his family.

I further announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent because of illness.

On this vote, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

The pair of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has been previously announced. If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is detained on official business, and if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—24

Byrd, Va.	Ervin	McClellan
Byrd, W. Va.	Goldwater	O'Mahoney
Cannon	Gruening	Robertson
Capehart	Johnston, S.C.	Stennis
Chavez	Jordan	Talmadge
Dworshak	Kerr	Thurmond
Eastland	Langer	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Long	Young, N. Dak.

NAYS—54

Alken	Green	McNamara
Allott	Hart	Martin
Anderson	Hartke	Morse
Beall	Hayden	Moss
Bennett	Hennings	Mundt
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Murray
Bush	Hill	Muskie
Butler	Holland	Pastore
Carroll	Humphrey	Prouty
Case, S. Dak.	Jackson	Proxmire
Church	Javits	Saltonstall
Clark	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Cooper	Keating	Scott
Cotton	Kefauver	Smith
Dodd	Kuchel	Symington
Douglas	Lausche	Williams, N.J.
Engle	McCarthy	Yarborough
Fulbright	McGee	Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—20

Bartlett	Gore	Neuberger
Bible	Hruska	Randolph
Carlson	Kennedy	Russell
Case, N.J.	Magnuson	Smathers
Curtis	Mansfield	Sparkman
Dirksen	Monroney	Wiley
Frear	Morton	

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am informed that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has one amendment which he wishes to offer. He does not expect to discuss it for more than 5 minutes. I know of no other amendment to be offered to the bill. I should like to have Senators remain in the Chamber, because we expect to have a yea-and-nay vote on the passage of the bill.

Mr. President, I now ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may have an allotment of time on the amendment, 5 minutes to be controlled by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and 5 minutes to be controlled by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] may yield for the purpose of the consideration of the amendment and the yea-and-nay vote on the bill, and that

he may obtain the floor upon the completion of the ye-a-and-nay vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I may say to Senators, many of whom have routine business which they wish to transact, that I shall, of course, accommodate them once I have been recognized following the vote. The majority leader prefers that that not be done now. I plan to make a speech with respect to the Supreme Court, and I shall be more than happy if Senators will participate in a discussion. However, I shall accommodate Senators who wish to transact routine business and then must leave the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from New York for his complete cooperation during the debate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "4-28-59—C," and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, it is proposed to strike out all language in lines 12 through 15.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment would remove from the bill the language which would allow the Department of Defense to increase the limitation on the amount of money which it can use from the sale of scrap, salvage, and surplus material for the expense of disposing of surplus property.

At present, the Department of Defense can use some \$49 million from the sale of surplus property for its program to dispose of surplus property. The Department is now asking that an additional \$5 million be added to that limitation, so as to increase the funds which would be available to the Department for the disposal of the property, and therefore diminishing the net income of the Government by another \$5 million, so the total limitation will be raised to \$54 million from the existing \$49 million.

In my judgment, there are several reasons why the amendment should be adopted. First, I think the whole program of disposal of surplus property by the Government needs a very real probing. The records show that last year the Department of Defense sold surplus military supplies, the original cost of which had been approximately \$6 billion, for approximately \$200 million. The Department has charged off approximately \$50 million as the expense of selling that surplus material, so the net received by the Government for the sale of \$6 billion of surplus property was only approximately \$150 million, or 2½ cents on the dollar.

I hope the Committee on Government Operations and the Comptroller General will probe this whole problem. From inquiries which I have made, it seems probable that in a number of instances, at the very time the Department of Defense has been disposing of certain property which is surplus, it has been buying either identical or similar articles and, of course, paying 100 cents on the dollar for them. Still the Department wants to diminish the net amount which the Gov-

ernment will receive, which is already scanty, by another \$5 million. If the Department receives only \$200 million this year for the disposal of \$6 billion worth of surplus property, this will mean a further loss of \$5 million to the taxpayers.

In addition to that, there are several other reasons why, in my opinion, the amendment should be adopted. First, it would prevent another type of backdoor financing with the funds which are obtained from the sale of such surplus property. At present, the Department of Defense is allowed to use those funds, up to a total amount of \$54 million, without having a further appropriation made.

The Bureau of the Budget, the President, and the minority leader have prepared all sorts of data pretending to show that we Democrats are wild spenders. When we, in turn, have proven beyond a doubt that we have cut the President's budget year by year by year, they have in turn replied that while that is true we Democrats have authorized back-door methods of spending money and must thus bear responsibility for the items which the administration has spent which are over and above the amount which we have appropriated.

Yet, this amendment, which was requested by the administration, not only continues, but extends, the very practice about which they complain. Therefore, in order to avoid a further extension of back-door financing, the amendment should be adopted.

Second. I think we should be very careful in giving to any agency the right to spend the money it gains through surplus sales or from any other activity without a specific appropriation. The reason for this is that in the case of surplus property, there is always the danger that the agency will sell additional property, and property which should not be sold as surplus, merely for the purpose of enlarging its own funds, building a greater bureaucracy, and for its own aggrandizement.

I have already pointed out numerous examples of cases in which the military forces appear to be selling as surplus, items which are still quite usable and items for which the military are asking funds to buy anew, at the same time that similar items are being sold as surplus.

Third. Let me say that very recently the Department of Defense requested that the amount be increased from \$41 to \$49 million; and the increase was made.

Fourth. Under Public Law 152 of the 81st Congress, which is known as the General Services Act, and which created the General Services Administration, it was thought that all surplus disposal would eventually be in the hands of the GSA. That was to be done for two purposes. On the one hand, it was to provide a coordinated program for surplus disposal. On the other hand, it was to relieve the military services of this program, in order that they could concentrate their personnel and their energies on their primary duty—namely, to defend this country against our enemies.

However, that overall plan has not been put into effect. This item of the bill increases the amount which the Depart-

ment of Defense may spend on this program some 10 years after the GSA was established to put the plan into effect. The facts appear to show that GSA is actually delegating this authority back to the military services, or at least is not expanding the coordinated program of surplus disposal.

For all of these reasons, Mr. President, this amendment should be adopted. As a result the amount of money will be cut by \$5 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCARTHY in the chair). The time available to the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the argument of the Senator from Illinois appears to be very reasonable. However, he did not inform the Senate that every year a large amount of scrap and salvage is accumulated.

As for the suggestion that the House is not a spender, the Senator will recall that the other day my good friend, the Senator from Illinois, said the Senate was the "up-er."

This item was included in the bill as it came to us from the House of Representatives, because the House wished to save money by means of this procedure. For several years this limitation has been placed by the Congress on the amount of proceeds of the sale of scrap and salvage which may be utilized in connection with expense of such sales. It is true that this item increases the amount the agency can spend. But, stated simply, the effect is like that of a newspaper advertisement by a store which wishes to increase its sales. That example shows all there is to this item of the bill.

The Department of Defense requested an increase in the limitation and the House and the Senate committee have approved an increase of \$5 million.

In 1958 the Department disposed of \$6 billion worth of material.

If the "limitation" funds were not provided, the surplus would increase, causing additional costs to the Government in storage space and deterioration. To the extent that the proceeds of sale are available for reimbursement to the maintenance and operation accounts, for expenses in connection with the disposal program, an incentive is provided to continue the acceleration of disposal. This provides further savings in the areas of storage and deterioration. Actually, the limitations result in a decrease in Federal costs, by providing this incentive.

The amendment of the Senator from Illinois could cost the Government money, rather than save any. If the language now contained in the bill is deleted, it will mean that \$5 million in funds generated from the sale of scrap cannot be used to prepare more scrap and salvage for sale. Thus, the disposal program will be slowed down. Additional storage space will have to be utilized. The scrap will deteriorate, thus reducing its resale price. The amendment, unfortunately, would not reduce costs, but actually could increase costs to the taxpayer, and could defer the disposal of excess material.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is it not true that this year an additional \$2 billion worth of excess and surplus property is being disposed of; and, in that connection, this item of the bill increases the limitation by \$5 million in order to dispose of an additional \$2 billion worth of this property. Furthermore, it should be noted that more than half the cost of disposing of scrap is for demilitarizing it—in other words, removing the ammunition and making the scrap safer.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So if this additional \$2 billion worth of property is to be disposed of, it is necessary that this \$5 million increase in the limitation be made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. Of course it is necessary to reduce the amount of scrap, which now is increasing.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield for a question?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Has any comparative analysis been submitted in regard to the cost which might be incurred if this item were not included in the bill?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. However, a comparative analysis is available. The Senator from Illinois has referred to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time available to the Senator from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, do I have any time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All available time has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that both sides be allowed an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, let me say that the original cost of the property sold was \$6 billion; but all that was received for it, following the sale, was \$200 million. Furthermore, the expenses of preparing the material for sale came to \$50 million.

Mr. CARROLL. In view of the item now included in the bill, what would be the cost if this item were to be stricken out? The Senator has referred to the storage costs and the other costs.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. CARROLL. Has any estimate of those costs been stated?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The point to bear in mind is that it will be impossible to dispose of this property unless this item is included in the bill.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Those of us who would like to vote on this matter in the interest of economy and saving to the taxpayers would like to have the Senator's view as to which would have the

more economical result—the committee's proposal or the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The proposal was made by the House, which, as I stated before, is not a spending agency. The House put the item in the bill. The House reduced quite a few items. The Senate has restored some of these. However, a decrease of \$82 million in the budget request was made. Nevertheless, the House put the salvage item in the bill. All the committee did was agree to it, because we thought the item would accelerate sales and save money for the Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. My recollection is that most of the scrap now being disposed of was material acquired during World War II and the Korean conflict. Much of it is ammunition, and material of that kind. The powder has to be removed from the ammunition, and much work must be done before the material can be sold. It is in that connection that the expense is incurred. In any event, the point is that this is not money out of the Treasury of the United States. We originally allowed the use of \$49 million of the proceeds from the sale of the scrap to demilitarize and make material ready for additional sale. That is all there is to this matter. The objective is to get more of the scrap on the market, sell it, and stop having to pay storage for it.

The Senator from Illinois mentioned the fact that perhaps the General Accounting Office should look into the methods of the Army in disposing of the scrap. I am not saying the Army is using the best methods of disposing of the material. I should be glad to have the General Accounting Office, which is an arm of the Congress, look into the matter. But the material has to be disposed of. The longer we keep it, the more we lose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, mention is made of scrap. But more than scrap is involved in this program. We have records of surplus property including bulldozers, trucks, typewriters, buses, cranes—perfectly usable products—being disposed of to civil defense, and civil defense giving them, without charge, to private enterprise carrying on building activities.

If one visits army surplus stores all over the country, he will find on many of the goods which are for sale the words "genuine Army surplus." The word "genuine" generally indicates it is the "real McCoy."

We purchase about \$23 billion worth of goods each year. There are \$44½ billion worth of supplies and equipment in storehouses and in the supply system inventory of the Defense Department. Six billion dollars worth of those supplies and equipment are sold each year, resulting in a gross return of \$200 million from them, and a net of \$150 million. To my mind it is necessary to

shake up the whole service, and for the military services to use up millions of dollars of the supplies and equipment, which are kept in storage or are sold for 2½ cents on the dollar, and thereby save 100 cents on the dollar. The military could thus draw down on these usable items rather than to dispose of them as surplus while at the same time it buys vast quantities of exact or similar items.

My amendment is offered for the purpose of serving notice on the supply services that we mean business and we do not mean to have this waste continue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. The yeas and nays have been ordered—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have not been ordered on the amendment; they have been ordered on the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was the understanding of the Chair that the yeas and nays have been ordered on the amendment, but the RECORD may show differently.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The yeas and nays were requested on the passage of the bill, not on this amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am not shirking a ye-and-nay vote on the amendment. If the chairman of the subcommittee wants a ye-and-nay vote, I am perfectly willing to have it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD some statistics with regard to the appropriation for the New Senate Office Building, which was discussed yesterday.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

<i>New Senate Office Building</i>		
1949: Estimated cost of complete building and equipment if project had proceeded at that time-----	\$20,600,000	
1954: Estimated cost of modified building and equipment-----	20,600,000	
1959: Estimated cost of modified building and equipment-----	24,196,000	
CUBAGE		
		<i>Cubic feet</i>
1949: Total estimated cubage--	9,600,000	
1954 and 1959: Estimated cubage-----	8,790,000	
USABLE FLOOR SPACE		
		<i>Square feet</i>
1949: Total estimated usable floor area, excluding corridors, stairways, public toilets, elevators, and garage-----	442,000	
1954 and 1959: Estimated usable floor area-----	391,000	
ESTIMATED CUBAGE COSTS—BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ONLY		
		<i>Per cubic foot</i>
1949: Complete building-----	\$1.75	
1954: Modified building-----	2.05	
1959: Modified building-----	2.22	

New Senate Office Building—Continued

RISE IN CONSTRUCTION INDEX COSTS

	Percent
1949 to 1954-----	23
1954 to 1959-----	27
	—
Total rise in construction index costs 1949 to 1959-----	50

Superstructure contract awarded September 1955.

Changes in contract work ordered 1955-59.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, at this point before the vote on final passage of the supplemental appropriation bill, a statement on the appropriation for forest roads and trails, and forest development.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

I wish to commend the Committee on Appropriations for including in the supplemental appropriation bill an amount for forest land development, and for forest roads and trails, in national forests near "areas of the country that are especially burdened with unemployment."

Early this year, I pointed out to officials of the Forest Service the conditions of distress I had found in my trips through eastern Kentucky, and asked if projects planned for the Cumberland National Forest, which crosses 16 counties and extends from just below the Ohio River in Kentucky southward to the Tennessee border, could be accelerated. I believe this appropriation will enable them to do so.

I hope that in conference with the House, the Senate conferees will work to sustain the full amount of this needed appropriation, and that it will not be reduced—certainly that they will not allow it to be cast aside.

While the amount of \$3 million being provided by the Senate is not large, especially when viewed as a small addition to the regular appropriation of \$65 million for national forest protection and management, and \$26 million for forest road and trail construction, the action of the Senate committee has further value. It clearly recognizes both the fact that some areas of our country need and deserves special attention at this time, and that existing programs can be shaped to provide work while carrying out the purposes of established programs. Often, as in this case, planned work projects need only be taken off the shelf.

So, I point out to Senators who took an interest in the area redevelopment bill passed by the Senate on March 23, that there are other approaches to that problem. Even before passage of new legislation aimed at long-range solutions, much can be done immediately within existing law and under established programs—if we will but see that it is done.

I suggest that many other existing programs of the Federal Government, and Federal-State cooperative programs, could be focused more sharply toward areas of high unemployment and underemployment—while still working entirely within the framework of existing plans, and with benefits to the entire Nation. If this is not done soon, expensive welfare or relief type programs, may be required. As one example of what can be done, I have introduced in the Senate proposals to earmark a portion of Federal highway funds for accelerating road work in these distressed areas.

I am convinced that established farm credit tools, Small Business Administration assistance, public works programs, research programs, small watershed development,

rural development projects, surplus food distribution, and other existing programs can be shaped to better meet the needs of regions which, in fact, know real want today as serious as that of the great depression.

I hope the departments of Government will analyze each of their programs with a view toward adjusting them to these conditions of particular need; in many cases, I do not believe legislation would be required to do so. But if the executive departments will not act, or do not act, I hope the Congress will take steps, as the Senate is doing today, to help meet the pressing need for work, for food, and for hope in these areas.

And having established this sound principle of concentrating some portion of existing programs on the special needs of distressed areas, I hope very much that the Congress will now take further steps—and will encourage the executive departments to take all reasonable steps—to focus full attention under other established programs on the areas of greatest need, including my State of Kentucky.

In connection with the provision for forest work now before the Senate, I point out that the latest figures (March 1959) from the Department of Labor show that the ratio of unemployment to the total labor force is 12.8 percent in Corbin, Ky., 16.2 percent in the Middlesboro-Harlan area, and 17.9 percent in Hazard, Kentucky. These are three of the areas measured by the Department of Labor which are closest to the Cumberland National Forest. For this reason, I am sure that this appropriation will permit the acceleration of Forest Service work in eastern Kentucky, and I understand from officials of the Department of Agriculture that additional work is planned for Kentucky, as well as for West Virginia and other States, if the amount is approved by Congress.

I wish to commend the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] who, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, suggested this and other supplemental items, and established in the hearings how these projects could provide jobs.

Finally, I note that in response to questions from the Senators from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and Mr. MURRAY, the chairman of the committee [Mr. HAYDEN] has pointed out that there is a tremendous backlog of work in these forests, that all these projects are now included in work plans of the Forest Service and will in any event be done sometime, and that in addition to creating a sizable number of job opportunities at this time, the work "needs to be done in our national forests to conserve this priceless resource."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll. The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is absent because of a death in the family. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent because of illness in his family, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 80, nay 1, not voting 17, as follows:

YEAS—80

Alken	Gruening	Mansfield
Allott	Hart	Martin
Anderson	Hartke	Monroney
Beall	Hayden	Morse
Bennett	Hennings	Moss
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bush	Hill	Murray
Butler	Holland	Muskie
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	O'Mahoney
Byrd, W. Va.	Humphrey	Pastore
Cannon	Jackson	Prouty
Carroll	Javits	Proxmire
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Johnston, S.C.	Russell
Church	Jordan	Saltonstall
Cooper	Keating	Schoeppel
Cotton	Kefauver	Scott
Dodd	Kerr	Smith
Douglas	Kuchel	Stennis
Dworshak	Langer	Symington
Eastland	Lausche	Thurmond
Ellender	Long	Williams, N.J.
Engle	McCarthy	Williams, Del.
Ervin	McClellan	Yarborough
Fulbright	McGee	Young, N. Dak.
Goldwater	McNamara	Young, Ohio
Green	Magnuson	

NAY—1

Talmadge

NOT VOTING—17

Bartlett	Curtis	Neuberger
Bible	Dirksen	Randolph
Capehart	Frear	Smathers
Carlson	Gore	Sparkman
Case, N.J.	Kennedy	Wiley
Clark	Morton	

So the bill (H.R. 5916) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. Moss in the chair) appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that the House had proceeded to reconsider the bill (S. 144) to modify Reorganization Plan No. II of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, returned by the President of the United States with his objections to the Senate; and it was resolved that the said bill do not pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives not agreeing to pass the same.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H.J. Res. 301) providing for printing copies of "Canon's Procedure in the House of Representatives," and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

SPOKANE VALLEY PROJECT, WASHINGTON AND IDAHO

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 143, Senate bill 994.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 994) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, under Federal reclamation laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of my distinguished senior colleague [Mr. MAGNUSON] and myself, I wish to make a brief statement on the bill.

The proposed Spokane Valley irrigation project will serve some 10,290 acres located east of Spokane, Wash., including some 197 acres in Idaho.

The development plan calls for replacing existing diversion works and a canal distribution system which were constructed by private enterprise in the early 1900's. The existing works have deteriorated to the point where they no longer provide the service needed for the irrigated agriculture of the area. The existing works could fail at any time, and thus seriously damage the economy of the area.

The plan of development recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation would replace the existing works which divert water from the Spokane River with a system for pumping ground water from a number of wells and delivering it, under pressure, through a closed-pipe distribution system.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$5,100,000.

The bill before the Senate is exactly the same as S. 2215 which was approved by the Senate last year. It provides that about 27 percent of the cost will be repaid from surplus power revenues of the Bonneville Power Administration. There is ample precedent for this provision. At least 14 irrigation projects receive assistance from power revenues, varying from 6 percent to 90 percent of the total irrigation costs.

With assistance from power revenues, the water users will be able to repay within 50 years the 73 percent balance of the cost.

The Spokane area has been hard hit by unemployment—approximately 12 percent of the labor force being idle. By guaranteeing the continued existence of the irrigated agriculture of the area, we shall be adding significant strength to the entire economy of the area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of providing a supplemental and substituted irrigation water supply for the Spokane Valley project in Washington and Idaho and the rehabilitation of existing water service facilities, the Secretary of the Interior, acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is authorized to construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the facilities of the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, substantially in accord with the physical plan set forth in the report of the Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, dated August 1956, as proposed and recommended by the Commissioner of Reclamation dated March 4, 1957, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15, 1957.

Sec. 2. Contracts to repay that portion of the cost of the Spokane Valley project which is allocated to irrigation and assigned to be repaid by irrigation-water users (exclusive of such portion of said cost as may be derived from temporary water-supply contracts or from other sources) shall be entered into pursuant to subsection (d), section 9, of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat.

1187), and may provide that the general repayment obligation, which in no event shall be less than \$3,700,000, shall be spread in annual installments, which may be varied as to any required annual payment in the light of economic factors affecting the ability of the contracting organization to pay and of water-supply and water-requirement conditions but in number and amounts, satisfactory to the Secretary over a period of not more than fifty years, which period shall be exclusive of any permissible development period for any project unit or for any irrigation block if the project contract unit be divided into two or more irrigation blocks. Costs allocated to irrigation in excess of the amount specified to be repaid by the irrigation-water users shall be returned to the reclamation funds, during a period of time which shall not exceed the period of repayment by the irrigation water users by more than ten years, from net revenues derived by the Secretary of the Interior from the disposition of power marketed through the Bonneville Power Administration.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, on April 20, the Honorable CHESTER BOWLES, Representative from Connecticut, presented to the Congress a challenging speech on one of the major issues of our times. This dedicated public servant presented his thoughts on "New Directions For Foreign Economic Aid," which appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, starting on page 5670.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for April 21, entitled, "The Bowles Analysis," be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BOWLES ANALYSIS

If CHESTER BOWLES were to sit silent in Congress for the rest of this session, the speech he delivered Monday would be enough in itself to have made his election last November by the voters of the Second Connecticut District a national public service.

Mr. BOWLES' subject was the mutual security program, often mistakenly called "foreign aid," and frequently denounced as "worthless giveaways." What the former Ambassador to India had to say about it constituted a refreshingly frank and constructive criticism by an understanding friend.

There is no question where Representative BOWLES stands. He is for mutual security wholeheartedly and he is going to vote for the full authorization requested by President Eisenhower. But this does not keep Mr. BOWLES from seeing the need for basic improvements in the program. He proposes steps designed to "compel less expediency, less waste, less confusion and consequently better performance."

There ought to be widespread approval for Mr. BOWLES' very first recommendation, for a revised statement of purpose. He would

deemphasize communism as the chief reason for the mutual security program, stressing instead the long-term interest of this country "in a worldwide atmosphere of expanded freedom."

Mr. Bowles is under no illusion about the necessity for keeping the United States well armed in these uncertain times. Neither would he cut off military assistance where it can continue to be of real assistance in strengthening the free world. He cites Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam as cases where military assistance from the United States continues to be essential.

Yet there can hardly be any doubt now that the United States has put too many guns in its mutual security basket. He names two large continents—Africa and South America—as areas in which military assistance has virtually no place. And in that vast arc of Asia that stretches from Lebanon to Manila, as Mr. Bowles describes it, "the principal threat to world peace comes not from the Soviet tanks and jets but from economic strangulation, injustice and frustration." He adds:

"The haphazard granting of American military equipment to governments whose only claim to our support is their often fragile anticommunism, seldom actually coincides with our long-term security interests, much less with those of the people in the country concerned."

"The more arms we pour into such situations, the more we inflate the power of the local army, the easier it is for ambitious officers to seize power and the further we stray from our essential democratic purposes."

An outstanding merit of the Bowles' analysis is that it proposes specific means for improving the conditions and machinery of mutual security. He calls for the establishment of standards to assure that the funds distributed by Washington will result in measurable gains on the side of freedom. He would give priority to helping nations with effective internal tax programs, controls over the importation of luxuries, constructive land reform measures, a relatively competent civil service and a relatively stable government with popular roots.

Congress has before it no more important international business than mutual security. All that it has done in the past is outdated by CHESTER BOWLES' call for a new approach.

SERVICE RECORD OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, several years ago Pan American World Airways applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to operate regular air service between Philadelphia, Washington-Baltimore, and San Juan.

In early 1958 the CAB gave its approval to the route and Pan American inaugurated the service late in April of that year. At the outset service was provided on a twice weekly basis. Almost immediately successful, the service was expanded to three weekly round trips. On June 1, 1959 Pan American will expand the service even further to five weekly round trips.

Not only have the communities of Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and surrounding areas responded enthusiastically to this service but the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has been equally gratified with the results. There is little doubt but what this service has considerably enhanced the attractiveness of Puerto Rico as a year round vacation center.

Today marks the first anniversary of this new service and Pan American's flight No. 213 will depart from Philadelphia International Airport at 10:00 p.m., d.s.t., and from Friendship International Airport at 11:30 p.m., d.s.t. on this very date.

Now, Mr. President, Pan American has offered another plan to serve the people of the Washington-Baltimore area through Friendship International Airport.

This proposal will undoubtedly be studied as part of the proceeding which the President has directed the Civil Aeronautics Board to make on Pacific air route matters, but I would like to make a few comments about it at this time.

For Pan American, as such, I hold no brief. Ordinarily, I would not support one carrier as opposed to another. In this case, however, there are on file with the CAB official documents which state that at present Pan American—alone—proposes to make the greater Baltimore and Washington areas an important terminal on the trade routes to the Orient.

This case is unusual, Mr. President. This matter before the CAB proposes that Pan Am fly from Baltimore, via Chicago, on to Fairbanks, Alaska, and then on to Tokyo and other vital trade centers of the Orient. To stand aside while support of this proposal is being sought would make me derelict in my obligations, not only to my own State, but to the traveling public as well.

Now, lest it be imagined that the administration of Friendship is standing still while all this aviation progress is being made, it is my pleasure to report that great things are happening at Friendship. Already plans are being drafted for runway and hangar facilitation extensions which will cost in excess of \$3 million. Already Friendship is anticipating approximately 20 jet operations per day, within 1 year.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute again to the 1 year of invaluable service which Pan American World Airways has rendered to the traveling public of Baltimore and Washington, and to express my hopes that this same area will soon be linked with the Orient by a route such as has been proposed by Pan Am.

SELECTION OF SENATOR HILL TO RECEIVE FIRST ANNUAL "HEALTH U.S.A." AWARD

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I think it is timely and fitting that my good personal friend and able colleague, Senator LISTER HILL, has been selected to receive the first annual Health—U.S.A. Award.

LISTER HILL's dedication to the interests of the people of America has followed many courses. His determined fight on the side of public power and the TVA, especially in the case of the notorious Dixon-Yates fraud, is an example of his devotion to the little people.

And this devotion has been demonstrated especially in Senator HILL's outstanding contribution in the national health field.

Senator HILL has been for a long time a consistent and determined champion of health legislation. His efforts to obtain more medical research and health activities in the Government field have been unflagging.

He has always been deeply concerned about the enemies of our national health, such as cancer and other unconquered diseases. His concern should be the concern of every one of us until these battles are won.

I wish to join with my other colleagues and the thousands who know of LISTER HILL's great dedication to national health. I extend my warmest congratulations to him for the honor he has received. I can think of no other man in this great Nation of ours who so richly deserves this honor.

GRAIN AND COTTON STORAGE PAYMENTS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, upon my request the Department of Agriculture has compiled a report on our grain and cotton storage payments. This report shows the manner in which storage rates have substantially increased during the past few years. For example, the storage rate on corn has increased from 13¼ cents a bushel in 1952 to nearly 19 cents in 1959.

The storage rates on oats have increased from 10.8 cents a hundred in 1950 to 14.5 cents in 1959.

The storage rates on grain sorghum have jumped from 15½ cents a bushel to 21½ cents in 1959.

These storage rates on grain are on an annual rate and a per-bushel basis.

At the same time, it is noted that storage rates on cotton have jumped from 32 cents a bale per month in 1952 to an average of 43 cents a bale per month in 1959.

The argument is advanced in support of these increased rates that costs—labor and so forth—have increased during this interval. No doubt that can account for a part of the increase, but certainly it cannot account for all of it.

The major part of the increased costs and rates is attributable to the shortage in available storage space resulting from the accumulation of our \$10 billion inventory. Also a part of the increased costs can be attributed to the policy of allowing 5 years amortization of new grain warehouse facilities, and then to allow all this accelerated rate of depreciation as a part of immediate cost factors when determining storage rates.

Storage charges on our record inventories of surplus agricultural commodities are about \$1 billion annually. Therefore we cannot ignore these rates and charges.

With that thought in mind, I requested this report on our storage expenditures from the Agriculture Department, and I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Department, together with the exhibits, be incorporated in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and exhibits were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 12, 1959
86th-1st, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure deferring until June 1 proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for wheat. House appointed conferees on second supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses received from President reorganization plan to transfer forest land exchange and sale authorities from Interior to USDA. House committee ordered reported bill to provide Friday off for holidays on Saturday. Sen. Cotton introduced and discussed bill to coordinate administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs.

SENATE

- RECLAMATION.** Passed with amendments S. 44, to authorize Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley reclamation project, Calif. pp. 7160-75
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Douglas to limit to 160 acres the amount of land for which water from the project may be furnished to each land owner. pp. 7160-70
Rejected, 24 to 57, a motion by Sen. Williams, Del., to recommit the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. pp. 7170-4
Sen. Williams, Del., contended that the project would increase the production of surplus commodities, particularly cotton, stating that he had been informed by this Department that the amendment by Sen. Russell to prohibit the production of basic commodities on land in the project "would apply to less than one-fourth of the acreage devoted to any of the basic crops." He stated that "the Department of Agriculture did not endorse this bill." Sen. Dirksen

replied that "This subject is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. I do not know that it is the function of the committee to ask the Secretary of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture whether this kind of measure should be approved." pp. 7170-2

2. WATER RESOURCES. The Vice President appointed Sens. Martin, McGee, Moss, and Scott as additional members of the Select Senate Committee on National Water Resources. p. 7151
3. FARM PRICES. Sen. Javits inserted an Onondaga County, N. Y., Dairy Farmers of America resolution favoring legislation "to encourage an upward trend in farm prices." p. 7143
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Humphrey inserted an Itasca County, Minn., Board of Commissioners resolution urging Congress "to give favorable consideration to the program for national forests as outlined by the Secretary of Agriculture and take the appropriate action to implement the program." p. 7142
5. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Bush inserted a statement by Secretary of Labor Mitchell, "Mitchell Predicts Era of Prosperity," expressing pleasure over the increase in employment and stating that "We must have adequate area assistance legislation." pp. 7152-3
Sens. Dirksen and Clark expressed satisfaction over the improvement in the employment situation. pp. 7154, 7176
6. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young, O., charged that "civil defense as it has been handled in the Nation and as it is presently being handled under the guise of Office of Civil Defense Mobilization is a wasteful, unnecessary, and enormously expensive bureaucracy." p. 7153

HOUSE

7. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from the President Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959, which transfers from Interior to Forest Service functions related to exchange of national forest land or timber for other lands in national forests, the sale of tracts of national forest land found necessary for the processing of timber from the Tongass National Forest, the sale of small tracts of acquire national forest land found chiefly valuable for agriculture, and the disposal of common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, pumice and other materials from lands reserved from the public domain under FS jurisdiction. To Government Operations Committee. (H. Doc. 140)
8. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 94, requiring the Secretary to postpone until June 1 (instead of May 15) the proclamation of marketing quotas and the national acreage allotment for wheat for 1960. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 7180
9. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriations bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 7180
10. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported two bills: (1) H. R. 5752, to provide for absence from duty by civilian officers and employees of the Government on Fri. when a holiday falls on Sat.; with an amendment to make the bill effective July 1, 1959, and (2) H. R. 6134, without amendment, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years. p. D345

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Cliff R. Johnson, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., offered the following prayer:

We remember, O God, how our Lord Jesus has said, "Ask, and it will be given unto you, seek and you will find; knock and it will be opened unto you."—Matthew 7: 7.

We ask for Thy wisdom, O God, we seek Thy guidance, we stand knocking that we may receive of Thy infinite grace. With Thy wisdom, Thy guidance, and Thy grace, we can make this a good day for our Nation and for ourselves.

Grant that all that transpires within this Chamber this day may serve to make for understanding, for compassion, for brotherhood, and for peace. This we pray for Jesus' sake. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 crop of wheat until June 1, 1959.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House, the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Majesty the King of the Belgians, into the Chamber, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BURLESON; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK; and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON; the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD; the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. HUMPHREY; the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN; and the Senator from Vermont, Mr. AIKEN.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affairs of foreign governments.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m. the Doorkeeper announced His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it gives me great pleasure, and I deem it a high privilege, to welcome into this Chamber the leader of a great, a proud, and a free people, and a people who are friendly to the United States of America.

I present the King of the Belgians. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

The KING OF THE BELGIANS. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, I who am a young man come from a country old enough to have been spoken of proudly by Julius Caesar.

I come to a country which for centuries God kept hidden behind a veil until its appointed hour when it took into its young arms, the people of the Old World.

America has been called a melting pot, but it seems better to call it a mosaic, for in it each nation, people, and race which has come to its shores has been privileged to keep its individuality, contributing, at the same time, its share

to the unified pattern of a new nation. [Applause.]

I rejoice in the honor given to me by this assembly, an honor which deeply moves the hearts of the Belgian people. After all, your country and mine have much in common. [Applause.] In both, the state exists for the people, not the people for the state. [Applause.] In both, rights and liberties take their origin, not in the government, but as your Declaration of Independence states, in the unalienable rights given by the Creator.

Time has not dimmed the gratitude of my people for the sympathetic attitude and practical help from America in World War I. It was the American Commission for Relief formed by Brand Whitlock under the Presidency of Herbert Hoover, which saved the population of Belgium from the horrors of starvation. The hunger we then had for bread is now a hunger to be everlastingly grateful for that great work of mercy.

Permit me also to register justifiable pride in recalling that it was upon our Belgian soil in the last war that General MacAuliff wrote the shortest and most unforgettable diplomatic note ever sent in wartime. [Applause.] As you all know it, I shall not tax your memory by repeating it. [Laughter.]

Since that day, the name of Bastogne has ever been cherished in our minds. The graves of your gallant soldiers are now part of our sacred soil. Their sacrifice will never be forgotten.

When my great uncle, the late King Leopold II, undertook with Stanley his bold adventure of bringing civilization into the unexplored regions of central Africa, the United States—through Congress—was the first Government to proclaim the humanitarian nature of this great enterprise, and to recognize the independent state of the Congo as a friendly Government.

During the 75 years that have followed, Belgium has done her utmost to bring to the Congo security and a more human life.

Today all my countrymen join in the desire to raise the population of Congo to a level that will enable them freely to choose their future destiny. As soon as they are matured, as soon as they have received the loving care in education that we can give them, we shall launch them forth on their own enterprise and independent existence. [Applause.]

There are two other points, ladies and gentlemen, for which I crave your indulgence: the first is on peace, the second on youth.

Peace, as you know, is the tranquillity of order. Mere tranquillity can be cold war, but the tranquillity of order implies justice.

Perhaps never before has peace been so difficult to achieve as it is today. At other periods, the possibility of war endangered our homelands and our homes. Today war endangers our minds and our hearts. The older imperialism sought the conquest of lands; the new seeks the mastery of intellects.

The peace for which we have to labor is not just to preserve our possessions, but our very personalities.

The preservation of peace has, therefore, become in our day, the work not only of the heads of governments, but of the entire citizenry of every nation. Since it is not only our bodies but also our minds that are at stake, peace is made from two directions: one from the conference table to the people, the other from the people to the conference table. And as the differences between governments often are greater than the differences between peoples, the peace within our hearts is the greatest guarantee of peace in the world. [Applause.]

I am here to register the solidarity between the peoples of Belgium and America [applause] in the fond hope that all human beings, wherever they be, may join with us in the prayer of your great Lincoln that government of the people, for the people, and by the people may not perish from the earth. [Applause.]

A word about youth.

Youth is the first victim of war, the first fruit of peace. It takes 20 years or more of peace to make a man; it takes only 20 seconds of war to destroy him.

In a certain sense America is the land of youth, because it dedicates more of its energies, talents, money, and science to the birth and preservation of life than any other country in the world. [Applause.]

Where better can the free peoples of the world look for the averting of war and death than to your Nation so vibrant with the love of life? It is unthinkable that those who spend so much to save life would ever seek to destroy it. Even the money spent on the defense of peace we see as a deterrent to those who would endanger human life.

Not only I, but all the youths of my country, most willingly adhere to your reverence for life. Nor shall our confidence in you be misplaced, for what is written on your coins, I have read in the hearts of the American people: "In God we trust." [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m., His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Chamber.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargé d'Affairs of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.) the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING THE RECESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk Senate Joint Resolution 94 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, may I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma to give the House some explanation of this resolution?

Mr. ALBERT. Under existing law, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Maine, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim marketing quotas and national allotments for wheat on May 15. All this resolution does is to postpone until June 1 that requirement of law.

Mr. McINTIRE. I thank the gentleman. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may I ask why that is done?

Mr. ALBERT. The Senate has sent over this resolution. Both the Senate and the House committees are hoping to bring out new legislation prior to the proclamation of the quota. That is the reason for the resolution.

Mr. PORTER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture shall defer until June 1, 1959—

(1) any proclamation under section 332 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to a national acreage allotment for the 1960 crop of wheat; and

(2) any proclamation under section 335 of such Act with respect to marketing quotas for such crop of wheat.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, ROONEY, BOLAND, CANNON, JENSEN, BOW, JONAS, and TABER.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 5916 may have until midnight, Wednesday, May 13, in which to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Thursday next to file a report, including minority, individual, and supplemental views, on the bill H.R. 7086 to extend the Renegotiation Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

LAKE MENDOCINO

Mr. CLEMENT W. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 2193) to designate the Coyote Valley Reservoir in California as Lake Mendocino.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the body of water created by the Coyote Valley Dam in Mendocino County, California, and known as the "Coyote Valley Reservoir" shall hereafter be known and designated as "Lake Mendocino". Any law, regulation, document,

MAY 13 1959

15. TRANSPORTATION. Received an Ore. Legislature resolution favoring enactment of legislation to aid in the construction of additional railroad cars. p. 7187
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill. p. D351

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial describing the benefits and discussing the importance of the development of the Columbia River Basin. pp. A4013-4
18. WATERSHEDS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough commending the services of Mr. J. C. Dykes, and inserting an editorial, "Texans In Washington -- A. & M. Professor Responsible for Watershed Program." p. A4020

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. POSTAL RATES. S. 1923, by Sen. Dirksen, to adjust postal rates of certain first-class mail and airmail; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 7188-9
20. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 1927, by Sen. Neuberger, to amend the Bonneville Project Act in order to establish the Bonneville Power Corporation; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 7215-9
21. PERSONNEL; COMMITTEES. S. Con. Res. 34, by Sen. Johnston, S. Car., providing for a joint committee on salary adjustment; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- May 14: "Program for the national forests," H. Agriculture (Peterson and McArdle to testify).
- CCC investigation, H. Gov't Operations (Pulvermacher, Wirin, and Tripp, CSS, Cooper and Coffman, OGC, to testify).
- Radiation hazards control, S. Labor.
- Establishment of Office of Personnel Management, S. Civil Service.
- Housing bill, H. Rules.
- Removal of security risks, H. Civil Service.
- Fair trade bills, H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce (exec).
- May 21: Addition of chemicals to Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, H. Agriculture (Clarkson and Popham, ARS, to testify).

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SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

MAY 13, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5916]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 19, 22, 29, 47, 59, and 91.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 49, 51, 53, 54, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 115, 121, 146, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, and 171, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,302,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$154,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,176,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,936,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,861,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$74,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,554,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$150,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,667,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of laboratories", \$19,793.
And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$39,030,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,898,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,312,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$19,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,098,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,564,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,497,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,419,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,117,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,094,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,587,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$76,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$493,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$18,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,735,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,329,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$724,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$601,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$30,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$39,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,102,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$63,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$582,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$59,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,081,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,018,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$230,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$30,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,070,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$329,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,645,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$167,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,498,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,494,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$151,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,809,775; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment insert \$269,500, of which \$259,500 shall be payable from the highway fund; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$69,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$216,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$55,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$130,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$490,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$152,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,281,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$739,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$513,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$52,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$607,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$684,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$50,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$541,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,447,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,186,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$605,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 126:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,056,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$149,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,173,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$241,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$878,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$380,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$251,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$342,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,073,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,573,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,240,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$462,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$96,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$302,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$99,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$57,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$147,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$118,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$201,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$43,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$308,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 151:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$123,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$244,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$565,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 156:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$871,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 173:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$235,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$286,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 6, 7, 38, 42, 50, 56, 57, 63, 66, 69, 71, 75, 76, 88, and 172.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2: Permits transfer of \$2,302,000 for "Plant and animal disease and pest control" instead of \$2,180,700 as proposed by the House and \$2,423,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment No. 3: Permits transfer of \$154,100 for "Penalty mail" instead of \$146,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,255 as proposed by the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 4: Permits transfer of \$1,176,100 for "Marketing research and agricultural estimates" instead of \$1,144,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,208,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Permits transfer of \$1,936,600 for "Marketing Services" instead of \$1,918,600 as proposed by the House and \$1,954,600 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Sets the amount for "Administrative expenses" at \$6,861,700 instead of \$6,837,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,886,300 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 9: Permits transfer of \$74,000 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$71,000 as proposed by the House and \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$12,554,400 for "Forest land management" instead of \$12,282,800 as proposed by the House and \$15,326,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for "Forest roads and trails".

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$150,000,000 for the Development Loan Fund instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 13: Permits not to exceed \$18,675,000 to be used for design, etc., ship construction, instead of \$18,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies" instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PATENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$1,667,300 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,651,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,683,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$19,793 for "Construction of laboratories" as proposed by the Senate, but deletes language proposing that it remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$535,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$521,500 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$39,030,000 for "Operation and maintenance" instead of \$38,160,000 as proposed by the House and \$39,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes Senate language relating to strength of the Army. (See statement in connection with amendment No. 22.)

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for "Army National Guard" instead of \$10,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$34,898,200 for "Military personnel" instead of \$33,061,500 as proposed by the House and \$36,735,000 as proposed by the Senate. In providing the amount of \$34,898,200 for this purpose, the committee of conference agrees that the minor reduction in funds below the request shall be absorbed without reducing the planned strength or recruitment program.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes Senate language relating to the strength of the Marine Corps.

The Senate receded on amendments 19 and 22 with the greatest of reluctance and only because the lateness in the year precludes the possibility of the Army and Marine Corps being brought up to the strengths of 900,000 and 200,000 respectively, before June 30, 1959. The committee of conference wishes to point out that the Defense Department Appropriation Act for 1959, Public Law 85-724, provided the funds necessary to maintain an Army of 900,000 and a Marine Corps of 200,000. The Conferees are agreed that the entire matter of strength of the Army and Marine Corps will be a matter of thorough study during the consideration of the 1960 Defense Department appropriation bill.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$18,312,500 for "Aircraft and facilities" instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,624,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$19,000,000 for "Ships and facilities" instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,098,700 for "Ordnance and facilities" instead of \$3,822,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,246,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$3,564,400 for "Civil engineering" instead of \$3,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,732,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$15,497,500 for "Servicewide supply and finance" instead of \$14,682,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,313,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,419,300 for "Servicewide operations" instead of \$5,153,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,685,600 as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia" as proposed by the House instead of \$8,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$23,300 for "Department of Occupations and Professions" instead of \$20,450 as proposed by the House and \$26,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$4,095,668 for "Public schools" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,295,668 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for "Department of Public Welfare" instead of \$750,700 as proposed by the House and \$1,012,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$24,131 for payment of claims as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,197 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Incorporate judgments contained in Senate Document No. 20 and appropriate \$118,285 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,219 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,117,000 for "Salaries and expenses" of the Food and Drug Administration instead of \$1,072,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$1,886,000 for "Construction of Indian health facilities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$35,000 for "Salaries and expenses," St. Elizabeths Hospital instead of \$43,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate \$844,000 for the "White House Council on Aging" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$790,000 as proposed by the House; and make the sum of \$810,000 available for grants to States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$756,000 as proposed by the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$14,094,500 for "Payments to air carriers" instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,189,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 44, 45 and 46: Appropriate \$1,587,200 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,491,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,730,000 as proposed by the Senate; raise limitation on performing duties, etc., to \$76,700 instead of \$76,300 as proposed by the House and \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate; and increase travel limitation to \$493,000 instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds for furniture are denied.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$25,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$18,000,000 for "Grants in aid for airports, etc.," instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for the general supply fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$23,492 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$90,000 for "Arbitration and emergency boards" instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$100,000 for the South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of \$80,000 as proposed by the House.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$48,651,000 for "Inpatient care" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$47,455,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$3,735,100 for "Management of lands and resources" instead of \$3,682,600 as proposed by the House and \$3,787,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for "construction" as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 59: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$1,000,000 for road construction and maintenance. It is the intent of the conferees that the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall proceed with its planned contracts for the items contemplated by this amendment.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$1,329,200 for "Management and protection" instead of \$1,270,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,500 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$724,800 for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Labor Standards, instead of \$720,600 as proposed by the House and \$729,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$601,700 for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Employment Security, instead of \$572,800 as proposed by the House and \$630,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Reported in disagreement.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65: Insert title; and appropriate \$23,980 for "Compensation of Senators" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Insert title; and appropriate \$34,385 for "Furniture" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$2,000 for postage stamps as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in disagreement.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Amendments Nos. 72, 73 and 74: Insert title; appropriate \$4,000,000 for extension of the Capitol; and appropriate \$283,550 for furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$337,000 for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Accounts, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$303,300 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,519,000 for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Customs, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,481,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$30,000,000 for "Salaries and expenses," Internal Revenue Service, instead of \$29,595,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Include claims, etc., as set forth in Senate Document No. 20 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,931,024 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,570,198 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 82: Permits transfer of \$39,900 for Farmer Cooperative Service instead of \$37,800 as proposed by the House and \$42,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Permits transfer of \$6,102,800 for Soil Conservation Service instead of \$5,781,600 as proposed by the House and \$6,424,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Permits transfer of \$63,500 for Commodity Exchange Authority instead of \$61,200 as proposed by the House and \$65,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 85: Permits transfer of \$582,300 for Rural Electrification Administration instead of \$551,700 as proposed by the House and \$613,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86: Permits transfer of \$2,100,000 for Farmers Home Administration instead of \$1,989,450 as proposed by the House and \$2,210,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 87: Permits transfer of \$59,500 for the Department of Agriculture Library instead of \$56,340 as proposed by the House and \$62,600 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates \$1,081,100 for "Operation and maintenance, general," rivers and harbors and flood control, instead of \$1,024,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,138,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 90 and 91: Appropriate \$1,018,700 for "General expenses," instead of \$941,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,096,000 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out language proposed by the Senate relating to transfer of funds.

Amendment No. 92: Authorizes \$230,000 for the U.S. Soldiers' Home instead of \$215,100 as proposed by the House and \$239,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 93: Appropriates \$30,400 for administration, Ryukyu Islands, instead of \$28,800 as proposed by the House and \$32,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94: Appropriates \$1,070,100 for Canal Zone Government instead of \$1,013,760 as proposed by the House and \$1,126,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 95: Authorizes \$329,100 for the Panama Canal Company instead of \$311,760 as proposed by the House and \$346,400 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 96: Appropriates \$8,645,000 for research and development, Department of the Army, instead of \$8,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97: Appropriates \$167,200 for Alaska Communication System instead of \$158,400 as proposed by the House and \$176,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 98: Appropriates \$2,498,500 for Navy personnel, general expenses, instead of \$2,367,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,630,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99: Appropriates \$9,494,300 for research and development, Department of the Navy, instead of \$8,994,600 as proposed by the House and \$9,994,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100: Appropriates \$65,550,000 for operation and maintenance, Department of the Air Force, instead of \$62,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$69,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 101: Appropriates \$151,500 for the Recreation Department instead of \$129,900 as proposed by the House and \$173,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Appropriates \$1,809,775 for the Department of Public Health instead of \$1,409,775 as proposed by the House and \$1,937,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103: Appropriates \$269,500 for the Department of Highways instead of \$259,500 as proposed by the House and \$279,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 104: Appropriates \$69,400 for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic instead of \$62,400 as proposed by the House and \$76,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$216,900 for National Capital Parks instead of \$185,925 as proposed by the House and \$247,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 106: Appropriates \$55,800 for National Zoological Park instead of \$50,775 as proposed by the House and \$60,775 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 107: Appropriates \$130,000 for Freedmen's Hospital instead of \$116,000 as proposed by the House and \$136,500 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 108: Appropriates \$490,200 for the Civil Aeronautics Board instead of \$464,400 as proposed by the House and \$516,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 109: Authorizes \$152,000 for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington instead of

\$144,000 as proposed by the House and \$160,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 110: Appropriates \$16,281,100 for the Federal Aviation Agency instead of \$15,424,200 as proposed by the House and \$17,138,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 111: Appropriates \$739,100 for the Federal Communications Commission instead of \$700,200 as proposed by the House and \$778,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 112: Appropriates \$513,000 for the Federal Trade Commission instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House and \$540,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 113 and 114: Appropriate \$52,300 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$49,500 as proposed by the House and \$55,000 as proposed by the Senate; and permit transfer of \$6,800 from the war claims fund instead of \$6,480 as proposed by the House and \$7,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 115: Appropriates \$4,079,960 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,189,960 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 116: Appropriates \$607,000 for the National Archives and Records Service instead of \$575,100 as proposed by the House and \$639,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 117: Appropriates \$684,000 for the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, instead of \$648,000 as proposed by the House and \$720,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 118: Authorizes \$34,200 for administrative expenses for public facility loans instead of \$32,400 as proposed by the House and \$36,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119: Authorizes \$50,900 for administrative expenses of the revolving fund (liquidating programs) instead of \$47,700 as proposed by the House and \$53,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 120 and 121: Authorize \$541,500 for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration instead of \$513,000 as proposed by the House and \$570,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$3,035,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,731,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$1,447,800 for the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of \$1,371,600 as proposed by the House and \$1,524,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 123: Appropriates \$3,186,300 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration instead of \$3,018,600 as proposed by the House and \$3,354,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 124: Authorizes \$14,200 for administrative expenses of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation instead of \$13,500 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 125: Appropriates \$605,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission instead of \$573,000 as proposed by the House and \$637,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 126: Appropriates \$2,056,800 for the Selective Service System instead of \$1,948,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 127: Appropriates \$149,100 for the Tariff Commission instead of \$141,300 as proposed by the House and \$157,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 128: Appropriates \$3,173,800 for the U.S. Information Agency instead of \$3,057,300 as proposed by the House and \$3,290,225 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 129: Appropriates \$34,200 for the Office of Oil and Gas instead of \$32,400 as proposed by the House and \$36,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130: Appropriates \$241,300 for the Office of the Solicitor instead of \$228,600 as proposed by the House and \$254,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 131: Appropriates \$2,700 for the Commission of Fine Arts instead of \$2,520 as proposed by the House and \$2,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 132 and 133: Appropriate \$878,700 for resources management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs instead of \$832,500 as proposed by the House and \$925,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the transfer of \$380,000 instead of \$360,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 134: Appropriates \$251,800 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs instead of \$238,500 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$342,600 from the reclamation fund for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation instead of \$324,540 as proposed by the House and \$360,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 136: Appropriates \$3,073,200 for the Geological Survey instead of \$2,911,500 as proposed by the House and \$3,235,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 137 and 138: Appropriate \$1,573,200 for the conservation and development of mineral resources, Bureau of Mines, instead of \$1,490,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,656,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$1,240,700 by transfer instead of \$1,175,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,306,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates \$462,700 for health and safety of the Bureau of Mines instead of \$438,300 as proposed by the House and \$487,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 140: Appropriates \$96,900 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines instead of \$91,800 as proposed by the House and \$102,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 141: Appropriates \$302,100 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of the National Park Service instead of \$286,290 as proposed by the House and \$318,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 142: Appropriates \$99,300 for general administrative expenses of the National Park Service instead of \$94,050 as proposed by the House and \$104,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 143: Appropriates \$750,500 for management and investigations of resources of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries instead of

\$711,000 as proposed by the House and \$790,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 144: Appropriates \$57,500 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries instead of \$54,450 as proposed by the House and \$60,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 145: Appropriates \$147,100 for the Office of Territories instead of \$139,320 as proposed by the House and \$154,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 146: Appropriates \$200,940 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$185,940 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 147: Appropriates \$118,800 for the Office of the Secretary instead of \$112,500 as proposed by the House and \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 148: Appropriates \$201,400 for the Office of the Solicitor instead of \$190,800 as proposed by the House and \$212,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 149: Appropriates \$43,700 for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights instead of \$41,400 as proposed by the House and \$46,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 150: Appropriates \$308,700 for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training instead of \$292,500 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 151: Appropriates \$37,100 for compliance activities of the Mexican farm labor program instead of \$35,100 as proposed by the House and \$39,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 152: Permits transfer of \$123,500 for salaries and expenses of the Mexican farm labor program instead of \$117,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 153: Appropriates \$244,100 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation instead of \$231,300 as proposed by the House and \$257,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 154: Appropriates \$565,300 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics instead of \$535,500 as proposed by the House and \$595,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 155: Appropriates \$41,800 for the Women's Bureau instead of \$39,600 as proposed by the House and \$44,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 156: Appropriates \$871,100 for the Wage and Hour Division instead of \$825,300 as proposed by the House and \$917,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment Nos. 157 through 171: Appropriate \$1,813,690 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 172: Reported in disagreement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 173: Appropriates \$235,100 for the Office of the Secretary instead of \$222,750 as proposed by the House and \$247,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 174: Appropriates \$286,400 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Secret Service instead of \$271,350 as proposed by the House and \$301,500 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued May 15, 1959
For actions of May 14, 1959
86th-1st, No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported area redevelopment bill. House committees granted permission until Fri., May 15, to file reports on wheat bill and USDA appropriation bill. House received President's message on wheat, housing, and highways. House Rules Committee cleared housing bill. Rep. Moore inserted Secretary's W. Va. speech.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5916, and acted on amendments in disagreement. (pp. 7277-88, 7307-19, 7330-37, 7338-9) This bill had been reported by the conference committee on May 13 pursuant to a House order granted May 12 (H. Rept. 355). (p. 7378) This bill will now be sent to the President.

See table at the end of this Digest for a summary of items relating to this Department which were agreed to by the House and the Senate.

Regarding the \$37,500 for humane slaughter provided for by the Senate, but eliminated by the House, Sen. Humphrey asked if the USDA had "administrative flexibility to such a point that it could divert some funds for at least a beginning on the research activities of the Commission established under the Humane Slaughter Act?" Sen. Hayden stated, "I have no doubt it has some funds

which it could use," and Sen. Humphrey urged inclusion of such funds in the regular USDA appropriation bill. p. 7286-7

2. WATER; RECLAMATION. Sen. Bennett announced the holding of a ceremony "to mark the beginning of one the West's important reclamation developments, the Vernal unit of the central Utah project ... which will provide irrigation water for nearly 15,000 acres." p. 7258
Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial viewing the different viewpoints of Sen. Morse and himself on provisional authorization of Nez Perce Dam. pp. 7264-5
3. DAIRY INDUSTRY; TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Humphrey announced the inclusion of Sen. Young, Ohio, as a cosponsor of S. 1821, the Dairy Marketing bill. p. 7257
Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the N. Y. State Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., opposing USDA policy "of allowing 80% of the lowest published freight rate" be the determinant of the "f.o.b. price the Government will pay the creamery or handler (not the producer) for his butter." p. 7249
4. TRADEMARKS. Both Houses received from Commerce Dept. a proposed bill "providing for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions"; to the Judiciary Committees. pp. 7248, 7378
5. POSTAL RATES. Sen. Neuberger explained his bill, S. 1295 which "would give the Post Office Department the right to set its own rates -- subject to congressional veto" and stated that "every class of mail would bear its fair proportion" under his bill. p. 7265
6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Long criticized Under Secretary of State Dillon for applying the "\$100 million counterpart money, which was available because of U. S. foreign aid to ... Greece, against the debt of that country" in the light of "chronic unemployment" there, and Sen. O'Mahoney stated that Mr. Dillon's foreign program does more "to unbalance the budget than anything that is being done by either the Congress or any of the governmental departments." pp. 7270-2, 7273-5
Sen. Humphrey inserted a statement, "Christian Position on U. S. Foreign Aid," supporting economic assistance to underdeveloped countries. pp. 7319-21

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Fri., May 15, to file a report on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1960 and the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1960. (p. 7328) Rep. McCormack announced that the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered on Mon., May 18. (p. 7338)
8. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee was granted permission until midnight, Fri., May 15, to file a report on the new wheat bill, H. R. 7118. p. 7337
The House Agriculture Committee has issued a press release which summarizes the committee's wheat bill (which has not yet been formally reported) as follows:
"1. Support prices at 90 percent of parity in 1960 and 1961.
"2. A 30 percent reduction in each farm acreage allotment, during each of the two years, with a provision that the land in the 30 acre reduction cannot be planted to any other price-supported crop, although it will be eligible for soil bank participation or for use in the production of any crop not receiving price supports.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

May 15: "Program for the national forests," H. Agriculture (Peterson and McArdle to testify).

Wheat bills, H. and S. Agriculture (exec).

USDA appropriation bill, H. Appropriations (exec - full committee).

Enrichment and packaging of certain foods for school lunch program, S. Agriculture (exec).

Radiation hazards control, S. Labor

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	Appropriation Act	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Act as Compared with Budget Estimates
<u>Increases for program operations:</u>			
Agricultural Research Service:			
For humane slaughter research	\$100,000:	- -	-\$100,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
For poultry inspection	600,000:	- -	-600,000
For increased costs of leased wire	26,000:	\$20,000:	-6,000
Commodity Stabilization Service:			
Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas:			
For checking performance on increased acreage for the 1959 crop of cotton	2,375,000:	2,000,000:	-375,000
Commodity Credit Corporation, Administrative Expense Limitation:			
To meet increased workload	2,000,000:	1,800,000:	-200,000
Special Activities:			
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for costs of special activities (P.L. 480 program, International Wheat Agreement, etc.) in 1958	1,336,754,811:	1,336,754,811:	- -
Forest Service:			
For fighting forest fires	8,500,000:	8,500,000:	- -
For forest land development work	- -	- -	- -
For construction of forest roads and trails	- -	- -	- -
Total, Increases for program operations	1,350,355,811:	1,349,074,811:	-1,281,000
<u>Increases for pay act costs (transfers and increases in limitations):</u>			
Agricultural Research Service	8,396,110:	7,881,500:	-514,610
Extension Service	162,255:	154,100:	-8,155
Farmer Cooperative Service	42,000:	39,900:	-2,100
Soil Conservation Service	6,424,000:	6,102,800:	-321,200
Agricultural Conservation Program	410,860:	369,910:	-40,950
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,846,278:	2,611,700:	-234,578
Foreign Agricultural Service	257,800:	232,020:	-25,780
Commodity Exchange Authority	68,000:	63,500:	-4,500
Conservation Reserve Program	225,770:	203,220:	-22,550
Commodity Stabilization Service	492,700:	468,100:	-24,600
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,669,000:	2,402,000:	-267,000

(Continued on next page)

Agency or Item	Budget Estimates	Appropriation Act	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Act as Compared with Budget Estimates
<u>Increases for pay act costs (transfers and increases in</u>			
<u>limitations): Continued</u>			
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	330,000:	297,000:	-33,000
Rural Electrification Administration	613,000:	582,300:	-30,700
Farmers Home Administration	2,210,500:	2,100,000:	-110,500
Office of the General Counsel	267,500:	240,750:	-26,750
Office of the Secretary	207,505:	186,755:	-20,750
Office of Information	59,000:	56,000:	-3,000
Library	62,600:	59,500:	-3,100
Forest Service	5,432,200:	5,160,600:	-271,600
Total, For increased pay act costs	31,177,078:	29,211,655:	-1,965,423
<u>Increases for postal rate increase costs (transfers and increases</u>			
<u>in limitations):</u>			
Extension Service	622,827:	622,827:	-
Agricultural Conservation Program	184,090:	184,090:	-
Agricultural Marketing Service	481,000:	481,000:	-
Conservation Reserve Program	82,980:	82,980:	-
Commodity Stabilization Service	13,500:	13,500:	-
Office of Information	18,000:	18,000:	-
Total, For increased postal costs	1,402,397:	1,402,397:	-
<u>Increases for foreign currency under P.L. 480:</u>			
Foreign Agricultural Service:			
For agricultural and horticultural fairs and exhibitions			
(in dollar equivalents)	[1,275,000]:	[1,275,000]:	-
<u>Recapitulation:</u>			
Increases in appropriations	1,345,980,811:	1,345,254,811:	-700,000
Transfers within available funds	30,545,575:	28,613,252:	-1,958,323
Increases in limitations	6,408,900:	5,820,800:	-588,100
Increases for foreign currency (in dollar equivalents)	[1,275,000]:	[1,275,000]:	-
Total	1,382,935,286:	1,379,688,863:	-3,246,423

take over the management of our economic affairs.

Mr. President, let no one forget that there cannot be permanent political freedom without economic liberty. If the economy of any people is permitted to fall into the control of one group, political liberty cannot be expected to survive.

If the time ever comes when the bankers of the United States, by means of concentration of control, can determine what banking facilities the people may have, then—if we permit that to be done—we shall be surrendering a substantial part of the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, of which Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, in his famous address. He uttered there only a repetition of the sound belief of the framers of the Constitution that they were establishing in the United States a Government by the people.

Mr. President, I recall the fact that no President of the United States until John Quincy Adams took office—and he was the sixth President—was bold enough to assert in his inaugural message that the experiment in popular Government established in this Nation by those who drew up the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution had proven to be a success. All five of his predecessors simply had been striving to make it a success. John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, asserted in his inaugural message that it was a success. But we are neglecting to give proper consideration to basic economic issues; and that neglect is witnessed by the fact that here, at 10 minutes after 2 in the afternoon, after an endeavor of over an hour and one-half, we have been unable to rally a quorum of the Senate to pass upon this measure—which has been reported by the Banking and Currency Committee—the intent and purpose of which is to put exclusive control of bank mergers into the hands of the banking agencies, and to exclude the Department of Justice, which is the principal Government agency to enforce the antitrust laws, from having the power to disapprove.

It is true that the bill, as reported, requires that the opinion of the Attorney General be obtained. But the bill does not provide for any court review. My amendment would grant such court review.

As I have said, and as the Deputy Attorney General, Judge Walsh, says, this amendment does not alter the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's decision that bank mergers shall be passed upon initially not by the courts, but by the appropriate bank agencies; but it does, as he says, deal with two serious problems presented by the bill before the Senate.

The first of these problems arises from the fact that the committee bill uses vague and uncertain language about the lessening of competition, instead of what Judge Walsh calls the court-tested language of section 7 of the Clayton Act.

The second problem, and it is a serious problem, is that under the bill as it now stands, if any banking agency or the Attorney General recommends

against the merger, there is no judicial review.

My amendment provides only that the appropriate banking agency—not the Department of Justice, but the appropriate banking agency—must hold a public hearing, and interested parties may appeal to the courts from the banking agency's decision.

There is nothing wild about my amendment, Mr. President. It is a simple measure to protect the rights of the people.

I have in my hand a list of 16 of the largest financial centers in the United States. If I were to read them in the order of their total assets, or the percentage of the total assets owned by the largest banks in the principal financial centers, the list would read as follows:

In Providence, the four largest banks have 98 percent of all the banking assets.

In Cleveland, the four largest banks have 97 percent.

In Atlanta, 92 percent.

In Detroit, 90 percent.

In Minneapolis, 87 percent.

In Pittsburgh, 87 percent.

In Chicago, 84 percent.

In Dallas, 84 percent.

In Richmond, 84 percent.

In Boston, 83 percent.

In Baltimore, 77 percent.

In Kansas City, 75 percent.

In Philadelphia, 69 percent.

In St. Louis, 68 percent.

In Washington, 60 percent.

In New York, 60 percent.

In other words, Mr. President, the four largest banks in those 16 centers own more than 60 percent of all the banking assets in those centers.

In 10 of those, beginning with Providence and going through the list I have read until we come to Boston, the four largest banks control more than 83 percent of all the banking assets in those respective cities.

This, Mr. President, teaches us the degree to which the concentration of banking assets has been permitted to proceed in this country. Unless we stop it, and unless we make certain that the banking agencies, the members and officers of which are recruited from among the banking profession, are given the assistance of the Department of Justice, we are helping the Nation to go down the road to chaos in the concentration of economic power.

I understand, Mr. President, that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, would like to have me yield for a privileged matter. I do so with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young of Ohio in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) to print additional copies of certain hearings on transportation problems in Maryland,

Virginia, and the Washington metropolitan area.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 42, 50, 56, 57, 63, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 172 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 7, 38, 71, and 88, and concurred therein severally, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 94) to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 crop of wheat until June 1, 1959, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Arizona what the result of the conference was in total figures? The Senate increased the amount provided in the appropriation bill by how much over what the House had allowed, and what did the conferees agree to?

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$2,657,402,994. The amount of increase by the Senate was \$186,499,811. The amount of the bill as passed by the Senate was \$2,843,902,805. The amount as agreed upon in the conference was \$2,764,500,380.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee what happened to the Long amendment establishing the Army at the end strength of 900,000, and the amendment establishing the Marine Corps at a strength of 200,000, in accord with congressional intent?

Mr. HAYDEN. The best way to answer that question, I think, is to read from the conference report:

The Senate receded on amendments 19 and 22 with the greatest of reluctance and only because the lateness in the year precludes the possibility of the Army and Marine Corps being brought up to the strengths of 900,000 and 200,000 respectively, before June 30, 1959. The committee of conference wishes to point out that the Defense Department Appropriation Act for 1959, Public Law 85-724, provided the funds necessary to maintain an Army of 900,000 and a Marine Corps of 200,000. The Conferees are agreed that the entire matter of strength of the Army and Marine Corps will be a matter of thorough study during the consideration of the 1960 Defense Department appropriation bill.

We could not prevail upon the House to agree at all.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say to the distinguished chairman of the committee that what the Senate is being asked to agree to is in contradistinction to what Congress as a whole said should happen this year. The administration has seen fit to honor congressional intent so far as the Army Reserve and the Air National Guard are concerned, but so far as the Marine Corps and the Army are concerned, they are diverting some of the funds, at least the Army funds, to other uses, and are not keeping up the personnel strength which the Congress said should be maintained.

After all, under the Constitution, Congress has an equal responsibility with the administration, and perhaps a little more responsibility, as to what should constitute the armed strength of the United States.

It appears to me that we are making a mistake in backing down in this instance, after stating twice in this fiscal year what we thought should be done in the way of providing personnel for our Army and Marine Corps.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House agreed on this matter the previous time, but this time it was stated to be too late to put the language in the bill. The House will consider the matter again.

The Senate must remember that there is no way of making the President or any department head spend any money which Congress appropriates. We can appropriate all the money we please, but the administration does not have to use it.

That is exactly what has happened in this instance. We provided the funds, but the administration has not taken into the service as many men as were provided for. Therefore, it is not necessary to pay as many men. Since it was not all used to pay the men, some of the money may have been diverted to other uses.

I think we can tie that matter down very carefully in the Department of De-

fense appropriation bill for 1960 which will be before the Senate. We could provide that if the money is not spent for the specific purpose designated, it could not be spent for any other purpose.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to point out that the amendment did not call for any new appropriation for the present fiscal year. The money was already provided.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that the Army strength is now down to about 869,000 men, instead of the minimum of 870,000 which was set.

I wish to point out that the only service which, under the law, has a floor strength is the Marine Corps, which is supposed to maintain three combatized divisions and three air wings. The Marine Corps cannot provide those divisions and wings with a personnel level of 175,000.

In spite of my disappointment, and in spite of what I am sure is the disappointment of the chairman of the Congress as a whole, I hope that the language we inserted in the supplemental appropriation bill when it was being considered in the Senate this year will be reinserted in the regular Department of Defense appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, because that language could not be ignored. It is my understanding that if the language is put in the regular appropriation bill, and agreed to, the administration will have to carry out the intent of Congress at that time and in that respect.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is mistaken about only one thing. The administration does not have to do anything about the matter if it does not want to.

When I was first elected to Congress, I had a bill passed to build a bridge across the Gila River. In order to get the bill passed through the House, I accepted an amendment which was offered by the minority leader in the House, providing that he funds should be reimbursable if, as, and when the Indians had any money. He hoped there might be the discovery of oil or something like that on the land belonging to the Indians. I thought that was such a far-fetched possibility it would be entirely reasonable to agree to it, and I accepted the amendment, but the Indian Bureau refused to build the bridge so long as that amendment was in the act, and that is all there was to the matter. The Bureau had the money and the Bureau had the authority of law, but would not build the bridge.

I have learned that one cannot make any executive department spend money unless the department wants to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate what the Senator has said, but I wish to point out that the language used with regard to previous reductions in the Army National Guard and in the Army Reserves was considered mandatory by those in the Pentagon, and therefore they followed the intent of the Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. In those two instances, the intent of the law was complied with. In these other two instances, there has

not been a carrying out of the clear intent of Congress.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When the appropriation bill comes before the Senate, I shall do my best to see if we can have provided an Army strength of at least 900,000, and a Marine Corps strength of 200,000, so that we, on our part, can perform our constitutional function, which I think is as important in regard to the defense of this country as is the function of the Executive.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assure the Senator that there was great reluctance to yield on this point. It was the last matter considered, and led to the longest argument.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understood that one of the real difficulties involved in respect to the amendment under discussion was the administrative aspect of the matter. There was no comparable provision in the regular Defense Department military supply bill for the fiscal year 1959. There might or might not be a level of forces provision carried in the bill for fiscal year 1960. Therefore, if this provision were placed in a supplemental appropriation bill we would be in the unhappy position of marching from present strength levels to the levels set in the proposal until the 30th of June; and, thereafter, if no comparable provision were placed in the regular military supply bill, it would be necessary to march back down again to the strength levels which obtain at the present time.

Mr. HAYDEN. What the Senator has stated was pointed out. Nevertheless, we insisted, so far as the Senate was concerned, that the regular appropriation bill would carry the money for the personnel.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not arguing the military merits of the proposal for the moment. The administrative difficulty is quite obvious, because it is now the middle of May. There are only 6 weeks before the end of the fiscal year. If for any reason the Congress did not provide an identical provision in the regular appropriation bill, this situation would obtain for a period of only 6 weeks, and before one could set the administrative forces in motion one would be marching back downhill again.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was one part of the argument of the House conferees; that the limitation would apply for only a short time. This matter can be again discussed and taken up on a more permanent basis when we consider the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is quite correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I observe that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is present on the floor. The senior Senator from Louisiana, with his junior colleague [Mr. LONG] was responsible for the adoption of the amendment to raise the Army strength this fiscal year to a 900,000 level.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure the Senator will concur that we did everything we could in the conference to try to get that done.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am certain of that. I express the hope that we will use the language of the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] and the Senator from Montana with regard to the strength of the Army and of the Marine Corps in the regular appropriation bill, so that once again we can express our opinion and, if possible, nail down the responsibility, since it is our wish that the Army and the Marine Corps be maintained at those respective levels.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I recall that when the item for the Development Loan Fund was before the House Committee on Appropriations, the request of the administration for an appropriation of \$250 million was practically rejected by the committee, but when the bill went to the floor, the House allowed an appropriation of \$100 million. When that matter came before the Senate, the Senate increased the amount to \$200 million. Some of us disagreed with that action. What was the decision of the conferees?

Mr. HAYDEN. The authorization was for \$225 million. The House provided an appropriation, as the Senator says, of \$100 million. The Senate provided \$200 million.

In the conference, we split the difference and made the amount \$150 million.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Therefore, the appropriation provided in the conference report is \$150 million?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; \$150 million.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I was going to ask about the same matter. In the conference report, is any restriction placed upon the use of the money, or any other additions to the Development Loan Fund, or with regard to any action which will be taken in the future?

Mr. HAYDEN. The only change which was made was in the number of dollars to be provided.

Mr. JAVITS. There was no other understanding at all; it is a straight \$150 million appropriation?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5916, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

May 14, 1959.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 42, 50, 56, 57, 63, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 172 to the bill (H.R. 5916) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "\$3,870,400."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate num-

bered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$335,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$1,780, to remain available until expended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Mary S. Polk, widow of James G. Polk, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$416,500."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 7, 38, 71, and 88.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table on the second supplemental appropriation bill which reflects by each appropriation item the amount approved by the House, the amount approved by the Senate, and the amount agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
TITLE I				
Agricultural Research Service:				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$100,000		\$100,000	
By transfer.....	(8,396,110)	(\$7,556,500)	(8,206,210)	(\$7,881,500)
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (by transfer).....	(785,082)	(768,827)	(785,082)	(776,927)
Agriculture Conservation Program Service: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(594,950)	(554,000)	(554,000)	(554,000)
Agricultural Marketing Service:				
Marketing research and service (poultry inspection and leased wire service).....	626,000	(3,062,700)		
By transfer.....	(3,327,278)		(3,162,700)	(3,112,700)
Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 20) language.....	(1,275,000)		(1,275,000)	(1,275,000)
Soil bank programs: Conservation reserve program: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(308,750)	(286,200)	(286,200)	(286,200)
Commodity Stabilization Service: Acreage allotments and marketing quotas: Limitation on administration expenses.....	(506,200)	(456,900)	(506,200)	(481,600)
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas (S. Doc. 20).....	(2,375,000)		(2,375,000)	(2,000,000)
Special activities: Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation for special activities.....	1,336,754,811	1,336,754,811	1,336,754,811	1,336,754,811
Commodity Credit Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(4,669,000)	(4,202,000)	(4,202,000)	(4,202,000)
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(77,000)	(71,100)	(77,000)	(74,000)
Forest Service:				
Forest protection and utilization.....	8,500,000	7,956,800	11,000,000	8,228,400
By transfer.....	(5,432,200)	(5,432,200)	(5,432,200)	(5,432,200)
Forest protection and utilization: Forest roads and trails.....			500,000	
Total, title I, Department of Agriculture.....	1,345,980,811	1,344,711,611	1,348,354,811	1,344,983,211
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Farmer Cooperative Service: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(42,000)	(37,800)	(42,000)	(39,900)
Soil Conservation Service: Conservation operations (by transfer).....	(6,424,000)	(5,781,600)	(6,424,000)	(6,102,800)
Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(257,800)	(232,020)	(232,020)	(232,020)
Commodity Exchange Authority: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(68,000)	(61,200)	(65,800)	(63,500)
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund: Limitation upon amount paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses.....	(330,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)	(297,000)
Rural Electrification Administration: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(613,000)	(551,700)	(613,000)	(582,300)
Farmers Home Administration: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(2,210,500)	(1,989,450)	(2,210,500)	(2,100,000)
Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(267,500)	(240,750)	(240,750)	(240,750)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(207,505)	(186,755)	(186,755)	(186,755)
Library: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(62,600)	(56,340)	(62,600)	(59,500)
Total title II (by transfer).....	(10,482,905)	(9,434,615)	(10,374,425)	(9,904,525)
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	1,345,980,811	1,344,711,611	1,348,354,811	1,344,983,211

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
TITLE I				
Mutual security: Development Loan Fund.....	\$225,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$150,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
TITLE I				
Maritime activities:				
Ship construction: Increased limitation.....	(700,000)	(650,000)	(700,000)	(675,000)
Operating-differential subsidies.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	7,500,000
State marine schools.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Salaries and expenses.....	805,500	723,450	723,450	723,450
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses.....	1,835,000	1,651,500	1,683,000	1,667,300
National Bureau of Standards: Construction of laboratories.....	19,793		19,793	19,793
Total, title I, Commerce.....	12,695,293	7,409,950	12,461,243	9,945,543
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
General administration: Salaries and expenses.....	226,000	203,400	203,400	203,400
Bureau of the Census:				
Salaries and expenses.....	667,000	600,300	600,300	600,300
1958 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.....	451,000	405,900	405,900	405,900
18th Decennial Census.....	390,000	351,000	351,000	351,000
Census of governments.....	32,000	28,800	28,800	28,800
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses.....	739,000	665,100	665,100	665,000
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	603,800	543,420	543,420	543,420
Bureau of Foreign Commerce:				
Salaries and expenses.....	214,750	193,275	193,275	193,275
Export control.....	126,000	113,400	113,400	113,400
Office of Business Economics: Salaries and expenses.....	102,000	91,800	91,800	91,800
Maritime activities: Maritime training.....	130,500	117,450	117,450	117,450
Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(1,535,000)	(1,381,500)	(1,381,500)	(1,381,500)
National Bureau of Standards:				
Expenses.....	1,061,000	954,900	954,900	954,900
Plant and equipment.....	35,500	31,950	31,950	31,950
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	2,794,000	2,514,600	2,514,600	2,514,600
General provision.....		(900,000)	(833,075)	(416,500)
Total, title II, Commerce.....	7,572,550	6,815,295	6,815,295	6,815,295
Total, Department of Commerce.....	20,267,843	14,225,245	19,276,538	16,760,833
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
TITLE I				
Department of the Army:				
Cemeterial expenses: Salaries and expenses.....	535,000	521,500	535,000	535,000
Rivers and harbors and flood control: Construction, general.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Administration, Ryukyu Islands: Construction of power systems.....	10,000,000			
Total, title I, civil functions.....	15,535,000	5,521,500	5,535,000	5,535,000
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Department of the Army:				
Rivers and harbors and flood control:				
Operation and maintenance, general.....	1,138,000	1,024,200	1,138,000	1,081,100
General expenses:				
Appropriation.....	1,046,000	941,400	1,046,000	1,018,700
Transfer.....			(50,000)	
U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(239,000)	(215,100)	(239,000)	(230,000)
Administration, Ryukyu Islands: Salaries and expenses.....	32,000	28,800	32,000	30,400
The Panama Canal: Canal Zone Government, operating expenses.....	1,126,400	1,013,760	1,126,400	1,070,100
Panama Canal Company fund: Limitation on general and administrative expenses.....	(346,400)	(311,760)	(346,400)	(329,100)
Total, title II, civil functions.....	3,342,400	3,008,160	3,342,400	3,200,300
Total, Department of Defense, civil functions.....	18,877,400	8,529,660	8,877,400	8,735,300
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS				
TITLE I				
Interservice activities: Retired pay.....	5,000,000			
Department of the Army:				
Military personnel (1956).....	7,100,000			
Military personnel (1957).....	7,900,000			
Operation and maintenance.....	42,400,000	38,160,000	39,900,000	39,030,000
Army National Guard (1958).....	3,065,000	3,065,000	3,065,000	3,065,000
Army National Guard.....		10,300,000	13,200,000	11,000,000
Department of the Navy:				
Military personnel, Navy.....	36,735,000	33,061,500	36,735,000	34,898,200
Aircraft and facilities.....	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,624,900	18,312,500
Ships and facilities.....	20,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	19,000,000
Ordnance and facilities.....	4,246,000	3,822,000	4,246,000	4,098,700
Medical care (1958).....	9,050,000			
Medical care.....	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000
Civil engineering.....	3,732,000	3,330,000	3,732,000	3,564,400
Service-wide supply and finance.....	16,313,000	14,682,000	16,313,000	15,497,500
Service-wide operations.....	5,726,000	5,153,000	5,685,600	5,419,300
Department of the Air Force: Military personnel.....	27,828,000	18,728,000	18,728,000	18,728,000
General provisions.....		Language	Language	Language
Total, title I, Department of Defense, military functions.....	217,195,000	174,401,500	188,329,500	189,713,600

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS—Continued				
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Office of the Secretary of Defense:				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,050,000	\$945,000	\$945,000	\$945,000
Office of Public Affairs, salaries and expenses.....	35,000	31,500	31,500	31,500
Interservice activities; Court of Military Appeals.....	28,000	25,200	25,200	25,200
Department of the Army:				
Research and development.....	9,100,000	8,190,000	9,100,000	8,645,000
Alaska Communications System, operation and maintenance.....	176,000	158,400	176,000	167,200
Department of the Navy:				
Navy personnel, general expenses.....	2,630,000	2,367,000	2,630,000	2,498,500
Research and development.....	9,994,000	8,994,600	9,994,000	9,494,300
Department of the Air Force:				
Research and development.....	9,810,000	8,829,000	8,829,000	8,829,000
Operation and maintenance.....	69,000,000	62,100,000	69,000,000	65,550,000
Air National Guard.....	2,162,000	1,945,800	1,945,800	1,945,800
Total, title II, Department of Defense, military functions.....	103,985,000	93,586,500	102,676,500	98,131,500
Total, Department of Defense, military functions.....	321,180,000	267,988,000	291,006,000	278,845,100
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
TITLE I				
Federal funds: Federal payment to District of Columbia.....	9,000,000	5,000,000	8,100,000	5,000,000
District of Columbia funds:				
Operating expenses:				
Department of General Administration.....	(550,000)	(456,750)	(456,750)	(456,750)
Department of Occupations and Professions.....	(26,200)	(20,450)	(26,200)	(23,300)
Public schools.....	(4,295,668)	(4,295,668)	(4,095,668)	(4,095,668)
Public Library.....	(190,300)	(152,050)	(152,050)	(152,050)
Metropolitan Police.....	(2,616,800)	(2,616,800)	(2,616,800)	(2,616,800)
Fire Department.....	(1,200,300)	(1,200,300)	(1,200,300)	(1,200,300)
Department of Corrections.....	(326,100)	(264,600)	(264,600)	(264,600)
Department of Public Welfare.....	(1,012,200)	(750,700)	(1,012,200)	(1,000,000)
Miscellaneous:				
Settlements of claims and suits.....	(24,131)	(20,197)	(24,131)	(24,131)
Judgments.....	(118,285)	(30,219)	(118,285)	(118,285)
Audited claims.....	(147,484)	(147,484)	(147,484)	(147,484)
Total, District of Columbia funds.....	(10,507,468)	(9,955,218)	(10,114,468)	(10,099,368)
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
(Out of District of Columbia funds)				
Operating expenses:				
Executive office.....	(36,300)	(27,225)	(27,225)	(27,225)
Office of Corporation Counsel.....	(52,520)	(39,390)	(39,390)	(39,390)
Regulatory agencies.....	(96,812)	(72,609)	(72,609)	(72,109)
Recreation Department.....	(173,200)	(129,900)	(173,200)	(151,500)
Department of Veterans' Affairs.....	(9,000)	(6,750)	(6,750)	(6,750)
Office of Civil Defense.....	(6,200)	(4,650)	(4,650)	(4,650)
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	(15,200)	(11,400)	(11,400)	(11,400)
Courts.....	(327,000)	(245,250)	(245,250)	(245,250)
Department of Public Health.....	(1,937,000)	(1,409,775)	(1,937,000)	(1,809,775)
Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	(140,100)	(105,075)	(105,075)	(105,075)
Office of Surveyor.....	(11,000)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)
Department of Licenses and Inspections.....	(160,700)	(120,525)	(120,525)	(120,525)
Department of Highways.....	(346,000)	(259,500)	(279,500)	(269,500)
Department of Vehicles and Traffic.....	(83,200)	(62,400)	(76,400)	(69,400)
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	(1,213,000)	(1,213,000)	(1,213,000)	(1,213,000)
Washington aqueduct.....	(128,000)	(96,000)	(96,000)	(96,000)
National Guard.....	(11,000)	(8,250)	(8,250)	(8,250)
National Capital parks.....	(247,900)	(185,925)	(247,900)	(216,900)
National Zoological Park.....	(67,700)	(50,775)	(60,775)	(55,800)
Total, title II, District of Columbia.....	(5,061,832)	(4,056,649)	(4,733,149)	(4,531,249)
Total, District of Columbia.....	(15,569,300)	(14,011,867)	(14,847,617)	(14,630,617)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
TITLE I				
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Federal contributions (by transfer).....	(3,000,000)			
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
The White House Office: Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(170,030)	(170,030)	(170,030)	(170,030)
Executive Mansion and Grounds: Executive mansion and grounds.....	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
Bureau of the Budget: Salaries and expenses.....	384,000	345,600	345,600	345,600
Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
National Security Council: Salaries and expenses.....	66,000	59,400	59,400	59,400
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President.....	504,000	457,000	457,000	457,000
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	504,000	457,000	457,000	457,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
TITLE I				
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	1,150,000	1,072,000	1,150,000	1,117,000
Office of Education:				
Defense educational activities.....	75,300,000	75,300,000	75,300,000	75,300,000
Payments to school districts.....		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Assistance for school construction.....		24,600,000	24,600,000	24,600,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,067,000	841,000	841,000	841,000
Public Health Service:				
Assistance to States, general.....	800,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Hospitals and medical care (S. Doc. 20).....	384,000			
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	1,886,000	1,700,000	1,886,000	1,886,000
Construction of surgical facilities (S. Doc. 20).....	370,000		370,000	335,000
Social Security Administration:				
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(34,401,000)	(32,090,000)	(32,090,000)	(32,090,000)
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(1,210,000)	(1,210,000)	(1,210,000)	(1,210,000)
Grants to States for public assistance.....	168,400,000	151,500,000	151,500,000	151,500,000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued				
TITLE I—Continued				
Office of the Secretary:				
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.....	\$199,000	\$199,000	\$199,000	\$199,000
By transfer.....	(161,000)	(151,200)	(151,200)	(151,200)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	57,000	55,400	55,400	55,400
By transfer.....	(55,000)	(53,400)	(53,400)	(53,400)
White House Council on Aging.....	846,000	790,000	844,000	844,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses (S. Doc. 20).....	43,000	-----	43,000	35,000
Total, title I, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	252,002,000	278,367,400	279,098,400	279,022,400
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Freedmen's Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	136,500	116,000	136,500	130,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Public Health Service:				
Control of tuberculosis (by transfer).....	(115,000)	(115,000)	(115,000)	(115,000)
Communicable disease activities.....	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Sanitary engineering activities (by transfer).....	(441,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)	(441,000)
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction (by transfer).....	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)
Hospital and medical care.....	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	2,170,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Indian health activities.....	1,854,000	1,854,000	1,854,000	1,854,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine (by transfer).....	(111,000)	(111,000)	(111,000)	(111,000)
Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(406,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (by transfer).....	(23,500)	(23,500)	(23,500)	(23,500)
St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	221,000	221,000	221,000	221,000
Social Security Administration:				
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	186,500	186,500	186,500	186,500
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	172,000	172,000	172,000	172,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.....	23,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
By transfer.....	(22,500)	(22,500)	(22,500)	(22,500)
Office of the Secretary:				
Salaries and expenses.....	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000
By transfer.....	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; surplus property utilization.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Total, title II, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5,630,000	5,609,500	5,630,000	5,623,500
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	257,632,000	283,976,900	284,728,400	284,645,900
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
TITLE I				
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	-----	200,000	200,000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers.....	18,085,000	12,000,000	16,189,000	14,094,500
Civil Service Commission:				
Salaries and expenses.....	1,800,000	1,491,500	1,730,000	1,587,200
Investigations of U.S. citizens for employment by international organizations.....	143,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure: Salaries and expenses.....	75,000	25,000	50,000	25,000
Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization) (S. Doc. 20).....	20,000,000	-----	20,000,000	18,000,000
General Services Administration:				
Refunds under Renegotiation Act (S. Doc. 20).....	1,400,000	-----	1,400,000	1,400,000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	1,877,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	1,582,000
General supply fund.....	15,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	73,600	72,240	72,240	72,240
Historical and memorial commissions:				
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	23,492	-----	23,492	23,492
Corridor-Bataan Memorial Commission.....	46,000	-----	-----	-----
National Mediation Board: Arbitration and emergency boards (S. Doc. 20).....	100,000	-----	100,000	90,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	350,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses.....	(1,027,000)	(924,300)	(924,300)	(924,300)
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.....	100,000	80,000	100,000	100,000
River Basin Study Commission for Texas.....	150,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Veterans' Administration:				
General operating expenses.....	13,438,000	12,180,000	12,180,000	12,180,000
Inpatient care.....	48,651,000	47,455,000	48,651,000	48,651,000
Inpatient care (S. Doc. 20).....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outpatient care.....	6,934,000	6,934,000	6,934,000	6,934,000
Compensation and pensions.....	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000
Total, title I, Independent Offices.....	181,216,092	144,909,740	177,301,732	173,029,432
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
American Battle Monuments Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....	516,000	464,400	516,000	490,200
Commission on Civil Rights: Salaries and expenses.....	30,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(160,000)	(144,000)	(160,000)	(152,600)
Federal Aviation Agency:				
Expenses.....	17,138,000	15,424,200	17,138,000	16,281,100
Research and development.....	330,000	297,000	297,000	297,000
Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport.....	100,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska.....	28,500	25,650	25,650	25,650
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	778,000	700,200	778,000	739,100
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(110,000)	(99,000)	(99,000)	(99,000)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions.....	(445,000)	(400,500)	(400,500)	(400,500)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	(34,000)	(30,600)	(30,600)	(30,600)
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses.....	254,000	228,600	228,600	228,600
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	475,000	427,500	427,500	427,500
Federal Trade Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	540,000	486,000	540,000	513,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	47,800	43,020	47,800	45,500
By transfer.....	(7,200)	(6,480)	(7,200)	(6,800)
General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses.....	2,245,000	2,020,500	2,020,500	2,020,500
General Services Administration:				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	4,434,400	3,189,960	4,079,960	4,079,960
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	284,100	255,690	255,690	255,690
Increase in amount which may be deposited to credit of this appropriation.....	(148,900)	(134,010)	(134,010)	(134,010)
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	639,000	575,100	639,000	607,000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....	162,000	145,800	145,800	145,800
Abaca fiber program: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(5,500)	(4,950)	(4,950)	(4,950)
Federal Facilities Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(1,800)	(1,620)	(1,620)	(1,620)
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(4,400)	(3,960)	(3,960)	(3,960)

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS—Continued				
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$720,000	\$648,000	\$720,000	\$684,000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans.....	(48,000)	(43,200)	(43,200)	(43,200)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans.....	(36,000)	(32,400)	(36,000)	(34,200)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund.....	(53,000)	(47,700)	(53,000)	(50,900)
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(150,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)
Federal Housing Administration:				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(570,000)	(513,000)	(570,000)	(541,500)
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(3,035,000)	(2,731,500)	(3,035,000)	(3,035,000)
Public Housing Administration:				
Administrative expenses.....	860,000	774,000	774,000	774,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(860,000)	(774,000)	(774,000)	(774,000)
Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	1,524,000	1,371,600	1,524,000	1,447,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	3,354,000	3,018,600	3,354,000	3,186,300
National Capitol Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses.....	174,000	156,600	156,600	156,600
National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	24,500	22,050	22,050	22,050
National Railroad Adjustment Board: Salaries and expenses.....	27,500	24,750	24,750	24,750
Renegotiation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	195,000	175,500	175,500	175,500
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(15,000)	(13,500)	(15,000)	(14,200)
Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	637,000	573,300	637,000	605,000
Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	2,165,000	1,948,500	2,165,000	2,056,800
Small Business Administration: Salaries and expenses.....	250,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
By transfer.....	(772,000)	(694,800)	(694,800)	(694,800)
Smithsonian Institution:				
Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses.....	129,000	116,000	116,100	116,100
Tariff Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	157,000	141,300	157,000	149,100
Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses.....	45,000	40,500	40,500	40,500
U.S. Information Agency: Salaries and expenses.....	3,397,000	3,057,300	3,290,225	3,173,800
Veterans' Administration:				
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	807,000	726,300	726,300	726,300
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	163,000	146,700	146,700	146,700
Total, title II, independent offices.....	42,870,800	37,782,720	41,727,225	40,199,900
Total, independent offices.....	224,086,892	182,692,460	219,028,957	213,229,332
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
TITLE I				
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	3,814,000	3,682,600	3,787,600	3,735,100
Management of lands and resources (S. Doc. 20).....	(100,000)	-----	(100,000)	(100,000)
Construction (S. Doc. 20).....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----
Payment to Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians.....	6,960,000	6,960,000	6,960,000	6,960,000
Bureau of Reclamation: Loan program.....	4,860,000	4,860,000	4,860,000	4,860,000
National Park Service: Management and protection.....	1,388,500	1,270,000	1,388,500	1,329,200
(Construction (S. Doc. 20)).....	537,768	-----	-----	-----
Virgin Islands Corporation:				
Revolving fund.....	650,000	-----	-----	-----
Loans to operating fund.....	850,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	21,060,268	16,897,600	19,121,100	18,009,300
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Department offices:				
Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses.....	14,400	12,960	12,960	12,960
Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses.....	36,000	32,400	36,000	34,200
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	254,000	228,600	254,000	241,300
Office of Minerals Mobilization: Salaries and expenses.....	14,000	12,600	12,600	12,600
Commission of Fine Arts: Salaries and expenses.....	2,800	2,520	2,800	2,700
Bonneville Power Administration: Operations and maintenance.....	418,000	376,200	376,200	376,200
Southwestern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance.....	62,500	56,250	56,250	56,250
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Resources management.....	525,000	472,500	525,000	498,700
By transfer.....	(400,000)	(360,000)	(400,000)	(380,000)
General administrative expenses.....	265,000	238,500	265,000	251,800
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Operation and maintenance.....	924,000	831,600	831,600	831,600
General administrative expenses.....	360,600	324,540	360,600	342,600
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....	3,235,000	2,911,500	3,235,000	3,073,200
Bureau of Mines:				
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	350,000	315,000	350,000	332,500
By transfer.....	(1,306,000)	(1,175,400)	(1,306,000)	(1,240,700)
Health and safety.....	487,000	438,200	487,000	462,700
General administrative expenses.....	102,000	91,800	102,000	96,900
National Park Service:				
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	318,100	286,290	318,100	302,100
General administrative expenses.....	104,500	94,050	104,500	99,300
Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Office of the Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife, salaries and expenses.....	27,000	24,300	24,300	24,300
Bureau of Sport Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources.....	790,000	711,000	790,000	750,050
General administrative expenses.....	60,500	54,450	60,500	57,500
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources.....	355,000	319,500	319,500	319,500
General administrative expenses.....	15,000	13,500	13,500	13,500
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	154,800	139,320	154,800	147,100
Virgin Islands Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(12,000)	(10,800)	(10,800)	(10,800)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	206,600	185,940	200,940	200,940
Total, title II, Department of the Interior.....	9,081,800	8,173,620	8,893,150	8,540,950
Total, Department of the Interior.....	30,142,068	25,071,220	28,014,250	26,550,250

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
THE JUDICIARY				
TITLE I				
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$180,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	173,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	56,250	8,900	8,900	8,900
By transfer.....	(82,100)	(82,100)	(82,100)	(82,100)
Expenses of referees (special fund).....	(351,600)	(247,660)	(247,660)	(247,660)
Total, title I, the Judiciary.....	414,250	288,900	288,900	288,900
TITLE II—INCREASES PAY COSTS				
Supreme Court of the United States:				
Salaries.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	1,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	465	465	465	465
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	38,680	38,680	38,680	38,680
Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses.....	28,900	28,900	28,900	28,900
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,871,400	1,871,400	1,871,400	1,871,400
By transfer.....	(67,900)	(67,900)	(67,900)	(67,900)
Total, title II, the Judiciary.....	2,010,645	2,016,645	2,016,645	2,016,645
Total, the Judiciary.....	2,424,895	2,305,545	2,305,545	2,305,545
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
TITLE I				
Legal activities and general administration:				
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	988,000	973,000	973,000	973,000
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	2,542,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	2,032,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	9,611,000	9,611,000	9,611,000	9,611,000
Federal prison system:				
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2,999,000	2,671,000	2,671,000	2,671,000
Support of U.S. prisoners.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice.....	16,740,000	15,837,000	15,837,000	15,837,000
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Legal activities and general administration:				
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....	304,000	304,000	304,000	304,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	338,000	338,000	338,000	338,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	4,208,000	4,208,000	4,208,000	4,208,000
Federal prison system: Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:				
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(32,000)	(32,000)	(32,000)	(32,000)
Limitation on vocational training expenses.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Office of Alien Property: Limitation on general administrative expenses.....	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	4,850,000	4,850,000	4,850,000	4,850,000
Total, Department of Justice.....	21,590,000	20,687,000	20,687,000	20,687,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
TITLE I				
Bureau of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses.....	774,000	720,600	720,000	724,800
Bureau of Employment Security:				
Salaries and expenses.....	630,500	572,800	630,500	601,700
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees.....	41,200,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Temporary unemployment compensation (S. Doc. 20).....	Language	Language	Language	Language
Total, title I, Department of Labor.....	42,604,500	41,293,400	41,359,500	41,326,500
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	112,500	125,000	118,800
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	212,000	190,800	212,000	201,400
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Benefits: Salaries and expenses.....	46,000	41,400	46,000	43,700
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses.....	325,000	292,500	325,000	308,700
Bureau of Employment Security:				
Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program.....	39,000	35,100	39,000	37,100
Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program (by transfer).....	(130,000)	(117,000)	(130,000)	(123,500)
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Salaries and expenses.....	257,000	231,300	257,000	244,100
By transfer.....	(4,100)	(3,690)	(3,690)	(3,690)
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Salaries and expenses.....	595,000	535,500	595,000	565,300
Women's Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	44,000	39,600	44,000	41,800
Wage and Hour Division: Salaries and expenses.....	917,000	825,300	917,000	871,100
Total, title II, Department of Labor.....	2,560,000	2,304,000	2,560,000	2,432,000
Total, Department of Labor.....	45,164,500	43,597,400	43,919,500	43,758,500
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
SENATE				
TITLE I				
Compensation of Senators.....	23,980		23,980	23,980
Salaries, officers and employees: Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....			1,055	1,055
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Furniture.....	34,385		34,385	34,385
Mail transportation.....	5,000			
Miscellaneous items.....	80,420		81,290	81,290
Postage stamps.....			2,000	2,000
Stationery (revolving fund).....	1,780		1,780	1,780
Total, title I, Senate.....	145,565		144,490	144,490

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued				
SENATE—Continued				
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Salaries, officers and employees.....	\$1, 488, 605	-----	\$1, 488, 605	\$1, 488, 605
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....	18, 740	-----	18, 470	18, 740
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Legislative reorganization.....	10, 650	-----	10, 650	10, 650
Senate policy committees.....	24, 010	-----	24, 010	24, 010
Joint Economic Committee.....	13, 590	-----	13, 590	13, 590
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	16, 625	-----	16, 625	16, 625
Joint Committee on Printing.....	7, 605	-----	7, 605	7, 605
Vice President's automobile.....	560	-----	560	560
Automobile for the President pro tempore.....	560	-----	560	560
Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders.....	1, 120	-----	1, 120	1, 120
Reporting Senate proceedings.....	18, 825	-----	18, 825	18, 825
Inquiries and investigations.....	209, 900	-----	209, 900	209, 900
Folding documents.....	2, 900	-----	2, 900	2, 900
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.....	2, 295	-----	2, 295	2, 295
Total, Senate, title II.....	1, 815, 985	-----	1, 815, 985	1, 815, 985
Total, Senate.....	1, 961, 550	-----	1, 960, 475	1, 960, 475
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
TITLE I				
Payments to beneficiaries of deceased members.....	-----	112, 500	112, 500	135, 000
Contingent expenses of the House:				
Reporting hearings, 1958.....	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
Postage stamps.....	183, 640	183, 640	183, 640	183, 640
Total, title I, House of Representatives.....	193, 640	306, 140	306, 140	328, 640
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Salaries, officers and employees.....	576, 205	547, 395	547, 395	547, 395
Members' clerk hire.....	1, 500, 000	1, 425, 000	1, 425, 000	1, 425, 000
Contingent expenses of the House:				
Furniture.....	13, 330	12, 663	12, 663	12, 663
Miscellaneous items.....	130, 000	123, 500	123, 500	123, 500
Special and select committees.....	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000
Office of the Coordinator of Information.....	9, 175	9, 175	9, 175	9, 175
Folding documents.....	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000
Revision of laws.....	1, 650	1, 650	1, 650	1, 650
Speaker's automobile.....	625	625	625	625
Majority leader's automobile.....	625	625	625	625
Minority leader's automobile.....	525	525	525	525
Total, title II, House of Representatives.....	2, 476, 135	2, 365, 158	2, 365, 158	2, 365, 158
Total, House of Representatives.....	2, 669, 775	2, 671, 298	2, 671, 298	2, 693, 798
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
TITLE I				
Extension of the Capitol (S. Doc. 20).....	4, 000, 000	-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Additional office building for the U.S. Senate:				
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building (S. Doc. 20).....	293, 200	-----	283, 550	283, 550
Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building (S. Doc. 20).....	750, 000	-----	750, 000	750, 000
Total, title I, Architect of the Capitol.....	5, 043, 200	-----	5, 033, 550	5, 033, 550
OTHER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ITEMS				
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Capitol Police: Capitol Police Board.....	17, 200	16, 340	16, 340	16, 340
Education of Senate and House pages.....	8, 415	8, 415	8, 415	8, 415
Architect of the Capitol: Office of the Architect of the Capitol, salaries.....	17, 000	16, 150	16, 150	16, 150
Capitol buildings and grounds:				
Capitol buildings.....	20, 500	39, 900	39, 900	39, 900
Capitol grounds.....	4, 500	11, 875	11, 875	11, 875
Legislative garage.....	20, 000	2, 280	2, 280	2, 280
House office buildings.....	36, 000	52, 250	52, 250	52, 250
Library buildings and grounds: Structural and mechanical care.....	900	15, 200	15, 200	15, 200
Botanic Garden: Salaries and expenses.....	15, 000	14, 250	14, 250	14, 250
Library of Congress:				
Salaries and expenses.....	548, 300	548, 300	548, 300	548, 300
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....	123, 200	123, 200	123, 200	123, 200
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses.....	125, 300	125, 300	125, 300	125, 300
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....	101, 100	101, 100	101, 100	101, 100
Books for the blind: Salaries and expenses.....	12, 900	12, 900	12, 900	12, 900
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses.....	6, 800	6, 800	6, 800	6, 800
Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.....	177, 000	168, 150	168, 150	168, 150
Total, title II, other legislative branch.....	1, 214, 115	1, 262, 410	1, 262, 410	1, 262, 410
Total, legislative branch.....	10, 888, 640	3, 933, 708	10, 927, 733	10, 950, 233
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
TITLE I				
Payment for public services.....	(171, 259, 000)	-----	-----	-----
Transportation (out of postal fund).....	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000
Total, title I, Post Office Department.....	41, 000, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000	37, 500, 000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H.R. 5916)—Continued

	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
(Out of postal fund)				
Administration, regional operation, and research.....	\$5,359,000	\$4,823,100	\$4,823,100	\$4,823,100
Operations.....	225,800,000	221,220,000	221,220,000	221,220,000
Facilities.....	667,000	600,300	600,300	600,300
Total, title II, Post Office Department.....	231,826,000	226,643,400	226,643,400	226,643,400
Total, Post Office Department.....	272,826,000	264,143,400	264,143,400	264,143,400
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
TITLE I				
Administration of foreign affairs:				
Salaries and expenses.....	6,875,000	6,664,900	6,664,900	6,664,900
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	995,000	495,000	495,000	495,000
International organizations and conferences:				
Contributions to international organizations.....	4,943,146	4,943,146	4,943,146	4,943,146
International contingencies.....	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
International commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Operation and maintenance.....	991,500	931,500	931,500	931,500
Other: Payment to the Philippine Government.....	23,862,751	23,862,751	23,862,751	23,862,751
Pan-American Games (S. Doc. —).....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total, title I, Department of State.....	39,367,397	37,997,297	38,497,297	38,497,297
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
International Organizations and Conferences: Missions to international organizations.....	98,200	98,200	98,200	98,200
International commissions:				
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses.....	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
American sections, international commissions.....	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
International fisheries commissions.....	18,800	18,800	18,800	18,800
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600
Educational exchange: International educational exchange activities.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total, title II, Department of State.....	489,400	489,400	489,400	489,400
Total, Department of State.....	39,856,797	38,486,697	38,986,697	38,986,697
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
TITLE I				
Bureau of Accounts:				
Salaries and expenses.....	337,000	303,300	337,000	337,000
Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.....	3,975,000	3,903,600	3,903,600	3,903,600
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	4,519,000	4,481,000	4,519,000	4,519,000
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	30,600,000	29,595,000	30,600,000	30,600,000
U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	130,000	114,000	114,000	114,000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
Coast Guard: Operating expenses.....	7,831,000	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000
Total, title I, Treasury Department.....	47,402,000	46,196,900	47,273,600	46,673,600
TITLE II—INCREASED PAY COSTS				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	247,500	222,750	247,500	235,100
Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt.....	1,481,000	1,332,900	1,332,900	1,332,900
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses.....	289,500	280,550	280,550	280,550
U.S. Secret Service:				
Salaries and expenses.....	301,500	271,350	301,500	286,400
Salaries and expenses, guard force.....	25,000	22,500	22,500	22,500
Coast Guard: Retired pay.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Total, title II, Treasury Department.....	3,044,500	2,830,050	2,884,950	2,857,450
Total, Treasury Department.....	50,446,500	49,026,950	50,158,550	49,531,050
Claims for damages and judgments, title I.....	4,931,024	2,570,198	4,931,024	4,931,024
Total, title I.....	2,477,526,040	2,259,209,136	2,429,473,287	2,356,799,487
Total, title II.....	423,273,330	398,193,858	414,529,518	407,700,893
Grand total.....	2,900,799,370	2,657,402,994	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask the Senator from Arizona a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. What happened with regard to the \$37,500 which we provided for the Humane Slaughter Act?

Mr. HAYDEN. That was taken back to the House, and the House voted to remove it. It was taken to the floor of the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am sorry to learn that has occurred. Al-

though I voted against the humane slaughter bill, it is the law, and I think a grave error was made in not providing money to implement that law.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota to permit the Senator to ask a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to ask a question to get information. I heard the reference of the Senator from Louisiana with regard to the appropriation for the enforcement of the Humane Slaughter Act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. May I inquire just what happened?

Mr. HAYDEN. We insisted; the House conferees took the item back to the House for a vote on the floor of the House, and the House further insisted. So the Senate has just agreed to eliminate it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. To eliminate all funds for the enforcement?

Mr. HAYDEN. For research.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It seems to me that if the Congress is to enact laws to accomplish a public purpose, the least we can do is to provide funds for the application and administration of such laws.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was no money in the bill for enforcement. This item was for research, to see how the law could be enforced.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand. But that is a part of the act which was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House conferees refused to accept the item which we placed in the bill in the Senate, and took it back to the House for a vote. The House refused to appropriate the money.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The bill as it comes to us now, has no money for the research activities which were provided for by law in the so-called Humane Slaughter Act for 1938.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding is that in the regular appropriation bill there is supposed to be \$250,000 for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. But there is nothing for the remainder of this fiscal year, between now and June 30.

Mr. HAYDEN. Nothing until June 30.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if the Senator will indulge me a moment further, are there any supplemental or deficiency bills to come before the Congress between now and the time when the regular appropriation bills come before us?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not that I know of at this time.

This was a catchall bill, that picked up everything that was loose and had to be cared for. Other items needing attention were to be included in the regular bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the Department of Agriculture have administrative flexibility to such a point that it could divert some funds for at least a beginning on the research activities of the Commission established under the Humane Slaughter Act?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no doubt it has some funds which it could use.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I hope that when the regular appropriation bill comes before us there will be funds recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; and second, that the committee will recommend such funds. We spent a great deal of time getting the bill passed. The bill was a compromise. So far as this particular section is concerned, relating to the Research Council, it was something that everyone agreed to. This item provided for the Council or Commission to be established to determine further humane methods of slaughter.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Which is all to the advantage of the producer, the processor, and the consumer.

I sharply disagree with the action which has been taken. It seems to me that there is a determination to stymie the public will. We passed this bill, and the law should be administered. I do not mean that the punitive aspects are being denied. If there is a violation of the law, it can be taken care of through the Department of Justice. This is the part of the law which relates to constructive accomplishment.

The Senator from Arizona helped us get some money in the Senate; but I want this RECORD to show my very definite disappointment in the action of the other body.

When the regular appropriation bill comes before us, we shall have a further obligation to see that funds are provided; and if they are not provided, I shall try to have a full head of steam up, so as to make plenty of fuss, until the money is made available.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate conferees pointed out that they could not understand why the House should object to research to determine what should be done.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Neither can I.

Mr. HAYDEN. But they would not agree, and that was all there was to it.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, has the conference report been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report has been agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Earlier in the day I made a speech about the rules of the Senate, and in that speech I referred to one rule that was not in the rule book, but which should be observed on the floor of the Senate. I refer to the rule of fair play.

The distinguished Senator from Wyoming heard me say that it is not right to push through a controversial measure to which a Senator may be opposed, when he is not notified, and has no opportunity to be present and present his point of view.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered, so that at least I may make a motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I must object.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the Senate agreed to the conference report be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no objection, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Dodd in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yielded the floor temporarily to the Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. HAYDEN], for the presentation of a conference report, which is a privileged matter, upon the consideration that I would not lose the floor. That consideration was acknowledged. So I think I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] now has made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to. I wish to know, as a parliamentary ruling, if that motion is within the right granted by my yielding for the consideration of the conference report, so that the Senator may make that motion without my losing the floor. Do I have to yield again to the Senator from Louisiana?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the conference report was agreed to, the pending bill came back before the Senate. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then I yield to the Senator from Louisiana, without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming may do so under those conditions, if he desires.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Louisiana, without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether he has a time in mind with respect to his intention of calling this matter up.

Mr. LONG. I have no specific plan at this moment. I imagine that I will have to consult with the majority leadership, and that the majority leadership would consult with the leadership on the other side, and reach agreement that the matter would be called up at a time which would be agreeable to those concerned.

So far as I am personally concerned, I wish to say that I feel I have been somewhat victimized because I was not notified that the vote was coming up. I should say that I was notified, and rushed to the floor of the Senate, but by the time I got here it was too late.

Under those circumstances, I believe that the rule of fair play demands the right of a Senator present in the Chamber to present his arguments. The junior Senator from Louisiana just got through making a speech this morning in which he said that there is one rule which is not contained in the rule book, and that is the rule of fair play.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to resume the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I merely wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that as soon as the conference report came to the floor, the attachés of the Senate were told to contact the Senator from Louisiana, so that he would be here, if possible, during the time while the conference report was being considered.

Mr. LONG. They did their best, and I did my best.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The entering of the motion by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana must be pursued with a further motion to proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider, at which time a motion to table will be in order. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to table would not be in order at this time, but it will be when the motion to reconsider is before the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1062) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in the field of banking.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the pending bill, with the amendment which I have offered, is before the Senate. I was discussing the concentration of economic power. I presented data showing the tremendous concentration of banking power.

I pointed out the tremendous concentration of bank assets which has resulted in a condition that is depriving thousands of small enterprises in the United States of the opportunity to obtain loans from private banking institutions. It has also resulted in the creation by the Federal Government of the Small Business Administration, to which, from September 1953, when that organization was reinstituted, until the last of April of this year, the Federal Treasury has loaned more than \$751 million for some 15,000 small businesses.

Not only is the concentration taking place in banking, but it is going on in industry.

Mr. President, I hope Senators who wish to engage in conferences will do so off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Senate be in order. It is difficult for the Chair to hear the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would say to the departing Senators that I think they will profit more if they remain in the Chamber than if they go to their conferences off the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. We certainly have been remiss or guilty in not listening to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming. We want him to know that what we are trying to do is to work out a unanimous-consent agreement under which, if he will yield, we can give Senators who want to speak on the bill a little while in which to do so, and then to vote, say, within an hour, on the conference report. I wondered what the Senator's reaction would be to that kind of arrangement.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am a very mild-mannered man, but I cannot discuss such

a proposal until we have had a conference about it off the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Cannot the Senator give us any prior consent or prior opinion?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I can give the Senator no hope at present. I am a mild-mannered man, but I cannot discuss the proposal now.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Wyoming is always a delightful Irishman. We appreciate his courtesy.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. President, the Bureau of the Census has made a census of manufacturers in the United States. It has reported, according to the analysis which was made by competent economists that in 1954, of the almost 300 industries which manufacture basic commodities the eight largest corporations sold more than 50 percent of the entire value of the commodities sold throughout the United States. This is concentration in industry. It is concentration which has destroyed the free enterprise system and has caused Congress to pass legislation to create the Small Business Administration, whose function it is to lend to private enterprises money paid by taxpayers to the Treasury. This is a destruction of the system of private enterprise, brought about by concentration.

Only this week, the Assistant Attorney General of the United States who is the acting head of the Antitrust Division placed figures in our hearings concerning the insurance business, showing the concentration of admitted assets in the largest insurance companies. These figures were taken from Whitney II, Antitrust Policies, page 379; the Twentieth Century Fund Report for 1958; and Moody's Banks and Finance Manual, volume 34, 1958. The admitted assets of the 10 largest life insurance companies, according to this table, in 1957 amounted to 63.7 percent of all the admitted assets of life insurance companies in the United States. Here, again, we have evidence of concentration—concentration in the banks and concentration in the insurance companies. The small businesses of the United States are hammering upon the doors of the U.S. Treasury for loans, and we are making the loans, thus putting the Federal Government into the banking business because we dare not start the concentration of economic power in the banks.

What is the result? I have in my hand the Survey of Current Business, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, for April 1959. On page 10 of this document is a table showing the distribution of family income in the United States for 1958. The table shows that 7,500,000 families had family incomes under \$2,000 a year. Twelve and one-half million families in the United States had annual incomes of between \$2,000 and \$4,000. That means, of course, that in 1958, 20 million families in the United States had annual incomes of less than \$4,000.

This is one of the reasons, I believe, why so many husbands, the heads of

families, find themselves compelled to hold two jobs. This is one of the reasons why so many wives, to meet the cost of living, must seek employment, and do seek employment. This is one of the reasons why families are broken up. This is one of the reasons why their children wander the streets without care or supervision. This is one of the reasons for the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Mr. President, we are doing nothing about it. We allow the economy of the Nation to be handled by the few who are at the head of the great economic organizations—big business, big life insurance, big insurance of all kinds, big banking. We allow numerous bank mergers to take place.

The amendment which I have offered is a simple one, designed to do only one thing, namely, to make certain that the banking agency which passes upon mergers shall be obliged to hold a hearing in the event the Attorney General objects to the merger on antitrust grounds.

Now I wish to say a few things about the bill as reported by the committee. The banking agencies testified at the hearing of the Committee on Banking and Currency. They were opposed to the "substantially" test because it would prevent mergers in certain types of specified situations where a merger might be in the public interest because of certain banking features. To meet that objection, my amendment specifically permits those particular types of mergers.

However, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] says that they are not "the only ones which would occur and in which a merger might be desirable." That statement appears on page 6909 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, May 7, 1959. This statement can only mean that what the proponents of S. 1062 in its present form are really interested in is to give the banking agencies unfettered discretion to adopt any standards they desire. In short, it would permit them to follow a subjective test. To follow such a course, Congress would abdicate its responsibility to enact objective criteria.

In the same speech, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] said that the "standards of section 7 of the Clayton Act were so unsatisfactory that they had to be substantially rewritten in 1950."

Mr. President, the fact is that from 1914 to date, section 7 of the Clayton Act bars a merger when the effect may be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." The test in regard to lessening competition was not changed by the 1950 amendments to section 7; but, on the contrary, it was retained.

The import of the 1950 amendments was, in essence, to plug a loophole, so as to cover mergers accomplished by asset acquisitions, and to broaden the section so as to include all mergers, whether horizontal, vertical, or conglomerate.

Mr. President, I, myself, took part in making the amendments of 1950. They were not intended in any way to weaken

sistance at all to the proposed merger, because the procedures are so elaborate and so potentially damaging to a bank that I doubt any bank would go through them. The net result might well be a lessening of competition, rather than an increase.

In this connection it ought to be remembered that some banks and bankers fear and oppose mergers, not because of their anxiety to maintain competition, but because of their fear of effective competition which might endanger the monopolies which some of them enjoy. The O'Mahoney amendment, by discouraging all mergers, would tend to protect these monopolies. In dealing with this problem, it is time that we acknowledge the fact that the problems of mergers and competition are not black and white and that there are many factors which make up the answer to whether a particular merger is good or bad for the economy.

The committee bill recognizes this fact. The O'Mahoney amendment does not. The O'Mahoney amendment would prohibit any bank merger if its effect might be substantially to lessen competition, except in certain limited circumstances. The word "substantially" has been construed by the courts in absolute terms, as I have said, in quoting from the Bethlehem-Youngstown decision, and this construction does not allow the consideration of other circumstances which might make the merger desirable in the public interest. The O'Mahoney amendment attempts to spell out the circumstances under which the merger might be approved under certain limited conditions. However, no one can say that the conditions described in the amendment are the only ones in which mergers might be desirable. In fact, the committee report describes other such situations and even these are only illustrative and not exclusive. Furthermore, their evaluation cannot be a legalistic one.

The amendment would require the appropriate bank supervisory agency to hold a hearing in any case in which either of the two other banking agencies or the Attorney General disapproves of a proposed merger and it also provides for an appeal to the courts on the basis of the record made at such a hearing.

These provisions, in effect, give the Attorney General a veto over any merger. Furthermore, the amendment is deficient in that, although the Attorney General would consider only the competitive factors in a merger, on the basis of this consideration alone, he could throw the merger into public hearings and court review. This is so because the amendment on the one hand provides that the Attorney General shall report to the banking agencies on the competitive factors; and on the other hand, he may disapprove the application. The Attorney General does not know and cannot know the proper weight to be given to other factors which have to be considered in approving or disapproving a merger. These are financial condition, character of management, convenience and needs of the community, among others.

These factors are known and can be appropriately weighed by the banking agencies. The knowledge that the banking agencies possess concerning these factors is derived from constant examination and supervision of banks generally and of the particular banks to be involved in a proposed merger. They are derived to a great extent from the reports of examination of the banks in which the examiner goes into all the intimate details of the bank's relations with its customers. Disclosure of these reports through public hearings and court review might well damage the businesses of the bank's customers, as well as the bank itself. Disclosure could also result in injury to depositors. Bank examination is an essential part of the protection of depositors and the public interest in banking generally.

The Federal banking agencies cannot maintain the integrity of bank examination if bank examiners and the persons whom they interview in the process of examination know that the reports are liable to be disclosed to the public. Bank examiners will be reluctant to express opinions which are essential to the proper evaluation of a bank's business.

With respect to court review, I submit that the evaluation of such factors as the banking agencies must consider, such as character of the management, adequacy of the capital structure, and convenience and needs of the community, are not factors capable of court determination. They necessarily involve evaluation based upon specialized experience and knowledge which neither the Attorney General nor the courts possess.

The committee bill, as amended, gives the Attorney General a voice in the only question in which he has a legitimate interest—competition. The O'Mahoney amendment gives him a veto, because he could throw the whole question into public hearings and court review, which no bank would risk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask for the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 1062) was passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 18 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act is amended by striking out the third sentence thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "No insured bank shall merge or consolidate with any other insured bank or, either directly or indirectly, acquire the assets of, or assume liability to pay any deposits made in, any other insured bank without the prior written consent (i) of the Comptroller of the Currency if the acquiring, assuming, or resulting bank is to be a national bank or a district bank, or (ii) of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System if the acquiring, assuming, or resulting bank is to be a State member bank (except a district bank), or (iii) of the Corporation if the acquiring, assuming, or resulting bank is to be a non-member insured bank (except a district bank). In granting or withholding consent under this subsection, the Comptroller, the Board, or the Corporation, as the case may be, shall consider the factors enumerated in section 6 of this Act. In the case of a merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets or assumption of liabilities, the appropriate agency shall also take into consideration whether the effect thereof may be to lessen competition unduly or to tend unduly to create a monopoly, and, in the interests of uniform standards, it shall not take action as to any such transaction without first seeking the views of each of the other two banking agencies referred to herein with respect to such question. In the case of a merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, or assumption of liabilities, the appropriate agency shall request a report from the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the merger. The Attorney General shall furnish such report to such agency within thirty calendar days of the request: *Provided, however, That in case the agency finds an emergency exists the agency may advise the Attorney General thereof and may thereupon**

shorten the period for the Attorney General to report to ten calendar days: *Provided further, That where the agency finds that an emergency makes necessary immediate action in order to prevent the probable failure of one of the merging banks, the appropriate agency may act without obtaining such report from the Attorney General: And provided further, That the Comptroller, the Board, and the Corporation shall each submit to the Congress a semiannual report with respect to each merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, or assumption of liabilities approved by the Comptroller, the Board, or the Corporation, as the case may be, which shall include the following information: the name of the receiving bank; the name of the absorbed bank; the total resources of the receiving bank; the total resources of the absorbed bank; whether a report has been submitted by the Attorney General hereunder; and if approval has been given, a summary of the substance of the report made by the Attorney General, and a statement by the Comptroller, the Board, or the Corporation, as the case may be, in justification of its findings."*

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the agreement which has been entered, the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] for reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate agreed to the conference report on House bill 5916, the second supplemental appropriation bill, now comes before the Senate.

Under the agreement, 1 hour is available for debate on the motion, with that time to be equally divided and controlled.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, it seems to me that there should at least be a partial quorum call.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield for that purpose?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time required by the quorum call not be charged to the time under the control of the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the Senate attached to the supplemental appropriation bill two amendments which, although one was in the language of a limitation, had the effect of telling the President that Army manpower was not to be cut below 900,000, and the Marine Corps was not to be cut below a strength of 200,000.

Mr. President, the facts about the Army are that the Chief of Staff of the Army testified that the bare minimum he would recommend for the Army was 925,000. The Secretary of the Army, after consulting with those whose advice he thought he should seek, and after considering the budgetary situation of the Nation and all other circumstances, testified that he would be willing to accept the 900,000 figure, although that was a lesser number than the Army's Chief of Staff thought necessary.

Congress appropriated funds last year sufficient to maintain the Army at a strength of 900,000 when the Defense Appropriation bill for 1959 was considered, Congress spelled out in the Senate-House conference committee report that three should be a 900,000 man Army, which is substantially less than the strength recommended by the Chief of Staff and also is the minimum figure which the Secretary of the Army felt was necessary.

I ask unanimous consent that that statement in the conference report be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is the belief of the committee of conference that the national defense requires the maintenance of a Regular Army of not less than 900,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1950 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided. (P. 5, House Rept. 2503, 85th Cong., 2d sess., dated Aug. 6, 1958.)

It was also testified that the Marine Corps should be maintained at a strength of at least 200,000; that testimony was given by the Secretary of the Navy and by the others who had responsibility in connection with that matter.

But, again, the Bureau of the Budget—using its great power in Government—refused to accept the will of Congress, after Congress had voted, in passing this measure, to maintain the Marine Corps at a strength of 200,000; and the Bureau of the Budget proceeded to put into effect a plan which, if carried out, would have resulted in slashing the Marine Corps to a strength of 170,000 in this fiscal year.

Mr. President, the money is available; Congress appropriated it. But the money is not being spent for the purposes for which the Congress told the President to spend it. Congress included in the reports instructions as to how the money was to be spent, and stated why it appropriated that much money. But the money is being spent for other purposes. I do not know whether the money is being spent to buy the President the

\$5 million airplane; I do not know precisely what the money is being used for; but I know that the will of Congress is being violated.

Congress intended to follow the counsel given by the military advisors of our great Nation about how to preserve the strength of our Nation; but our strength is being pared below the level the Congress believed to be necessary after it heard the advice of the best experts in the Nation.

Mr. President, I suppose the situation was accurately pictured by Mr. Herb Block in his cartoon in which he showed that the hour of decision had come. His cartoon showed Khrushchev pointing out how the world could be captured by proceeding in the way the Russians intend. The cartoon also showed in the United States two little men busily engaged in determining which stack of pennies was the higher. That cartoon seems to indicate how some officials of our Nation feel about this situation.

The Bureau of the Budget is in the process of shifting funds, diverting them from being used in the ways Congress intended for them to be used. The Bureau of the Budget is in the process of shifting the use of the funds to such an extent that the money will be used in such ways that the congressional intent will not be carried out. The money will be used in ways contrary to the advice given by the best military minds of the Nation.

This amendment to maintain the strength of the Army and the strength of the Marine Corps was taken from the supplemental appropriation bill because the House refused to go along with it after the Senate agreed to the amendment; with practically no opposition. It is for that reason that I am moving that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to, in order to provide an opportunity for the Senate to go on record as being in favor of maintaining a strong Army and as being in favor of maintaining a strong Marine Corps.

I hope the conferees on the part of the House will be willing to permit the Members of the House to show them how the House feels about this matter. So far the House conferees have not been willing to permit the House to vote in the way that I propose the Senate vote on the principle of maintaining a strong Army and a strong Marine Corps.

I believe that if the House has the opportunity to vote on the question the House will be strongly in favor of maintaining adequate military strength and following the advice of our best military minds.

Mr. President, I noted that one of the most powerful opponents of maintaining a strong Army was a Member of Congress from Texas. Oddly enough, as it works out, in making cutbacks in Army strength other units will be shifted from their bases to his district in Texas, which will result in prosperity to the district of that Member of Congress, as a result of the strength of the Army being cut.

Many of us feel the effects of a cut in the strength of the Army, but I believe the issue should be settled on the basis

of whether or not it is good for this Nation to reduce the strength of the Army below the point which our best military minds advise.

After Congress has appropriated the money and has told the Executive it wants to maintain the Army and the Marine Corps at a certain specified strength, are we willing to see the Bureau of the Budget slash those appropriations with a paring knife, after Congress has stated its mind?

For that reason, I hope the Senate will ask for a further conference.

It is first necessary to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to. I have made my motion in order that the Senate may have an opportunity to pass on the issue of whether we want to fight for a strong Army and a strong Marine Corps.

I hear a great number of fainthearted say, "Yes; I will fight for a strong Army, but this is not the time. Let us do it later on." Or they may say, "Please do not raise that question now, because you may get defeated, and if you are beaten you will have less of a chance later on."

Mr. President, I do not believe the people want that kind of representation in the Congress. I believe the people want representation that fights for a strong Army and a strong Marine Corps and for a better military posture. That is the reason why I believe we should have record votes on these issues.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe I understand why the Senator submitted his amendment. The Senator knows, of course, that in the 1958 and in the 1959 appropriation bills Congress appropriated money for an Army of 900,000 and for a Marine Corps of 200,000. We also know that while Congress appropriated money for the authorized number of Army men and Marine Corps men, the administration did not use that money to keep the strength of the Marine Corps at 200,000 and the strength of the Army at 900,000.

Inasmuch as Senators were aware of that fact, the Senator from Louisiana submitted the amendment he is now discussing, in order to let the administration know, once and forever, that it was the intention of the Congress that there should be a strength of 900,000 in the Army and a strength of 200,000 in the Marine Corps.

Is that correct?

Mr. LONG. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Senators also know that the proposal contained in the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana was not a committee recommendation. Is that not correct?

Mr. LONG. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not also correct that the amendment offered with respect to the Marine Corps was not a committee recommendation?

Mr. LONG. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana pertained to the Army strength. The other amendment, which was offered by

the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] pertained to the strength of the Marine Corps. So those proposals were not committee recommendations, but the adoption of those amendments represented action of the Senate itself.

Mr. LONG. The Senator from New Mexico could not be more correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That was the reason why the Senate conferees fought and fought and fought for those amendments, but the House conferees were adamant, and I have been around here long enough to know that once in a while one has to give in. However, I feel the motion of the Senator from Louisiana has some merit. The Armed Forces are not going to suffer if action on this bill is delayed for 1 week. They still have until the 1st of July. I believe the Senate of the United States is entitled at least to another try.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator so much.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I desire to join in the views expressed by both the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from New Mexico. I have discussed this matter with the Department and I know others from my State have done so. It strikes me that there could not be a worse time to cut the strength of our Army and Marine Corps than just when we are entering into what could be, and it seems to me may be, serious negotiations with Russia. It seems to me that, for psychological reasons, if for no other, it is very bad practice to cut our Armed Forces at such a time. I think it would weaken the position of our representatives at Geneva, and possibly later at the summit conference, to let it be known that we are weakening our military strength by 30,000 men—

Mr. LONG. If the Senator will permit an interruption, that number is up to 60,000. Members of the Marine Corps are known as pretty good fighters.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was referring to the Army. It might indicate to the Russians that we were not very serious about staying strong enough to contain them either in the Berlin area or any other area. It seems to me we are permitting the demands of our domestic economy and the demands of the budget to override military considerations, and this fact could easily be very significant in our negotiations with the Russians.

I think the Senator from Louisiana is quite right in urging reconsideration. I shall support the Senator.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield to my distinguished senior colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as my junior colleague has stated several weeks ago, he offered an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, an amendment I cosponsored, which would have had the effect of prohibiting the use of any funds in that bill to reduce Army strength below 900,000. We deter-

mined upon this course of action for two reasons:

First, it was, and still is, our fervent belief that the administration made a grievous error in insisting upon cutting the strength of the Army by some 30,000. The cold war continues unabated. Even now, as the Foreign Ministers of the Four Great Powers meet in Geneva to seek ways and means of easing tensions and perhaps achieving disarmament, there are ominous rumblings in Berlin, the Middle East, and other areas of the world. Experience has amply demonstrated that should armed conflict threaten in any or all of these areas, and should it be necessary to counter such threatened conflict with a show of armed strength, the United States will be called upon to do the job. Such was the case in Lebanon, the Formosa Strait, and, of course, during the Korean war.

For this reason alone, Mr. President, there is every reason that, if anything, Army strength should be increased instead of reduced.

As Senators will recall, language was placed in the conference report on the fiscal 1959 Defense Department appropriation bill, specifying that the over-budget funds provided for the Army therein were to be used to maintain Army strength at 900,000 during the 1959 fiscal year.

The President promptly disregarded this statement of intent and proceeded to use the funds as he saw fit, for other purposes.

As I indicated earlier, mandatory language by the Senate in the supplemental appropriations bill to compel the Army to abide by congressional intent, and fix Army strength at 900,000 for the current fiscal year.

This amendment, along with a similar amendment dealing with the Marine Corps, was lost in conference when the House conferees refused absolutely and adamantly to even consider concurring in these amendments. They raised the issue of a constitutional question which, to be perfectly frank, may or may not be present. It is my personal judgment that there is no constitutional issue involved, since the Constitution, by its own terms, specifies that the Congress has the duty to raise and maintain an army.

The second reason why my junior colleague and I have endeavored to maintain Army strength at not less than 900,000, was to preserve the active status of Fort Polk, La.

There are those who would no doubt like to claim that we act under the influence of more or less selfish motives. This is not true, Mr. President.

Back in 1955, when the Army was searching for an area large enough to stage atomic age maneuvers, it approached practically every part of the country and was unable to obtain the requisite acreage, except in Louisiana.

There the State of Louisiana and public-spirited local residents went to work and provided to the Government, free of charge, maneuver rights over 7 million acres of land. This area, which was made available to the Army on a 15-year basis, was sufficiently large for the Army to conduct Operation Sagebrush, under which atomic battle conditions were sim-

ulated. That area, Mr. President, the only suitable area for atomic-age maneuvers in the entire continental United States, will be lost to the Military Establishment the moment the doors of Fort Polk are closed. The maneuver agreement specifies that should Fort Polk be deactivated, all obligations under the maneuver agreements will terminate.

This raises a very basic issue, namely, Is the action of the executive branch, in closing Fort Polk, in the best interests of the Government?

To properly evaluate this issue, the reason for the closing of the fort must be examined. That reason is economy, the military would have us believe. It is said that the military budget must be cut, and that the Army is a handy place for this reduction to fall.

Thus, since it has been determined by the executive branch that Army strength should be reduced, the Department of Defense has made the apparently irrevocable decision that, of the numerous Army installations presently on active status, Fort Polk must be deactivated.

It strikes me, Mr. President, and I hope that the Senate will agree, that the executive branch has embarked upon a course of action that is absolutely senseless.

If economy, if reduced expenditures, is indeed the motivating factor behind the reduction in Army strength and the resulting closing of Fort Polk, the executive branch is guilty of the most reckless demagoguery and, I say, the most diligent campaign of misrepresentation that it has ever sought to perpetuate upon the Congress and the people of our country.

Closing Fort Polk will save our Government about \$5 million a year, it has been estimated. The maneuver rights alone, which the Army would retain by continuing Fort Polk on an active basis, are valued at infinitely more than \$5 million a year.

Furthermore, there is absolutely no need whatever, should reduced military expenditures be required, to impose these reductions on Army personnel funds.

There are ample areas in the defense budget where expenditures can be reduced, without cutting a basic component of our national strength.

For instance, I have in my hand a clipping announcing the delivery to the military services of three jet airliners, at a cost of nearly \$5 million each. These airliners, I want Senators to know, were purchased with Defense Department funds—funds which the Congress originally appropriated for the procurement of military aircraft. When this particular procurement program was ended, a little money was left over and so the eager-beaver bureaucrats immediately began to find ways and means of spending it.

Of course, they initially had a little trouble, since defense policy specifies that in cases such as this, extra funds must be used for items of the next highest priority.

However, they managed to bypass this requirement, and found ways and means of using the money for jet transports. It is inconceivable to me that

three special, executive-type, fancy, plush, airplanes is the No. 2 priority in our military procurement program, but evidently it is. At any rate, the Commander in Chief must think so, since he will be the principal beneficiary of this jet-age bonanza.

The newspaper article to which I have referred, points out a few other interesting things about these airplanes.

First, their maintenance will cost nearly \$73 per hour more than the maintenance of the existing aircraft assigned to the Chief Executive and his associates. To be specific, the taxpayers will be compelled to cough up nearly \$271 for each hour that one of these planes is in the air, over and above the initial procurement cost of nearly \$5 million apiece.

Mr. President, no Member of this body would want the President or his associates to fly around in unsafe or antiquated aircraft, but the fact is that the *Columbine*—the aircraft presently assigned to the President, and which he will keep, in addition to the new jets—is a magnificent plane. It is as good as most of the aircraft used by the public, if not better. It is specially equipped with the most modern radio, radar, and similar equipment. Its accoutrements are sufficiently glamorous for our Chief of State or, for that matter, almost any other human being alive.

It strikes me that if economy in military operations is the reason offered for a reduction in Army strength, then the economy ax should fall on these airplanes I have discussed, instead of on the actual fighting forces of our Republic.

I wish it were possible for me to report to the Senate that our military planners agree with this reasoning. Evidently they do not. Apparently, they prefer to spend the taxpayers money on jet aircraft at \$5 million apiece, with an hourly upkeep of \$271, and upon such other things as 12-seat helicopters used occasionally by the President at an hourly cost of \$350; salaries for enlisted men to wait upon military "brass," including the Chief Executive; guns, tanks, and airplanes to be sent to foreign "paper" armies, which armies, in my opinion, the record demonstrates to be more in the way of liabilities than assets.

I regretfully must inform the Senate today that the stock of the Federal Government has fallen so low among the people of my State, that a suit calling upon the Army to show cause why it should breach its contract with the State of Louisiana concerning Fort Polk has been filed in the Federal District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. An order has been issued by the judge of that court, ordering the Government to appear on June 3 and show cause why Fort Polk should not remain open.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the petition in the case of *Irving Ward-Steinman v. United States of America*, Civil Action No. 7416, in the U.S. District Court, Western District of Louisiana, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT, STATE OF LOUISIANA—IRVING WARD-STEINMAN, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CIVIL ACTION No. 7416

ORDER OF THE COURT

Petition, jurat, and annexed exhibits considered, it is therefore ordered and directed, that the preliminary hearing on petitioner's motion be set for the 3d day of June A.D., 1959, at 10 a.m. o'clock, and that petitioner and defendant present their authorities as to whether petitioner's motion to show cause should be granted or denied.

Matter will be heard at Alexandria, La.

Done this 4th day of May, A.D., 1959, at Alexandria, La.

EDWIN F. HUNTER, Jr.,
U.S. District Judge.

Filed May 4, 1959.

ALTON L. CURTIS,
Clerk.

By RODNEY E. REDDOCK,
Deputy.

WESTERN DISTRICT, U.S. DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF LOUISIANA—IRVING WARD-STEINMAN v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CIVIL ACTION No. 7416

To the HONORABLES THE JUDGES OF THE APRESAID COURT, HONS. BEN C. DAWKINS, JR., and EDWIN FORD HUNTER, JR.:

The petition of Irving Ward-Steinman, a resident of and domiciled in the Western District of the U.S. District Court for Louisiana, of age, with respect shows the basis for the herein:

MOTION TO SHOW CAUSE

1. Petitioner is a property owner and taxpayer in Vernon Parish, within the herein Federal district and the defendant is the United States of America; that the Federal jurisdiction is involved pursuant to the Constitution of the United States; further, that the jurisdictional sum of \$10,000 or more is at issue.

2. Petitioner is aggrieved and is suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury and harm and loss if the defendant is not required to show cause on a day, date, and time to be set by this honorable court, requiring the defendant to show cause, if any he has or can, why the grievous and irreparable injury and harm, presently suffered by your petitioner and to be shortly augmented and made permanent, should not be repaired and the proper relief granted.

3. Petitioner's motion to show cause is for the purpose of having the defendant show why said defendant should not be restrained or enjoined from closing or proceeding with the closing of Fort Polk, La., within the jurisdiction of this honorable court.

4. That the closing of Fort Polk will work such harm and injury and irreparable damage to your petitioner that public policy and judicial evaluation are sought in said motion to show cause.

5. That the basis for the motion to show cause, inter alia, are referred to by a series of exhibits annexed thereto and identified; that said exhibits and/or annexations are to be construed as though copied in extenso herein, and are made part hereof on information and belief as to their accuracy and petitioner so alleges.

6. Exhibit No. 1 is a verbatim copy of a contract entered into by and between the defendant and various parties; said exhibit No. 1 affecting in excess of what is estimated as being 7 million acres of land situated in the Fort Polk area, all within the jurisdiction of this honorable court; that said exhibit No. 1 establishes without ambiguity the contractual relations underlying the establishment of Fort Polk; that said exhibit is a maneuver agreement, which has a period of 15 years from date thereof (i.e., 1955), and is the agreement originally signed by many landowners in good faith,

and upon which the defendant, upon reaching the minimum of 7 million or more acres, proceeded to make and did make Fort Polk a permanent installation whereas formerly it had been Camp Polk.

7. Exhibit No. 1 is alleged to be the product of the defendant.

8. That by letter, office, Chief of Engineers, August 18, 1955, the maneuver agreement, was unilaterally amended, with the result that the mutuality of exhibit No. 1 ceased being what it originally was intended to be, a contract for a period of 15 years, and on paragraph 6 of said exhibit No. 1, was added, after the word "Army" the following terminology, to wit: "or in the event it is deactivated."

9. That it was the original intent of the defendant, and the original intent of all parties to the process, to make Fort Polk a permanent installation, and not a child of whim.

10. That exhibit No. 2, is a facsimile of General Orders No. 63, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C., October 27, 1955, in which the pertinent item reads:

"V. Camp Polk, La.: 1. Effective November 1, 1955; Camp Polk, La., is redesignated Fort Polk and announced as a permanent Department of the Army installation.

"2. Effective November 1, 1955, Fort Polk, La., a class I installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, 4th Army, is placed in active status.

"[AG 323.3 [28 Oct 55]]

"By Order of the Secretary of the Army

"MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,

"General, U.S. Army, Chief of Staff.

"Official:

"JOHN A. KLEIN,

"Major General, U.S. Army, The Adjutant General."

11. That the foregoing exhibit No. 2, confirms the intent of exhibit No. 1, and thus far the defendant kept faith with its covenants and lends weight to the allegation of the nullity of the unilateral amendment referred to in paragraph 8, above.

12. That exhibit No. 3 is a six-page brilliant and logical analysis of the facts prepared as a memorandum by Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER and filed with the Secretary of Defense McElroy and Secretary of the Army Brucker at a conference held in Washington, D.C., January 28, 1959. This report covers succinctly, concisely, and specifically the issues covered by the herein motion to show cause as a justifying and provocative factor and force.

13. That exhibit No. 4 is a letter from the President of the United States to the Honorable Earl K. Long, Governor of Louisiana, and is dated January 22, 1959.

14. That the pertinency of this exhibit No. 4 is made manifest by the incomplete information supplied to the President where he is subscribing to the doctrine of unilateral abrogation of a contract, to wit (fifth paragraph):

"Such designations can be made only in regard to the then foreseeable future.

"This was recognized as the time the agreement was made by the incorporation of a provision in each agreement with the individual landowners for automatic termination in the event Fort Polk was inactivated."

15. That the pith of the matter is: the amendment was not agreed to ab initio; that agreements were signed without this amendatory provision (to par. 6 of exhibit No. 1); that the amendatory provision was a unilateral one; that its origin and validity is seriously questioned and its legality denied.

16. That exhibit No. 5, is a brief summary of economic factors regarding effect of Fort Polk on the surrounding area. It shows property assessments, effective buying, retail sales, yardstick of operations at Fort Polk, population trends in the Fort Polk area and the State of Louisiana, and property assessment trends in Vernon Parish. In brief,

this exhibit No. 5 details, in figures, what Fort Polk meant to the economy of the area; how the integration of Fort Polk with the surrounding area made it a homogeneous community, and a life-giving artery to the circulatory system known as the Fort Polk area.

17. That, further, exhibit No. 5 establishes the interdependency of the community upon the express and implied covenants entered into by the defendant and the people, as represented by the municipalities, parishes, and State, including the agencies thereof. The people kept their part of the bargain or covenant. The motion to show cause is to ascertain why the defendant should not be required to maintain its obligations, both express and implied.

18. That exhibit No. 6, consists of parts (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F).

19. Part (A) of exhibit No. 6 shows that, contrary to the cry of economy, it would cost the defendant an estimated sum of \$2,300,000 to deactivate Fort Polk, in one aspect alone.

20. Part (B) of exhibit No. 6 shows that it cost the defendant during a 3-year period, almost \$5 million to maintain and modify contracts affecting the establishment of Fort Polk.

21. Part (C) of exhibit No. 6 shows that approximately \$19½ million was invested by private, State, and municipal sources in the Fort Polk area on the faith in defendant maintaining Fort Polk as a permanent installation.

22. Part (D) of exhibit No. 6 shows that the defendant has insured FHA, VA, or a combination of both, in loans, toward the residential development of the Fort Polk area; that the defendant itself insured itself, through its agencies, that Fort Polk would be permanent.

23. Part (E) of exhibit No. 6 shows the aspect of utility development, totaling an estimated \$4 million; an investment for development on the basis of permanency of Fort Polk; an investment that will hit stockholders and shareholders in that the amortization of these long-term investment developments now face financial ruin.

24. Part (F) of exhibit No. 6 shows one type of development—trailer parks, to accommodate the many military in their mobile homes; these investments, with an estimation of in excess of half-a-million, can become the most costly gopher flats in the history of our economics, all as a result of the action of the defendant in breaking a promise to keep and maintain Fort Polk as a permanent installation.

25. That exhibit No. 7, in three parts, (A), (B), and (C), show respectively that (A) the Capehart project contracted for at an estimate of 33 million was canceled, without a single unit of the 2,000 homes being built, at a cost of an estimated \$15 million.

26. That (B) of exhibit No. 7 shows the official recognition given to the establishment of Fort Polk on a permanent basis in that the Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker, dedicated same. The result of same was the location of approximately 18,000 military and some 1,750 civilian employees.

27. That (C) of exhibit No. 7 is a quintessential résumé of the impact of the closing of Fort Polk upon "Parish assessments," "school construction," "community development," "commercial activity," "national integrity," "international sequence," "State of Louisiana," and "Vernon and Beauregard Parishes."

28. That petitioner, relying on the implied and express permanency of Fort Polk, made an investment in said Fort Polk area, specifically, in Leesville, Vernon Parish, La., to the extent of a sum in excess of \$10,000 for his part, comprising some 16 acres of land, a building, and the appurtenances of an established and licensed radio station, to-wit,

KLLA, with a frequency of 1570 and a power of 250 watts, said operation being licensed as a radio station by the Federal Communications Commission, petitioner being the managing partner and general manager of same having an undivided one-half ownership interest therein.

29. That petitioner, as a result of the impending closing of Fort Polk, is suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury, damage and harm, should the defendant be permitted to carry out the announced intentions of closing Fort Polk, an official permanent military establishment.

Wherefore, petitioner, prays that this honorable court, set a date and time, for preliminary arguments as to whether or not the defendant should be cited to show cause if any he has or can, why said defendant should not be restrained from the closing of Fort Polk, and for all relief in the premises.

IRVING WARD-STEINMAN,
Petitioner.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Rapides:

Irving Ward-Steinman, being first duly sworn, deposes and states that he is the petitioner in the foregoing action; that he prepared the allegations from information which he believes to be true and correct and upon information and belief so avers, and that all other allegations he believes to be true and correct, to the best of his understanding, information and belief.

IRVING WARD-STEINMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed this 4th day of May, A.D., 1959.

[SEAL]

JACK CRENSHAW,
Notary Public.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, Senators—if they will read this petition—will find a detailed outline of the way our Government has breached faith with the people of my State.

I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a copy of a letter from the President of the United States to the Governor of Louisiana, dated January 22, 1959, dealing with the closing of Fort Polk.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., January 22, 1959.

The Hon. EARL K. LONG,
Governor of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge, La.

DEAR GOVERNOR LONG: This is in reply to your letter concerning the closing of Fort Polk.

As you know, the Defense Department is emphasizing the introduction of more advanced, more powerful weapons throughout the Armed Forces, with consequent savings in manpower and consequent consolidation of many units. These weapons, although tremendously powerful, are also extremely costly, and their costs are increasing. It has therefore become necessary to close some of the Army's installations, where this action is made possible by these savings and consolidations.

The closing of installations has serious effect on the surrounding communities wherever they are located. This was particularly recognized in the case of Fort Polk. Nevertheless, the interest of the Nation as a whole dictated that the Army consolidate at other stations. The decision to close Fort Polk was not an easy one and was made only after a thorough study of what action would be best in the interest of our national security.

As to the obligation on the part of the Army to maintain Fort Polk as a permanent

installation, as you know, the Army agreed to designate it a permanent installation contingent upon securing the necessary maneuver rights and did so designate it on October 27, 1955. Such designations can be made only in regard to the then foreseeable future. This was recognized at the time the agreement was made by the incorporation of a provision in each agreement with the individual landowners for automatic termination in the event Fort Polk was inactivated.

The Army has acknowledged and is most appreciative of the fine community support in the areas surrounding Fort Polk. I sincerely regret that it has become necessary to close Fort Polk in the interest of applying available resources to the ever-increasing costs of missiles and other adjuncts of modern military preparedness.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask, also, unanimous consent that the following materials be printed in the RECORD at this point: A brief summary on economic factors regarding effect of Fort Polk on the surrounding area; an exhibit indicating the losses which the Government and others will suffer in closing Fort Polk; and, finally, a brief memorandum which I have prepared and which has already been made available to the Department of Defense, further outlining the factors constituting a breach of faith by the executive branch of our Government with the people of my State.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRIEF SUMMARY ON ECONOMIC FACTORS REGARDING EFFECT OF FORT POLK ON THE SURROUNDING AREA

Property assessments: In the initial 4 years of the camp's operation, assessments rose 32.3 percent while on a comparable 4-year period of inactivity, the increase was only 10.5 percent. The largest gain in assessment valuation was made during the second 4-year period of the camp's activity when the increase was 46.6 percent. The following 1-year inactivity resulted in an increase of less than 1 percent. The increase after the last mobilization of the camp was 13.4 percent over a 3-year period. Within the last 17 years, property assessments have increased one and one-half times.

Effective buying: Noticeably affected by the status of the camp. During the first 4-year period of activity, effective buying income almost tripled. The following 4 years of inactivity resulted in a decrease of 20 percent or \$2 million. During the next 4-year period of activity, it almost doubled, then remained relatively the same during the 1-year inactivity, and has increased a little over \$3 million during the last 3 years of activity.

Retail sales: Following income trends, since 1941, effective buying income has increased from \$3,500,000 to \$20 million, or almost six times. Retail sales since 1941 have increased from \$2,700,000 to almost \$20 million or more than seven times.

YARDSTICK OF OPERATIONS AT FORT POLK

Construction began May 1941, first maneuvers held September 1941.

Active: June 1941 through December 1946.

Inactive: January 1947 through August 1950.

Active: September 1950 through June 1954.

Inactive: July 1954 through October 1955.

Active: November 1955 through (as announced) June 1959,

Population trends in the Fort Polk area and the State of Louisiana

	Popula- tion	Percent change 1940-50	Percent change 1950-58	Percent change 1940-58
Vernon Parish:				
1940.....	19,142			
1950.....	18,974	-1.00		
1958.....	27,500		44.9	43.7
Beauregard Parish:				
1940.....	14,847			
1950.....	17,765	19.9		
1958.....	21,300		19.9	43.5
Louisiana (State):				
1940.....	2,363,880			
1950.....	2,683,516	13.5		
1958.....	3,087,600		15.1	30.6

Source: 1940-50, U.S. Census; 1958, Louisiana Department of Hospitals.

Property assessments trends in Vernon Parish

Year	Fort Polk status	Assessment		Percent change
1941-46	Active-----	\$5,755,956	\$7,615,457	32.3
1947-50	Inactive-----	7,615,457	8,419,054	10.5
1950-54	Active-----	8,419,054	12,342,420	46.6
1954-55	Inactive-----	12,342,420	12,379,080	.3
1955-58	Active-----	12,379,080	14,035,700	13.4

Consolidated source: Louisiana State Department of Commerce and Industry, Hon. Curt Sleglin, Director.

LOSSES TO BE SUFFERED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS AS RESULT OF CLOSING OF FORT POLK, LA.

(A) Estimate to move Fort Polk families:	
Approximate personnel Jan. 1, 1959.....	8,000
Approximate families (based on school survey, August 1958, when approximate personnel numbered 6,000; number of families, 2,749) (percent).....	46
Approximate number of families.....	3,680
Average mileage to post in the United States of America (miles).....	1,000
Average freight per family (miles).....	5,000
Average cost, 100 pounds per 1,000 miles.....	\$7.70
Average approximate cost, freight, moving family.....	\$385.00
Average travel pay (18 cents maximum) per mile.....	\$0.15
Average cost for travel pay, per 1,000 miles.....	\$150.00
Average dislocation pay.....	\$90.00
Total per family cost.....	\$650.00
Multiplied by 3,680 families.....	\$2,300,000.00
Estimate of total cost to move families from Fort Polk.....	\$2,300,000.00
(B) Estimated maintenance and modification contracts, Fort Polk, 1956, 1957, 1958:	
Brucker program: BOQ's, mess halls, barracks.....	\$2,225,000.00
Painting North Fort Polk.....	250,000.00
Painting South Fort Polk.....	350,000.00
Roads, roofing, air conditioning, etc.....	2,000,000.00
Total.....	4,825,000.00
(C) Estimate, total private, State and municipal investment (construction), Fort Polk area:	
Private owned public utilities.....	4,108,749.00
Public construction.....	3,601,744.49
Private commercial construction—Leesville, La.....	1,795,000.00
Private commercial construction—DeRidder, La.....	1,088,000.00
Residential houses and lots: Leesville, La.....	5,027,600.00
Residential houses and lots: DeRidder, La.....	3,164,000.00
Total.....	19,405,093.49
(D) Government loans (FHA or VA or both) insured, from (C) above:	
Residences located in Leesville, La.....	3,718,000.00
Residences located in DeRidder, La.....	2,821,000.00
Trailer Park, Leesville, La.....	200,000.00
Total, Government insured construction.....	6,739,000.00

(E) Utilities (from (C) above):

Central Louisiana Electric (for water development).....	\$244,621.00
Central Louisiana Electric (for electric development).....	1,994,128.00
Southern Bell Telephone (for telephone improvement).....	1,500,000.00
United Gas Corporation (for gas lines).....	300,000.00
Beauregard Electric Cooperative (development costs).....	70,000.00
Total.....	4,108,749.00

(F) Estimate of trailer park costs; Leesville and DeRidder, La.:

Tower Mobile Homes Court.....	300,000.00
Pine Hill Trailer Court.....	70,000.00
All others.....	150,000.00
Total.....	520,000.00

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY SENATOR ALLEN J. ELLENDER AND FILED WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MCELROY AND SECRETARY OF THE ARMY BRUCKER AT CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 28, 1959

FORT POLK: THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA AND TO THE CONGRESS

I. The Defense Establishment has a moral obligation, if not a binding legal commitment, to continue Fort Polk, La., as an operating military post, on a permanent basis

A. In June 1955, Department of the Army and State of Louisiana officials met at Camp Beauregard, La., to discuss the possibility of the Army obtaining maneuver rights in and around the Fort Polk area in order to stage Operation Sagebrush. The transcripts of these conferences, in summarized form, are available in Army files.

As a result of these conferences, the Defense Establishment, by and through authorized Department of the Army officials, assumed a binding obligation to maintain Fort Polk as a permanent post, so long as the maneuver rights in and around the Fort Polk area remained available to the Military Establishment. This obligation is reflected, in part, in the memoranda of the conference itself, and in subsequent written transactions which resulted from that conference, to wit:

From summary of conference held at Camp Beauregard on June 11, 1955, the following record of discussion:

"48. Mr. Milton said that he believed General Fleming and himself should sign an agreement with the necessary and pertinent facts stated therein which he could take back to Washington and use in an effort to get an authorization to reopen Camp Polk, after which the Department of the Army and the Governor would make a simultaneous announcement.

"49. General Fleming stated that Mr. Davis had cleared with the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, and that hand in hand with obtaining permits, a considerable buildup of troops in the area would take place, and that not later than fiscal year 1957 funds would be obtained to make Camp Polk permanent.

"50. General Fleming stated the public should be told that Polk is a permanent post and this is a permanent maneuver area. This firm statement should come from Department of the Army indicating their intention is to make Polk permanent and they will make every effort to do so. Especially should this be true in their efforts to obtain the necessary funds.

"51. Colonel Bilbo, with Mr. John E. Vacek, Department of the Army, and Lt. Col. Marvin G. Krleger, OTJAG, Department of the Army, retired to another room to draw up this memorandum of understanding. In the meantime, a rather general and informal discussion ensued."

The "Memorandum of Understanding" referred to above reads, in part, as follows:

"Now, therefore it is mutually agreed: (1) the State of Louisiana will help in securing permits for a 7 million acreage area; (2) a joint announcement by the Secretary of the Army and the Governor of Louisiana that Camp Polk will be reactivated will be of material assistance in the acquisition of the necessary maneuver permits."

B. While this "Memorandum of Understanding" does not, by its terms, specify that the post is to be reopened on a permanent basis, it will be noted that the Army pledged itself to "reactivate" Camp Polk, with the agreed purpose in mind of publicizing this "reactivation" in such a manner as to "be of material assistance in the acquisition of the necessary maneuver permits." Obviously, then, the language of the "Memorandum of Understanding" must be read against, and in conjunction with, the public announcement, since the purpose of both was, by the terms of the memorandum, to assist in the acquisition of the necessary maneuver permits.

The following, therefore, are pertinent:

1. On June 13, 1955, Col. Frank G. Spiess, Assistant Adjutant General for Louisiana, signed a supplemental memorandum dealing further with the conference held at Camp Beauregard. Paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof are as follows:

"3. At 1000 hours today Mr. Milton telephoned General Fleming and told him that he had been able to obtain approval from 'top side' and he gave General Fleming, over the phone, the planned news release.

"4. This news release was arranged so as to be satisfactory to both Mr. Milton and General Fleming, after which Mr. Milton said he would give it to the press and radio with a dateline release of noon today."

2. It will be noted that Assistant Secretary of the Army Milton is quoted as stating that the news release referred to had been approved by "top side," presumably, Department of the Army and/or Department of Defense, and, in addition, that the release, which was originally dictated over the telephone by Assistant Secretary of the Army Milton, was "arranged" so as to be satisfactory to both Mr. Milton and General Fleming.

The press release read, in part, as follows:

"The Department of the Army and State of Louisiana today announced an agreement under which Camp Polk, La., will be reopened on a permanent basis, providing the State and property owners will insure the use of the 7 million-acre large-scale maneuver area on a continuing basis. The maneuver area which includes approximately 600,000 acres of Government-owned land will entail no cost to the Army except for that involved in restoration and claims payment to property owners in the area for actual damage done to property during maneuvers. The Army pointed out since the maneuver land will be available to it under a continuing basis, the reopening of Camp Polk as a permanent installation is essential in the view of a need for an active Army installation to serve as a base to support maneuver operations."

C. Subsequently, the Department of the Army provided additional evidence that it had assumed a firm obligation to make Camp Polk a permanent installation. On October 17, 1955, Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker wrote Governor Kennon, outlining fully the obligations assumed by the Department of the Army (and, therefore, the Military Establishment) upon being notified that the State of Louisiana had fulfilled its requirements under the "memorandum of understanding" by obtaining the necessary

maneuver rights. The pertinent portion of that letter is quoted below:

"I am sure that you have been advised by the Adjutant General of his understanding with Assistant Secretary Davis that the acquisition of such maneuver rights over the area of approximately 7 million acres, without cost to the Army, not only for the present but for future years, was a condition precedent to declaring Camp Polk a permanent post."

II. *There is ample evidence that the obligation assumed by the Military Establishment was not regarded by either the Department of the Army or the State of Louisiana as being terminable at the will of either party, but was, indeed, a binding obligation to retain Fort Polk as an active installation for an indefinite period, but at least 15 years*

A. The background of the discussion out of which grew the commitment assumed by the Defense Establishment, is convincing on this point. As memorandums of discussions held in 1955 demonstrate, the Army officials present at the June 11 conference held at Camp Beauregard initially endeavored to confine their commitment regarding the reactivation of Fort Polk to a 15-year period. The following excerpt is illuminating:

"46. Colonel Bilbo stated that the Army would then agree to phase troops into the area with the engineers arriving in 10 days and the maneuver troops in September, and make Camp Polk permanent for 15 years if maneuver area is available.

"47. General Fleming objected to the last statement of Colonel Bilbo and said definitely not; that Camp Polk should be made permanent and no restrictions should be attached."

Thus, the State of Louisiana rejected an attempt to confine the term of the proffered reactivation to 15 years and, instead, insisted upon an indefinite term. It would be contrary to the terms of the above-cited discussion, as well as to commonsense, to attempt to argue that by rejecting a 15-year reactivation period, and insisting upon an indefinite reactivation period, the State of Louisiana accepted, by inference or otherwise, the authority of the Defense Establishment to inactivate Fort Polk at any time it might desire, subsequent to any activation thereof.

In addition, circumstances under which the agreement was reached serve ample notice that if, indeed, the Defense Establishment retained any right to deactivate Fort Polk, that right could not be exercised until at least 15 years had expired.

B. This view is bolstered by the fact that the maneuver rights, upon which the reactivation of the installation were contingent, run for a 15-year period. (Said agreements are available in Army files.) It is inconceivable that the Department of the Army would have insisted upon a minimum term for maneuver rights of 15 years without assuming a commitment to retain Fort Polk as a permanent installation for at least that long.

III. *The refusal by the Military Establishment to use in the manner specified over-budget funds appropriated by the Congress in the fiscal 1959 Department of Defense Appropriation Act amounts to a violation of congressional intent—a violation which is further aggravated by the fact that this violation reiterated the Defense Establishment's refusal to honor its obligation to the people and the State of Louisiana*

During two conferences held in Senator ELLENDER's office during early 1958, both the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army admitted, in substance, that if, indeed, the Army were contemplating the deactivation of Fort Polk, such action was based upon the proposed reduction in Army

strength outlined in the President's fiscal 1959 budget message.

Acting upon this information, and with the belief that the proposed reduction in Army strength to 870,000 (as outlined in the 1959 budget message) would gravely imperil U.S. security, both Houses of the Congress voted over-budget increases for the Army, totaling \$99 million to (1) assure a minimum Army strength during fiscal 1959 of at least 900,000 men, and, (2) to provide sufficient operating and maintenance funds to continue, on an active basis, all military installations then in operation.

The purposes for which these funds were to be used, and the intent of the Congress in providing them, were, at the insistence of Senator ELLENDER, spelled out in the report of the Committee on Conference of the fiscal 1959 Department of Defense appropriation bill, as follows:

"It is the belief of the committee on conference that the national defense requires the maintenance of a Regular Army of not less than 900,000 and it is the intent that the planned strength for fiscal year 1959 be maintained at that level in accordance with the funds provided."

Thus, the decision of the executive branch not to use these funds as originally contemplated and directed by the Congress, but, instead, to use them for purposes entirely foreign to those for which said funds were provided, amounts to a clear and intentional violation of congressional directions plus an unequivocal and inexcusable breach of the Military Establishment's obligation to retain Fort Polk as a permanent installation. The full impact of this determination can be appreciated only when it is understood that the action of the Congress in providing sufficient funds to forestall a reduction in Army strength did, of itself, offer the Military Establishment a means by which it would honor its obligations to the people and State of Louisiana. Yet, the Military Establishment refused to utilize these means, and, instead, embarked upon a course of action involving breaches of faith not only with the people and the State of Louisiana, but with the Congress, as well.

IV. *Having required, by terms of the agreement discussed in points I and II (above), that the State of Louisiana, the people of the Fort Polk area, and the appropriate governing bodies of that area provide suitable recreational, housing and similar facilities for the use of troops stationed at Fort Polk, the Military Establishment cannot now be permitted to deny any responsibility for indebtedness undertaken in order to further those purposes on the grounds that, in effect, such persons and governing bodies acted as volunteers*

A. The memorandum of conversations held at Camp Beauregard on June 11, demonstrate that the Army was concerned over possible adverse morale factors which could be present at Fort Polk, and required, as a condition precedent to reactivating the fort, that these conditions be eliminated, or, at least, reduced to a bare minimum. The following excerpt from that memorandum involving duties to be borne by the State of Louisiana upon the reactivation of Fort Polk, is pertinent: "(d) Keep the area cleaned up, i.e., free from vice, etc.; (e) assistance in promotional activities; (f) on a cost-reimbursable-contract-basis, assist in the repair, maintenance, and restoration of bridges; (g) encourage communities to provide low-cost housing."

B. The "Memorandum of Understanding" required the State of Louisiana, "within the limitations of law and the exercise of its legal prerogatives" to "assist the Department of the Army in maintaining wholesome recreational, educational, and religious environments."

This further serves to prove the existence of an obligation on the part of the Military Establishment to retain Fort Polk as a permanent installation, particularly since private persons, bodies corporate, and duly authorized local governing bodies, among others, acting in reliance upon the promise of the Defense Establishment to reopen Fort Polk on a permanent basis, and in furtherance of the obligations assumed by the State of Louisiana, did obligate themselves to the extent of many millions of dollars. This indebtedness is falling, or will in the future fall due, and the deactivation of Fort Polk by the Military Establishment, in violation of its obligation, with the accompanying adverse economic impact, has left, or will leave, those indebted without sufficient resources to defray such indebtedness.

V. *The proposition advanced by the Defense Establishment that the deactivation of Fort Polk is required in order for the Defense Establishment to "achieve utmost economy in the utilization of available manpower and fund resources" is without merit*

A. Under date of December 17, 1958, the Secretary of the Army notified Senator ELLENDER and other Members of the Louisiana congressional delegation, by letter, that "the necessity for utmost economy in the utilization of available manpower and fund resources requires that some Army installations be closed. Fort Polk, La., is one of the three installations selected for inactivation at this time."

The position assumed by the Secretary of the Army is untenable, for the following reasons:

1. There are, in fact, sufficient financial resources available to the Army during fiscal 1959 to maintain Army strength at 900,000 men, and to operate each and every Army installation which was on active status as of July 1, 1958. (See data in point III, supra.)

2. The closing of Fort Polk will automatically terminate all outstanding maneuver agreements. Once these have been terminated, it will be impossible for the Military Establishment to again revalidate them except at great cost and further loss of good will among the people of Louisiana. In addition, permitting these agreements to lapse in order to accomplish an estimated saving of \$5 million per year, is a short-sighted means to achieve an inconceivable end.

(a) The record is replete with evidence that the 1955 conferences referred to above resulted because the Defense Establishment was unable to obtain maneuver rights in any other area of the country.

(1) While there are indications that these rights could have been obtained—although over a more limited area—in and around Fort Hood, Tex., the Defense Establishment would have been compelled to pay exorbitant rents. There is no written evidence as to the amount involved, but the figure of \$7 per acre has, on occasion, been mentioned.

(b) As a practical matter, the record is replete with evidence that (1) a maneuver area of the size required could not be obtained in Texas when needed in 1955, and, it is logical to assume, could not be obtained today; (2) a limited maneuver area of the size which the record indicates could have been obtained in Texas would not have satisfied Military Establishment requirements in 1955, and it cannot be assumed that a similar area would satisfy those requirements today.

(c) Assuming a rental approximating, on an average, even \$5 per year, per acre, annual rental costs for the 7-million-acre maneuver area now available would aggregate \$35 million per year, or some seven times the projected "saving" which the deactivation of Fort Polk would accomplish.

(d) Assuming, in the alternative, a rental aggregating \$5 per acre over the term of the maneuver agreement (15 years) for a total of 7 million acres, the projected annual "saving" would still amount to only one-seventh of the total rental cost which would otherwise have to be paid.

VI. The Defense Establishment cannot avoid its responsibilities under the 1955 agreement with the State of Louisiana by invoking language in maneuver right agreements, which agreements were subsequently consummated with individual landowners

A. On January 16, 1959, the Secretary of the Army responded to a vigorous protest, lodged by members of the Louisiana congressional delegation, on December 18, 1958, upon their being advised that the Defense Establishment had determined to deactivate Fort Polk. In a letter to Senator ELLENDER under date of January 16, 1959, the Secretary of the Army stated, in part:

"Although the availability of the Fort Polk maneuver area was important in evaluating the installation for retention, the assumption that there was a commitment which would make such a consideration the sole factor upon which the ultimate retention of the installation should rest is contrary to fact. In arriving at the arrangement for the maneuver area in 1955 the Army did so in good faith. In order that the maneuver agreements would be entirely bilateral it was accepted by the Army and the individual landowners, that on the future possibility of the inactivation of Fort Polk, the agreements would terminate automatically."

It is submitted that the Army's position in this regard begs the question.

Evidence referred to in previous points established beyond any doubt the existence of an agreement between the Defense Establishment and the State of Louisiana. The letter of the Secretary of Defense, quoted in part above, deals with agreements between the Government of the United States and a number of individual landowners. The State of Louisiana was, in no way, a party to these agreements.

Hence, it is completely unrealistic for the Department of the Army to attempt to argue that because the Government entered into subsequent agreements with private individuals, the terms of such subsequent agreements relieved the Government of all, or for that matter, any obligations previously established under an earlier agreement between the Defense Establishment and the State of Louisiana.

In essence, the attitude of the Department of the Army seems to be that a valid, good-faith agreement between the Department of the Army and the State of Louisiana can be modified; yes, even nullified, by the terms of agreements subsequently entered into by the Department of the Army and third-party, private individuals.

Merely stating the proposition advanced by the Department of the Army demonstrates its complete lack of merit.

Mr. ELLENDER. These exhibits demonstrate three points conclusively.

First, the closing of Fort Polk despite a written agreement executed by the Department of the Army that the post was to be reopened "on a permanent basis," amounts to a total and unexcusable breach of an executive branch agreement with the people of Louisiana. I can state without any qualms at all that if the agreement referred to had been made with some minor foreign power, instead of with the citizens of one of our United States, it would have been honored, and honored without regard to cost.

Second, the closing of Fort Polk, if accomplished, will cost the Government much more money than if the installation remained on an active status. In this connection, I have already referred to the maneuver rights which will automatically expire as soon as the doors of the fort close. These rights are worth, on the basis of indicated costs for similar rights near Fort Hood, Tex., approximately \$45 to \$50 million according to the exhibits already in the record. Further, the following additional costs will be borne by our Government should the fort be closed.

To move 3,860 families: \$2,300,000.

To modify or otherwise discharge contracts now in effect covering work on the post: \$4,825,000.

To cover possible Government liabilities on housing loans, both Veterans' Administration and Federal Housing Administration, covering dwellings which will be vacated as a result of the fort's closing: \$6,739,000.

To terminate and discharge Government liability under a contract for Capehart housing for post personnel: \$11 to \$13 million. This liability, Mr. President, has already accrued, I am informed.

For these items alone, Mr. President, the taxpayers of our country may well be required to pay nearly \$70 million to close an Army installation whose continuation would assure the availability of maneuver rights over 7 million acres of land for a period of 15 years. Based on an estimated annual saving of \$5 million, which the military proposes to achieve by closing the fort, it will require 14 years for the initial closing costs to be amortized.

I remind Senators that 4 years of the 15-year term for which the maneuver agreements are valid have already passed. The agreements as they now stand are valid for 11 more years. Thus, it is only a matter of basic arithmetic to see that the Government is actually losing money—some \$15 million, to be specific—by closing the fort instead of keeping it on active status in order to preserve the maneuver rights I have referred to and which are valued at some \$45 to \$50 million.

Finally, in addition to the false economy being practiced by our Government in this regard, I want to state specifically at this time that such more is involved in the proposed closing of Fort Polk than dollars and cents.

The honor of our Government is at stake.

Is the solemn word of the U.S. Government now reduced to nothing more than merely another scrap of paper?

And what about the local people themselves? They have invested heavily in public improvements, in expanded water, police, sewerage, recreational and related services. They have incurred debt upon debt in order to provide larger places of worship, better, more wholesome places for troops and their dependents to spend their off-duty hours. These things were done at the request of the Army when the fort was reopened—a request made by Army officials to the local civic and community

leaders that a suitable moral atmosphere be provided for personnel stationed at Fort Polk.

Mr. President, I am sorry that I have spoken at such length, but I feel very deeply about this problem. It may well be that I have placed too much emphasis upon the effect the proposed reduction in army strength will have on the people of one area of my State. I assure Senators that I have not done so out of a spirit of selfishness, but because I am convinced that the factors about which I complain are symptoms of a disease which is infecting the entire executive branch.

It appears that the Military Establishment, from the Commander in Chief on down, has become almost incapable of keeping its word.

The military has broken faith with the people of my State, in closing an Army post in violation of a solemn promise.

The Defense Establishment has broken faith with the Congress, by refusing to abide by congressional intent in providing funds and authority to maintain Army strength at not less than 900,000.

The President and his military chiefs have breached their solemn trust imposed upon them by the Congress and the people to wisely and efficiently handle public funds. They have, under the guise of economy, embarked upon a course which, insofar as Fort Polk, La., may be concerned, will cost the Treasury considerably more money than if the fort remained on an active status, and the 7 million acres in maneuver rights remained available for military use during the next 11 years.

Finally, the military brass hats have legal loopholed their way around a requirement that unexpended defense money appropriated for one purpose be used for the next highest priority items. They have taken money originally provided for military aircraft procurement and used it to purchase sumptuous aircraft for the use of themselves and other Government officials, without specific congressional authority—or even so much as a by-your-leave to the Congress.

Mr. President, I lay these facts before the Senate for the consideration of my colleagues without rancor, but only to give them a glimpse of what the Appropriations Committees of the Congress are up against when we attempt to get a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar we appropriate.

I urge Senators to join with me in voting for the motion offered by my junior colleague [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, how much time remains for the proponents?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proponents have 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as stated in the remarks of my distinguished colleague, this great maneuver area, larger than the whole State of Maryland, was made available to the Army at no cost whatever by the people of Louisiana. It was estimated it would have cost more than \$50 million in a neighboring State to obtain the only other possible maneuver area available in this country. When this particular cutback was made

the Army lost the whole maneuver area, and will not be able to get it back at any price. The overall saving to which reference is made is supposed to be \$1½ million this year. That does not include, however, the added costs which may run into many millions of dollars for breaking existing contracts. That is the kind of economy we see exercised today. It is a part of the overall program.

Mr. President, at this time, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in acting upon the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1959, the Senate inserted an amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1959, which provides that the Marine Corps will be maintained at an end strength of 200,000 for fiscal year 1959—this fiscal year.

This action by the Senate is not an appropriation of funds. Funds to establish and maintain the Marine Corps at a strength of 200,000 were appropriated by Congress in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1959. The money has been appropriated—but it has not been allocated to the Marine Corps by the Pentagon, as Congress intended.

The Senate amendment providing for a Marine Corps of 200,000 will have no effect on the funds of the Navy or any other service or agency of government. It will not restrict the availability of any funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act or in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1959.

The Senate proviso on Marine Corps strength is entirely consistent with Congressional intent on Marine Corps strength expressed when the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for 1959 was enacted last summer. The Senate Appropriations Committee Report on that act stated:

This decision to appropriate the funds necessary for a 200,000-man Marine Corps was made with full consideration of the fiscal and military limitations. The Committee desires that it be clearly understood by appropriate agencies in the Executive Branch of the Government that it is the clear-cut intent of the Committee, and of the proposed appropriating legislation, that the Marine Corps be maintained at the strength of 200,000. (S. Rept. No. 1937, 85th Cong., 2d sess., p. 8.)

The Marine Corps proviso is stated in form identical with that Congress adopted in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1959 for Army Reserve strength, and almost identical with the Army National Guard strength proviso in the same law. Pentagon has treated Army Reserve and National Guard provisos as mandatory. This Marine Corps amendment simply places the Marine Corps under the same type of strength provision in the 1959 Defense Appropriation Act as is now accorded the National Guard and Army Reserve in that same act.

The present Commandant of the Marine Corps and his predecessor have repeatedly testified that 200,000 personnel is the minimum required to maintain the Marine Corps at its statutory organ-

izational strength of 3 combat divisions and 3 aircraft wings. This statutory organizational requirement was established by Congress and is the basis of the requirement for 200,000 Marines. Reduction to the 175,000 directed by the Pentagon requires the disbandment of 6 of the 27 battalion landing teams comprising the primary combat elements of the marine divisions. For the Marine Corps 200,000 is the minimum number required to comply with the law. This amendment will bring the personnel means in line with the statutory organizational requirement established by Congress.

Mr. President, in the Washington Evening Star for April 9, 1959, I noted an article entitled "Civilian Raises From Army Pay Draws Criticism."

The article reads:

The Defense Department used for civilian pay boosts a big chunk of the money Congress voted last year to maintain the Army's strength.

This came out yesterday at a Senate Appropriations Committee hearing. It brought from Senator ELLENDER, Democrat of Louisiana, a rumble that "somebody ought to go to jail."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Montana has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield me 1 additional minute?

Mr. LONG. I yield 1 additional minute to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the article from the Washington Evening Star be printed in the RECORD, to show how the Army is using funds provided for the maintenance of Army strength for civilian pay raises.

There being no objection, the balance of the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Maj. Gen. D. W. Traub, Army budget director, said the transfer of funds was made under the language of the civilian pay raise bill enacted by Congress. Fifty-eight million dollars was shifted to civilian pay raises from \$76 million which had been appropriated to maintain the size of the Army.

The hearing was on the Army's request for \$42.4 million in additional appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30. The House cut this by \$4,240,000.

Hugh M. Milton II, Army Undersecretary, told the Senate committee that the entire amount is needed to make up for unexpected expenses incurred in the landing of troops in Lebanon last year.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I express the hope that the Senate in its wisdom will once again reaffirm its position. Instead of deleting the Senate language on amendment 19, affecting the strength of the Army, and amendment 22, affecting the strength of the Marine Corps, the Senate should vote to retain the language relating to the strength of these two branches of our armed services.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has the floor.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I should be delighted to yield to the Senator, but I must inquire whether the opponents desire to use any time, because I have used up much of the time in favor of the motion.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should be glad to make a brief statement.

Mr. LONG. The only point I had in mind was that I dislike to use up all the time for the proposal. If the Senator would proceed, then we can use the additional time later.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the best way to begin my remarks is to repeat the statement made in the conference report:

The Senate receded on amendments 19 and 22 with the greatest of reluctance and only because the lateness in the year precludes the possibility of the Army and Marine Corps being brought up to the strengths of 900,000 and 200,000, respectively, before June 30, 1959.

At the present time the Army has an enlisted strength of 872,200. It would require that 27,800 men be enlisted between now and the first of July, if the strength limitation were applied. The Marine Corps has a strength of 174,780, so the Marine Corps would have to enlist 25,220 men in the next 6 weeks. They would have to go out on the streets and draft men to get that many, in my judgment. That is the situation.

I was in sympathy with what was done by the committee, because I voted 2 years ago to maintain the Marine Corps at a proper strength, and a year ago I voted to maintain both the Marine Corps and the Army at a proper strength. I still feel the same way about the matter.

As I have stated many times, one cannot make the administration spend money if it does not want to. That is all there is to it. We provided the money. We provided the money last year, and we provided the money the year before for the Marine Corps. The administration refused to build the forces up to the strength to which they should have been built.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. What the Senator has stated is correct.

Would the Senator be willing to go along with some of us with regard to the appropriation bill for next year, to provide that if the money is not used for the purpose for which appropriated it cannot be used for any other purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. This is what we said in the report:

The conferees are agreed that the entire matter of strength of the Army and Marine Corps will be a matter of thorough study during the consideration of the 1960 Defense Department appropriation bill.

It was pointed out to us that the authorizing legislation comes under the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Armed Services, of which Mr. VINSON is chairman. He objects—and properly so—to legislation on an appropriation bill.

I wish to point out in that connection that while the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana was a limitation, the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana involved a change in the statute. I could have made a point of order against it, but everything was in one package, and I thought we should vote on the question at that time.

In conference the House conferees stated that there was no hope of changing the situation in any way, and that we might as well yield then. They stated that if we did anything it would not accomplish the desired results within the next 6 weeks.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is this the last hope we have here tonight of trying to impose the will of Congress with respect to maintaining the Army and the Marine Corps strength at the level which Congress thinks proper?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is not the last hope. The subject can be taken up again when the regular appropriation bills are under consideration, between now and June 30.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was not able to remain throughout the entire conference, but I was present when these items were first discussed. We discussed them for about 35 or 40 minutes, and then passed on to something with respect to which there was greater hope of agreement.

The House conferees did not challenge the merits of this issue. They did very strongly insist that a supplemental appropriation bill was not the place to write policy.

They further insisted that they were not members of the committee of the House which handles appropriations for the Armed Services, and that for that reason they could not accept amendments which, in one instance constituted legislation, and in both instances defined military policy.

While I was not able to remain until the end of the conference, there is no doubt in my mind that the conferees with whom we dealt would never accept the amendment referred to, for the reason that it did not belong in a supplemental appropriation bill.

I am in favor of an Army of 900,000 and a Marine Corps of 200,000, but I must admit that there is considerable cogency to the argument that a supplemental appropriation bill is not the proper piece of legislation to utilize for providing for those numbers.

There are involved in the bill a large number of appropriations for various agencies and departments of the Government. In the instant bill, the military did not have anything like its proportionate share of the appropriations. Compared with the total budget, it had a very small portion of the whole.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] recite to the Senate the items representing the immediate emergency we must meet, which was

another factor which caused us to take the action we took.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was present when the subject was first discussed. I did not remain until the conclusion of the conference, because of some previous engagements. We could not persuade the representatives of the other body even to discuss the merits of the proposal, for the reason that they said it did not belong in this bill. I had no answer to that argument.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, there may be some merit in the position of the House conferees. Perhaps there is a better way to get at the problem.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was the contention of the House conferees.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, they believe that this procedure is out of line, and that the problem should be handled in connection with the regular appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am trying to bring the picture into focus. If a vote to send the report back will give emphasis to the position of Congress, or what I believe to be the will of Congress as it has been expressed in the past—and I believe it is still the will of Congress—I shall vote to send the report back. If voting to send it back, and urging the House conferees to return to the House and obtain a vote will place emphasis on the position of Congress, so that the administration may know that we are not fooling, and that we honestly believe that our military strength should be brought up to the level indicated, I wish to vote to send the report back.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I am most disappointed to hear the argument made by my great and distinguished friend, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. It was the Senator from Georgia who advised me that this was the way to go about accomplishing our object. I wanted to offer the amendment as an amendment to the draft bill, which was in the Senator's committee. The Senator said it should be offered to an appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator must not misquote me. I did not advise him to offer this amendment in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill. I advised him to offer it in connection with the regular appropriation bill. I say that the proper place to have this issue considered is in connection with the regular military appropriation bill, which should be before the Senate in the next few weeks. The fiscal year ends on June 30. The bill which provides funds for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, will be before the Senate within the next 3 or 4 weeks. It will have to be taken up before the 1st of July, because the fiscal year ends on June 30.

I still say that the proper place to fight out the issue is in connection with the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1960.

Mr. LONG. My understanding was that the Senator did suggest that the

amendment be offered to a supplemental bill. That was several months ago, and my memory may have faded, just as the Senator's memory may have faded. I am stating my impression. I discussed my amendment with the Parliamentarian, and obtained his advice, in order to make sure that my amendment would be a strict limitation. That is how I offered it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's amendment was entirely in order. The objection that it was legislation would not lie against the Senator's amendment. The Senator was gracious enough to telephone me, and I told him that I did not oppose his amendment. I did not oppose it. I am for it today. I am in favor of an Army of 900,000, and I favor a Marine Corps of 200,000. But when the House conferees said, "We could not undertake to write policy because we are not the ones who appropriate, and we are not on the Armed Services Committee; we cannot accept the amendment. We cannot even discuss the merits," I had no proper rejoinder. I stated that the Senate favored an Army of 900,000, and a Marine Corps of 200,000. That was all I could say. We passed over the consideration of the amendment. I do not know what finally moved the conferees on the part of the Senate, but if the House conferees were in the same position in which they were when I left the conference, the result was inevitable.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona requested me to state the specific emergency items which are in the bill, and which would be postponed in the event the conference report were not promptly acted upon. I am very happy to comply.

The first item is for the Civil Aeronautics Board, to make payments to air carriers. Incidentally, there are no trunk carriers on the list to receive subsidies. They are local service carriers. Since April 30 we have been in default. As a matter of fact, because of the shortage of funds, payments for April were made only to the extent of 40 percent of the amount approved. So 60 percent of the April payments are past due, and all the May payments are now due, to the total amount of \$14 million.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that interest is running on those items, and that the United States pays the interest. I also invite attention to the fact that Mr. Durfee, chairman of the board, appeared before the committee. The full committee conducted the hearing. He made it perfectly clear that most local carriers had no credit, had no balance of funds, and were operating on a month-to-month basis, and that it was vitally necessary that they be paid on time. They are already suffering.

The second item is grants in aid for airports of the Federal Aviation Agency. There is a past due item of \$18 million, since May 1st, due to States and local authorities which, in good faith, have spent their own money and have filed statements with the Federal Aviation Agency and have shown themselves to be entitled to such payment. Every additional day the payments are held up, we are, in effect, withholding payments

which we now owe to the States and cities.

Third—and by far the largest item—is grants to States for public assistance, which must be made in cash on May 19th, in the amount of \$152 million. The occasion for that supplement is the increase in public assistance payments which we made last year in the Congress, and which was made after the bill had been approved last year.

The States have every right to expect from us the cash payments on May 19.

I call attention to the fact that a bill has already been set for May 19—the insurance tax bill—and I call attention, further, to the fact that there is no chance to get this report back into conference until some time next week, if it is rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President—

Mr. HOLLAND. I ask the Chairman to indulge me for just another minute. It is peculiarly distasteful to the chairman and myself to make any appeal on this matter, when we are so thoroughly in sympathy with the objective sought by the Senator from Louisiana and those who sustained him, and with the objective of the Senator from Montana and those who supported him. But we think we know that the objective which they want to subserve cannot possibly be attained in the balance of this fiscal year, within the 6 weeks which are covered by the supplemental bill. We feel, besides, that the wording of the amendments, which we know had to be quickly drawn, would not bring about the objectives sought even if they could be attained in the 6-week period.

I read the principal one, with reference to the Army. It reads:

That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of reducing the strength of the active Army below 900,000, nor be expended directly or indirectly for the purpose of transporting any person or persons pursuant to any plan or program for reducing the strength of the Army below 900,000.

The bitter truth is that the Army has already been reduced by 28,000 below 900,000. The wording of the amendment, which we all approved, not knowing what was in it, but understanding the worthy objectives which animated those who offered it, just could not be carried out in those 6 weeks.

So, Mr. President; without further discussion of the matter, it seems to me that the Senate should accept in good faith the assurance of the chairman of the committee—and I join him in that assurance, and I am certain that every member of the Committee on Appropriations also joins him—that we will support the objectives in the consideration of the annual bill.

I see on the floor the chairman of the subcommittee who will handle that bill. I know he was thoroughly in sympathy with this objective.

However, after all, when we supplied the money last year and supplied the selective service bill, and the administration does not use either the money or the selective service bill, and we are giving it 6 weeks to complete the strength that we voted a year ago, there is no use to

hold up any important items for an objective which cannot be attained in the bill. For that reason, Mr. President, I hope that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana will not insist on his motion.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona knows that there is no man for whom I have greater respect than the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. Many times since I have been a Member of the Senate, because of parliamentary rules and various reasons we end up by being told, "We would like to do something to relieve this problem, but under present conditions we cannot do anything at this time."

I would merely like to say to my colleagues that I was in Berlin last month. I had dinner with Mayor Willy Brandt. The gentleman on my right said, "We very much appreciate the statement made by your great President that he will not give an inch in the Berlin situation, but it is very difficult for us to coordinate that with the fact that you intend to cut further your combat divisions, which have already been cut from 24 to 15, and now we understand they are going to be cut by 4 more under recent plans." He apparently knew as much about the subject as many of us know of it.

I believe the time has come when we must face up to the fact that we are not going to have a satisfactory foreign policy with words. We must back up that policy with action. It was for that reason that I was sympathetic to the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. Whether or not we are supporting six air forces is an administrative problem, not a legislative problem. I am not an expert in the matter. It would seem to me that we are, and that the American taxpayers are being forced to support six air forces, and that those air forces are not coordinated.

I read the report of the press conference the President held yesterday, with reference to whether we are spending \$250 million on waiters and servants and chauffeurs in the armed services. That is an executive problem. It is a problem of administration, and a problem of good business management.

But this I do know, Mr. President. If we continue to reduce our Armed Forces, at the same time that we say we do not intend to further appease the Communists, we are simply talking, as against acting.

There was once a great President of the United States who said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Apparently all we are doing is indulging in a great deal of talking and at the same time continuing to whittle on the stick.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, how much time remains to the proponents?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eight minutes.

Mr. LONG. I wish to answer one or two arguments which have been made.

It has been said that, as a technical matter, my amendment is not in order. I discussed that subject with the Parliamentarian. I rely on him. I accepted his interpretation of the question as to whether the amendment would be in order. Since the Army is already below 900,000 in strength, I interpret the amendment to mean that no funds in the bill could be used to effect any further cutback, no matter what the strength at the moment might be.

So far as the question of legislating on an appropriation bill is concerned, with reference to the Marine Corps, that could be worked out in conference, if any modification were necessary.

Let me tell Senators that we are never going to win our battle against the Bureau of the Budget, and we will be hamstrung and tied down by the Bureau of the Budget, so long as we do not have the desire to win.

Mr. President, last year the football team of the year was the Louisiana State University Tigers and the player of the year was a member of that team named Billy Cannon. He appeared on a TV program, and he was asked the question, "What do you think is the most important thing for a football team to have?"

He said, "The desire to win."

Mr. President, the conferees came back to us and told us, "We tried very hard, but the House would not consider it."

I say that if we can win this vote over the opposition of a great man like the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, who has said we cannot win, then I say we can win. I say we can win, and the House will understand that. That is something they can understand, if we can carry the vote against DICK RUSSELL. If we can do that, we can win.

All we have to do is fight.

If Senators really want to win, they must vote for this motion. The House will consider it. If we lose, at least we will be able to say, "We tried, we tried very hard."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to support the Senator from Louisiana in his pending motion in spite of the parliamentary difficulties which have been raised by the distinguished Senator from Arizona and the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

We need a sound, secure national defense, and we do not have it now in perhaps the most important field of all, and that is in being able to fight brush fires, which we feel we will be confronted with in the future, as we have been in the past. To fight a brush fire war we must have a strong Marine Corps and we must have a strong Army. I believe that the Senate of the United States would render a public service tonight of the highest order by supporting the determination that this body is not going to sit idly by and see the strength of our Armed Forces decreased by an administration which to all outward appearances is callous to the major challenge of our time.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me some time?

Mr. LONG. I yield 30 seconds to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to read an editorial published in the *Journal American* of May 3, 1959:

U.S. RIGHT ARM

If a brush-fire war erupts anywhere on the globe, the first line of U.S. defense is still—as it has been for over 180 years—the Marine Corps.

For any Pentagon civilian planners who fail to get that point, the Senate spelled it out and underlined it by unanimous vote to halt ill-advised reductions in manpower of the Corps.

The Nation's security demands that the Marines be maintained at full strength of 200,000. Congress insisted last year in adding budget funds to that effect. Defense Department reductions in the Marines were in defiance of Congress' order.

The Senate has now reasserted the importance of the Marines, for which a grateful Nation must give thanks.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. LONG. If there are no further requests for time, I yield my remaining 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the cost of restoring the Army's strength to 900,000 on a yearly basis would be approximately \$100 million. The cost of restoring the Marine Corps to a strength of 200,000 would be \$45 million. I think this is the best investment the country could make, to get 55,000 fighting men for only \$145 million.

When we think of all the waste in the Army which the Department of Defense and the administration are tolerating, the idea that we cannot afford \$145 million to get an Army division and to get 6 Marine battalion landing teams seems to me utterly ridiculous.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I was interested in noting what the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said. He cited figures which indicated that the strength of the Marine Corps is now below 175,000, which is the minimum set by the administration, not by Congress. According to press reports, if it is not the case now, before the end of the month the Army will be below the floor of 870,000, and down to around 869,000. So is the administration going to use this as a temporary stop and then continue to go down, down, and down? Where will the administration stop? And when they do, how much will it really cost us then?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I say to the distinguished and genial Senator from Louisiana that if this matter went back to conference, it would be a pyrrhic victory, to say the least. Will the Senator tell me how in the 6 weeks between now and June 30 it will be possible to find, train, and equip 26,000 men

for the Marine Corps, because this authority dies on June 30?

Mr. LONG. I suggest that we vote now and then let us challenge our friends in the House to see how they feel about it. Let the entire House vote. I do not think we have here an expression of the view of the House. Let us ask the House conferees to let the entire House vote on the question. Perhaps we can persuade them to have the House vote on the question. Let us see what we can get. We got nothing on the last round.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no power under the canopy of heaven that will find 26,000 men who can be trained for service in the Marine Corps by June 30. There is no power under the canopy of God's heaven which will find 30,000 doughboys to be placed in the Army and trained by June 30.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me make my case, please.

Suppose the House does not yield on the regular bill when it comes up, and says it will not set a new level of forces. Then we will have marched up the hill and marched down again, all in a period of 6 weeks. We will then have won a straw victory, and nothing more. But what we will have done will be to advertise to the whole wide world, including Berlin, that there is a difference between the House and the Senate when it comes to the defense, security, and preparedness of this country. I prefer not to do it in the headlines. I prefer not to see the statement: "House and Senate cannot agree. House is adamant. Senate has to go back to conference."

Is that the kind of disunity Senators want to have ventilated? I would rather wait 6 weeks and see what can be done in the regular supply bill, as the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] has so well pointed out, when he says we should wait a little while. The old age assistance fund is in this bill. That fund has run out of money, or will run out of money on the coming Sunday. At least 8 or 10 other functions will be out of money.

The Senate can send the bill back if it likes; but I will not agree to our penalizing the people who are depending on those funds. I will not advertise to the whole wide world that I am at variance with the House or that there is a difficulty between this body and the other body as to the whole question of the level of forces, when it takes so little time to get the question worked out, but it could not be achieved if we had all the power in the universe to do it, because it cannot be done between now and June 30.

I ask the chairman of the committee: Am I correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That was the testimony, was it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed it was. Senators can cherish their own feelings about this, as everybody else can, but that is

no reason for a spectacle now, when we can deal with the question in the regular supply bill, which, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has so well said, will be on the floor of the Senate in 3 or 4 weeks. At that time ample opportunity will be afforded to deal with this policy problem.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the chairman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I dislike to let an argument made by so powerful and able a Senator as the distinguished minority leader go unanswered before the Senate votes on this matter. One of his arguments was that he would dislike to have the world think that the House and Senate could not agree. The world knows now that we cannot agree. The Senate voted for a strong Army. The House itself did not turn us down; it was simply five or six Members of the House who turned us down. The word which went around the world was not that the House and Senate could not agree; the word was that the Senate surrendered. That was the word that went around the world; it was just that simple.

All I am saying is that although the conferees surrendered, the Senate itself, if it wants to, can give battle. We have not given up yet.

It was said by the Senator from Illinois that the old-age pension funds might run short temporarily. I have been a sponsor, year by year, of an amendment to increase those funds. No one here could have any more interest in old folks than I have. I offered an amendment last year which would have provided increased pensions for every old person in America, but I could not persuade Republican Senators to vote for it. The amendment lost on a tie vote.

The amendment would have provided substantially increased funds for Illinois, but I could not get the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to vote for it. That amendment lost on a tie vote.

Do Senators think the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is more interested in grandma than I am? After making this fight for the old folks, do not Senators know that I am interested in aged citizens? If there were any real danger of injuring them, I would not be offering this motion.

I am willing to take a chance and go back to conference. I want to save America by trying to maintain an adequate Army and Marine Corps. The junior Senator from Illinois made the argument that it would be difficult to get the number of men required by June 30. I ask him and I ask the Senate the same question: Have we really tried? How do we know we cannot get the men, if we do not try? I say to the conferees: "Go back again and try." Is that asking too much?

The conferees did well in conference. It took them 14 days to bring the bill back. I adjure them: Please try again. If they cannot win, will they not let us send as conferees some who will try and continue to try to win?

If the House itself will tell us "No," I am perfectly willing to quit. But until the House tells us "No," I am not willing to accept the word of the House members of the conference, at least one of whom may be benefiting his district by having remnants of discontinued bases moved into his district.

They stand adamant. They will not even consider our proposal, even when we say the defense of America is being destroyed. Oh, yes; if there is any benefit to their districts, they are willing to go along with the Bureau of the Budget and will not even listen to us for a minute. But I ask them to let the House vote.

If the House turns us down, I will be satisfied. I can then go home and tell the people of my State: "I have tried as best I could." That is all I ask.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not want the Senator from Illinois to get away with what he has said. He is badly worried that Russia and the rest of the world will know that there are differences of opinion between the House and Senate. But Russia knows now that the recommendation, in this instance, to reduce the strength of the Army below 900,000 and the strength of the Marines below 200,000, was not a recommendation of either the Senate or the House, but was a recommendation of the administration, which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] so well represents.

Russia was first notified by the administration that it did not want the Marines maintained at a strength of 200,000, and did not want the Army maintained at a strength of 900,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to say that not a scintilla of the bill will carry the levels below where they are now. Yet some Senators propose the impossible task of finding the additional personnel between now and the 30th of June.

My friend likes to poke fun about voting against an amendment to make such an increase. What he is saying today is that they will be out of funds on Sunday, and that we should give them no additional funds, to be paid to those who are on the old age assistance rolls, until we settle a policy matter in a supplemental appropriation bill where such an item has no business being, in the first place.

There has been a great deal of begging of the question, here; but it will be a rather sorry business, Mr. President, if we adopt the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to earlier this afternoon by the Senate.

I may say that they do not have to put me on notice; I learned long ago that a conference report is a privileged matter, and every Senator is supposed to be alerted to it. It came here in the usual course, notwithstanding all the noise which was made, and was considered in the usual course by a very

gracious chairman who always is willing to give everyone his day in court.

Then, of course, we fussed about it.

But I am willing to have the Senate vote now.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Cannon in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I understand, the pending question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted by the Senate earlier this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—33

Cannon	Hartke	Muskie
Chavez	Humphrey	Proxmire
Clark	Jackson	Randolph
Douglas	Johnston, S.C.	Smathers
Eastland	Jordan	Sparkman
Ellender	Langer	Symington
Engle	Long	Talmadge
Ervin	McClellan	Thurmond
Fulbright	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Gruening	Mansfield	Yarborough
Hart	Morse	Young, Ohio

NAYS—45

Alken	Cooper	Lausche
Allott	Cotton	McCarthy
Anderson	Curtis	McGee
Bartlett	Dirksen	Magnuson
Beall	Dodd	Martin
Bennett	Green	Monroney
Bible	Hayden	Mundt
Bush	Hennings	Neuberger
Butler	Hill	O'Mahoney
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Pastore
Capehart	Hruska	Prouty
Carlson	Javits	Robertson
Carroll	Keating	Russell
Case, N.J.	Kefauver	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Kuchel	Smith

NOT VOTING—20

Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Byrd, Va.	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Church	Kennedy	Stennis
Dworshak	Kerr	Wiley
Frear	Morton	Williams, Del.
Goldwater	Moss	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Murray	

So the motion to reconsider was rejected.

REPRINTING OF HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 451, 84TH CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 221, House Concurrent Resolution 95, and ask that it be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 95) authorizing the reprinting of House Document 451 of the 84th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

A CHRISTIAN POSITION ON U.S. FOREIGN AID

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in view of the attention that is being focused on evaluation of our foreign-aid program, I invite the attention of the Senate to an excellent statement recently presented to the Draper committee by the Committee on Economic Life of the Catholic Association for International Peace, entitled "A Christian Position on U.S. Foreign Aid."

This statement deserves the attention of all Americans who desire to improve our foreign-aid program. Permit me to quote briefly from it:

Foreign economic assistance should clearly manifest our positive national purpose as being motivated by our sense of moral obligation in the name of social justice, a factor unfortunately obscured by the present struc-

ture of MSP. As a country blessed with an abundance of resources, we must recognize economic aid as simply our particular contribution toward the enhancement of the common good or general welfare of the community of nations. Economic assistance should therefore be channeled to underdeveloped countries, whether allied with us or not, for the primary purpose of promoting their social and economic development.

This statement states what our foreign-aid program's prime purpose should be, namely, one of helping our fellowmen to a better life. The Catholic Association for International Peace is to be commended for this fine and thoughtful statement.

I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A CHRISTIAN POSITION ON U.S. FOREIGN AID
(Policy statement submitted to Draper Committee by committee on economic life, the Catholic Association for International Peace)

A major problem of our time is the growing competition between contending routes to the good society for the minds and hearts of the people of the less developed countries of the world. The problem is made compellingly urgent by the widening gulf between the well-being of some and the vital insufficiencies of others. For the less developed countries the problem emerges as a matter of judging the relative compatibility of their own national aspirations with the pluralist course of development offered by free societies and, alternatively, with the totalitarian pattern presented by communism.

For the United States, the problem is fundamentally that of an effective identification of its national interest with the revolutionary new national aspirations and expectations which serve the purpose of promoting world peace based on justice and the rule of law. There are two aspects to this primary objective of the United States, one negative and hopefully short term in its current scope and magnitude, the other positive and long term. The negative or static aspect involves measures designed to assure our national survival by maintaining a balance of military power through adequate defense and military alliances. The positive or dynamic aspect embraces those measures and policies whose motivation is to promote social justice proportionately to our moral responsibility and capacity to do so, through various forms of economic assistance. While it is in the underdeveloped countries that the future alignment of political power may ultimately be decided, this objective should be ours even without considerations of power.

The need for military assistance to our allies is more self-evident to the American people than is the need for economic assistance to the less developed countries, whether or not allies. Accordingly, the economic life committee of the CAIP respectfully submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the Draper committee in formulating its final report.

1. That there be an adequate military assistance program designed to promote the mutual defense of the United States and its allies.

A strong defense posture is indispensable in providing the shield without which other measures would be futile. Security for ourselves and our allies is of fundamental importance to our leadership role and to the success of our aims of social justice. Mutual security is, therefore, a valid concept. So

long as there exists a major threat to the peace of the world by military aggression and armed subversion, the United States must continue to furnish military assistance, including defense support, to its allies where such assistance and support is provided on the basis of need and military effectiveness and clearly serves military, strategic purposes.

It is understood that military assistance in some countries is given for political rather than military purposes, but on several grounds it would seem undesirable to give military assistance to an underdeveloped country if it does not serve a military end.

Where military assistance has the effect of keeping an unpopular or oppressive regime in power, the United States seemingly aligns itself with reactionary elements and acts contrary to the demands of social justice. In such cases it would appear impossible, through such aid, to have any substantial effect on the governments in the direction of social reform and economic development; their policies may even run counter to these vital objectives.

Substantial military assistance frequently disrupts the local economy by distorting the production pattern and by generating inflationary pressures, producing further social injustice. To the extent inflation and misdirection of production result, the economy will be weakened and the country will become increasingly dependent on external assistance. Such a result is contrary to our objective, which is to foster national independence based on economic strength. Economic growth which results only from external assistance is not self-sustaining. Economic strength reflects a condition which may result from external assistance in part, but which becomes manifest in a country's ability to sustain balanced growth primarily through the intelligent use of its own resources. The United States may not lose the world contest with totalitarianism because some underdeveloped countries have a few divisions less; it may eventually lose this struggle if such countries are unable to achieve sustained growth through effective participation in the free world economy.

2. That the mutual security program (MSP) should be restricted to military assistance, including limited defense support; and economic assistance should be enacted in separate legislation on a long-term, continuing basis.

The differing objectives of the two programs require this separation. By lumping programs having such different objectives into one piece of legislation, the statements made in support, and the thinking, too, of our national leaders, become confused and misunderstood both by the American public and by the countries which are the object of our efforts. On the one hand, statements have been made stressing that the program as a whole is the most economical way to assure our national security; this kind of thinking is larded through the handbooks and pamphlets put out by the Executive Branch to win public support for the total program. On the other hand, U.S. Government officials have asserted that we have placed too much emphasis on the cold war aspects of our aid program and too little on our moral responsibilities to the underdeveloped countries.

Security is one of those all-encompassing terms which is subject to various interpretations. The American people are only too apt to understand security in the limited sense of our military security, and fail to understand that economic aid to a given country has any relevance to our security in any other sense. It is for this reason that it is important to distinguish between military aid programs and the economic aid programs designed to promote sustained economic growth and stable, viable economies. Both

promote U.S. security, but in rather different ways. Whether India, for example, is lost to the free world by revolution resulting from economic collapse or from external conquest, the results are equally damaging to our ultimate security.

Economic aid no longer rides on the coat-tails of military assistance, because Congress over the years has shown a greater capacity to distinguish the one from the other. Indeed, it appears that it will be increasingly difficult to justify the necessary magnitude of economic assistance, whether lumped together with military spending or not, unless a better case is made for it on its own distinctive merits to gain the widespread support of the American people.

3. That the objectives of economic assistance to low-income countries should emphasize the national purpose of the United States to further the ends of social justice in the world community.

Foreign economic assistance should clearly manifest our positive national purpose as being motivated by our sense of moral obligation in the name of social justice, a factor unfortunately obscured by the present structure of MSP. As a country blessed with an abundance of resources, we must recognize economic aid as simply our particular contribution toward the enhancement of the common good or general welfare of the community of nations. Economic assistance should therefore be channeled to underdeveloped countries, whether allied with us or not, for the primary purpose of promoting their social and economic development.

Success in promoting economic development and social justice in a given country might well lead to a broader measure of social and political stability. Otherwise, revolution and other political change may render our total foreign policy objectives ineffective—an economic, social, political outflanking of our strategic positions, e.g., Iraq.

Our national purpose should recognize the logical implications of this concept which comprehends the vital aspirations of the people in the less-developed areas. The people in these areas would, as a consequence, be much less inclined to see the United States effort as a cloak for a new colonialism. As things now stand, it looks to many of these people (with the aid of Communist propaganda) that we are motivated in all our aid programs solely by concern for our national security, and not for the social progress of the people of the poorer nations. Thus we appear to be defenders of the status quo, as running against the grain of history in a revolutionary epoch. Henry A. Kissinger stated this point aptly in the New York Times magazine of March 22, 1959: "Ultimately the unity of the West depends on what we affirm rather than on what we reject. It must flow from our convictions and hopes, not our fears."

Economic assistance is expected to contribute to economic growth. It is a fact that as countries grow economically, they raise the volume of their imports. Thus American exporters, as well as the exporters of other countries, will in time benefit as aid leads to higher income in underdeveloped countries and consequently to a higher level of world trade.

4. That social and fiscal reforms necessary to further the ends of social justice and sound development should be pursued vigorously.

If the United States were to demand certain basic reforms as a condition of its aid, as has been suggested, it would be considered an infringement of the aid-receiving country's sovereignty. Yet without these reforms economic aid is apt to be futile. If, as suggested in this paper, the United States has no political objective in its economic assistance program other than the furtherance of social justice and helping the

final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday of this week.

I have seen many Department of Defense officials come and go in Washington, but I have never encountered among them a man for whom I had greater respect than Don Quarles. He inspired confidence. His sense of honor was of the highest. Relatively small in physical stature, he was big in heart and capacity for service.

He was not a captive of high ranking military officers. He did his own thinking. His broad experience in industry and science gave him an exceptionally fine background for his important work in the Pentagon.

Don Quarles is going to be missed. A newcomer to the Pentagon could not possibly bring to bear such experience and understanding of the multi-billion-dollar programs of defense. Indeed, Don Quarles had a special understanding of the technical aspects of defense weapons and problems which few, if any, civilian officials or military officers have had the capacity and opportunity to acquire.

Don Quarles was a quiet and gentle man, but he was also a man of iron. He had ideas and convictions and he stayed by them. With respect to some matters he was a controversial figure in the Pentagon. No doubt, the history of this period will record that at times he was wrong. But he will be remembered as a man of good will, fine character, remarkable ability, and a man of great industry who literally gave his life for his country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance at sessions of the House on Monday and Tuesday next on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Israel's 11th anniversary, I would like to offer my congratulations to that sturdy little state and to her people. These 11 years have been momentous not only for the tremendous effort that the people of Israel have made to insure the stability and viability of the state, but also for the extension into that area of the principles of free government.

The Western powers must surely realize how great is their gain by the establishment of a democracy in that heretofore barren area; a democracy enhanced by technological know-how; by a people literate and energetic.

There were those who, like false prophets, predicted that the little state would not survive the heavy burdens of

immigration, defense, the lack of raw materials, the sea of hostility that surrounded her in that area. This 11th anniversary of Israel marks how wrong they were.

It should gladden the hearts of all Americans that this little state has proved its worth, for there are parallels in the histories of these two countries which tighten the bonds of sympathy and understanding. Both were born out of an unalterable wish for freedom. Both, through determination and vitality, made their countries grow and prosper. Both, each in its own way, have been called the melting pot of the world, and both have taken the diverse elements within their populations and achieved an enviable unity.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. YATES' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC PERFDY

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this minute to call attention to the remarks I shall make later in today's proceedings regarding Communist diplomatic perfidy.

At this time of the Geneva Conference which looks forward to a so-called summit conference, it is well for Americans to recall that breaching international agreements is a 40-year-old device employed by the Communists to forward the aggressions of the international Communist conspiracy. My later remarks will list a number of the major Soviet breaches of agreements that have occurred and discuss the Communist dogma by which they justify their contempt of Western concepts of international law.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be changed on page 7099 of the RECORD for May 11, 1959, where the printer has inadvertently inserted dollar marks before some figures in a table. The table referred to employment figures, not dollars. I ask that this correction be made.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, these will be listed in the remarks of mine which will appear later in the day.

USE OF THE MAILS

(Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following speech by the Postmaster Gen-

eral was delivered on Tuesday, May 12, before a group of Congressmen and women leaders, who have been greatly concerned over the sending, and selling, of pornography, otherwise known as plain unmitigated filth, through the mail.

It is startling to find that some people, through cartoons and editorials, are trying to pretend that these efforts to protect the morals of our children and minors is an attack on freedom of the press. If it is freedom of the press to impair the morals of our children; if it is freedom of the press to try to turn our youths into perverts and delinquents to make a quick buck; if the free press of our country wishes to be associated with peddlers of filth; then the so-called free press had better go.

In the words of a great French woman: "Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce that the 46th annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress is now in session at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

I take this opportunity to invite all of the Members of the House and the Senate to visit these sessions. Perhaps the high point of the meeting will be tomorrow at noon when the annual luncheon will be held. Every Member of the Congress is invited to be there. Of course, you are all ex officio members of the organization under the terms of the bylaws of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. You will find a very interesting program there in connection with developing national resources use. You are all invited, and I hope many of you will attend.

THE LATE ROBERT A. UHLEIN, SR.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to announce to the House that a close friend of many Members of both branches of Congress, as well as officials of the executive branch, a dear and valued friend of Mrs. McCormack and myself, Mr. Robert A. Uihlein, Sr., of Milwaukee, who was also a close friend of three Presidents, the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, former President Harry S. Truman, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower, passed away yesterday.

The Uihlein family of Milwaukee is one of America's foremost and finest families. "Bob" Uihlein carried on with graciousness and goodness the fine qualities of his family tradition, which went back several generations.

For over 25 years he was one of the most valued and closest friends of Mrs. McCormack and myself.

"Bob" Uihlein endeared himself to us and to his wide circle of friends because of his fine outlook on life, his innumerable acts of charity, his active interest in civic matters of a local and national nature, his love of his fellowman, particularly the sick, the afflicted, the unfortunate, in his deep interest through his many gifts of the advancement of education, of his nobility of character.

"Bob" Uihlein was a great American.

One of the leaders in the business and financial life of America, "Bob" Uihlein symbolized the finest thoughts and actions humanly possible. He believed that power and position was a trust for the exercise of the benefit of others no matter how a person obtained a position of power, whether in the field of politics, or through the possession of wealth in the field of finance, industry, and business.

He clearly evidenced it throughout his life through the many large gifts that he gave, and was instrumental in having given, for religious, charitable and educational purposes, without regard to race, color or creed.

Wisconsin has lost one of her foremost sons.

Our country has lost one of her finest citizens.

Mrs. McCormack and I have lost a near and dear friend whose memory we shall always treasure.

Mrs. McCormack and I extend to Mrs. Uihlein and her loved ones our profound sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, like the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] I have lost a great and dear friend in Robert Uihlein. The warm friendship that has existed over the years between Robert Uihlein and the gentleman from Massachusetts is not surprising to those who know them both. Both have been distinguished above all by a love for people, whether rich or poor, whether powerful or standing in the need of friendship.

Robert Uihlein was close to my grandfather and to my father, and for the many years I have known him nothing but kindness and good will has come from him to me.

Bob Uihlein's interests were as broad as life itself. He was an able and alert businessman, a leader in the brewery and banking industries. He was a world traveler, from the days of the Boxer rebellion in China, which he reported as a war correspondent, until the night came, and he could work no more. He was an outdoorsman, a hunter, fisherman, and lover of nature. Just a couple of years ago when he was on an exploratory trip in Alaska, I brought him together with the then delegate, now Senator, from Alaska, Bob BARTLETT; and Bob Uihlein became an enthusiastic backer of statehood for Alaska. He was a philanthropist, supporter of a hundred worthy major causes; but there were also thousands of little acts of kindness that nobody ever heard about

but, I venture to say, will shine brightest of all on the final balance sheet of Robert Uihlein.

To his lovely wife, Maryasley Uihlein, his fine children, Mrs. Polly Uihlein Trainer and Robert Uihlein, Jr., to his brothers, Erwin and Joseph Uihlein, and to his sisters, Mrs. Ida Uihlein Pabst and Miss Paula Uihlein, go my deepest sympathies and those of my family.

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Wisconsin, because we had the opportunity to meet Mr. Uihlein out in California. We found him to be a very fine gentleman, and we appreciate the contribution he and his firm have made to our community.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the remarks made by my two friends. Bob Uihlein was truly one of God's noblemen, and all of us who knew him through life are better persons because we knew him and because of the friendship we had with him.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 355)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 19, 22, 29, 47, 59 and 91.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 49, 51, 53, 54, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 115, 121, 146, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,302,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$154,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,176,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,936,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,861,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$74,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,554,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$150,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,667,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"Construction of laboratories

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of laboratories', \$19,793."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$39,030,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree

recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$582,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$59,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,081,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,018,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$230,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$30,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,070,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$329,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,645,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$167,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,498,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,494,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$96,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$302,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$99,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$57,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$147,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$118,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$201,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$43,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$308,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 151: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$123,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$244,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$565,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 156: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$871,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 173: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$286,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 6, 7, 38, 42, 50, 56, 57, 63, 66, 69, 71, 75, 76, 88 and 172.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5916) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2: Permits transfer of \$2,302,000 for "Plant and animal disease and pest control" instead of \$2,180,700 as proposed by the House and \$2,423,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Extension Service

Amendment No. 3: Permits transfer of \$154,100 for "Penalty mail" instead of \$146,000 as proposed by the House and \$162,255 as proposed by the Senate.

Agricultural Marketing Service

Amendment No. 4: Permits transfer of \$1,176,100 for "Marketing research and agricultural estimates" instead of \$1,144,100 as proposed by the House and \$1,208,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Permits transfer of \$1,936,600 for "Marketing Services" instead of \$1,918,600 as proposed by the House and \$1,954,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Commodity Stabilization Service

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Sets the amount for "Administrative expenses" at \$6,861,700 instead of \$6,837,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,886,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Information

Amendment No. 9: Permits transfer of \$74,000 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$71,000 as proposed by the House and \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Forest Service

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$12,554,400 for "Forest land management" instead of \$12,282,800 as proposed by the House and \$15,326,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for "Forest Roads and Trails".

Funds appropriated to the President

Mutual Security

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$150,000,000 for the Development Loan Fund instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Maritime Activities

Amendment No. 13: Permits not to exceed \$18,675,000 to be used for design, etc., ship construction, instead of \$18,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for "Operating-differential subsidies" instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Patent Office

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$1,667,300 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,651,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,683,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$19,793 for "Construction of laboratories" as proposed by the Senate, but deletes language proposing that it remain available until expended.

Department of Defense—Civil functions

Department of the Army—Cemeterial Expenses

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$535,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$521,500 as proposed by the House.

Department of Defense—Military functions

Department of the Army

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$39,030,000 for "Operation and maintenance" instead of \$38,160,000 as proposed by the House and \$39,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes Senate language relating to strength of the Army. (See statement in connection with amendment No. 22.)

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for "Army National Guard" instead of \$10,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of the Navy

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$34,898,200 for "Military personnel" instead of \$23,061,500 as proposed by the House and \$36,735,000 as proposed by the Senate. In providing the amount of \$34,898,200 for this purpose, the committee of conference agrees that the minor reduction in funds below the request shall be absorbed without reducing the planned strength or recruitment program.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes Senate language relating to the strength of the Marine Corps.

The Senate receded on amendments 19 and 22 with the greatest of reluctance and only because the lateness in the year precludes the possibility of the Army and Marine Corps being brought up to the strengths of 900,000 and 200,000, respectively, before June 30, 1959. The committee of conference wishes to point out that the Defense Department Appropriation Act for 1959, Public Law 85-724, provided the funds necessary to maintain an Army of 900,000 and a Marine Corps of 200,000. The conferees are agreed that the entire matter of strength of the Army and Marine Corps will be a matter of thorough study during the consideration of the 1960 Defense Department Appropriation Bill.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$18,312,500 for "Aircraft and facilities" instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,624,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$19,000,000 for "Ships and facilities" instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,098,700 for "Ordnance and facilities" instead of \$3,822,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,246,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$3,564,400 for "Civil engineering" instead of \$3,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,732,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$15,497,500 for "Servicewide supply and finance" instead of \$14,682,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,313,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,419,300 for "Servicewide operations" instead of \$5,153,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,685,600 as proposed by the Senate.

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia" as proposed by the House instead of \$8,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$23,300 for "Department of Occupations and Professions" instead of \$20,450 as proposed by the House and \$26,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$4,095,668 for "Public schools" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,295,668 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for "Department of Public Welfare" instead of \$750,700 as proposed by the House and \$1,012,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$24,131 for payment of claims as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,197 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Incorporate judgments contained in Senate Document Numbered 20 and appropriate \$118,285 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,219 as proposed by the House.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,117,000 for "Salaries and expenses" of the Food and Drug Administration instead of \$1,072,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$1,836,000 for "Construction of Indian health facilities" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$35,000 for "Salaries and expenses," Saint Elizabeths Hospital instead of \$43,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate \$844,000 for the "White House Council on Aging" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$790,000 as proposed by the House; and make the sum of \$810,000 available for grants to States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$756,000 as proposed by the House.

Independent offices

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

Civil Aeronautics Board

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$14,094,500 for "Payments to air carriers" instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,189,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Civil Service Commission

Amendments Nos. 44, 45 and 46: Appropriate \$1,587,200 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,491,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,730,000 as proposed by the Senate; raise limitation on performing duties, etc., to \$76,700 instead of \$76,300 as proposed by the House and \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate; and increase travel limitation to \$493,000 instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds for furniture are denied.

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$25,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Aviation Agency

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$18,000,000 for "Grants in aid for airports, etc.," instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for the general supply fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement.

Civil War Centennial Commission

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$23,492 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

National Mediation Board

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$90,000 for "Arbitration and emergency boards" instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

River Basin Study Commissions

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$100,000 for the South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of \$80,000 as proposed by the House.

Veterans Administration

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$48,651,000 for "Inpatient care" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$47,455,000 as proposed by the House.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$3,735,100 for "Management of lands and resources" instead of \$3,632,600 as proposed by the House and \$3,787,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for "construction" as proposed by the Senate. There was nothing for this item in the House bill.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 59: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$1,000,000 for road construction and maintenance. It is the intent of the conferees that the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall proceed with its planned contracts for the items contemplated by this amendment.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$1,329,200 for "Management and protection" instead of \$1,270,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,388,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates \$724,800 for "Salaries and expenses" Bureau of Labor Standards instead of \$720,600 as proposed by the House and \$729,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$601,700 for "Salaries and expenses" Bureau of Employment Security instead of \$572,800 as proposed by the House and \$630,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Reported in disagreement.

Legislative branch

Senate

Amendments Nos. 64 and 65: Insert title; and appropriate \$23,980 for "Compensation of Senators" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Insert title; and appropriate \$34,385 for "Furniture" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$2,000 for postage stamps as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in disagreement.

Architect of the Capitol

Amendments Nos. 72, 73, and 74: Insert title; appropriate \$4,000,000 for extension of the Capitol; and appropriate \$283,550 for furniture and furnishings, additional Senate Office Building; all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75: Reported in disagreement.

Department of State

Amendment No. 76: Reported in disagreement.

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$337,000 for "Salaries and expenses" Bureau of Accounts as proposed by the Senate instead of \$303,300 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,519,000 for "Salaries and expenses" Bureau of Customs as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,481,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 79: Appropriates \$30,000,000 for "Salaries and expenses" Internal Revenue Service instead of \$29,595,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Claims for damages and judgments

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Include claims, etc., as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 20 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$4,931,024 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,570,198 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II

Increased pay costs

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 82: Permits transfer of \$39,900 for Farmer Cooperative Service instead of \$37,800 as proposed by the House and \$42,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Permits transfer of \$6,102,800 for Soil Conservation Service instead of \$5,781,600 as proposed by the House and \$6,424,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Permits transfer of \$63,500 for Commodity Exchange Authority instead of \$61,200 as proposed by the House and \$65,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 85: Permits transfer of \$582,300 for Rural Electrification Administration instead of \$551,700 as proposed by the House and \$613,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86: Permits transfer of \$2,100,000 for Farmers Home Administration instead of \$1,989,450 as proposed by the House and \$2,210,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 87: Permits transfer of \$59,500 for the Department of Agriculture Library instead of \$56,340 as proposed by the House and \$62,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Defense—Civil functions

Amendment No. 89: Appropriates \$1,081,100 for Operation and Maintenance, General, Rivers and harbors and flood control, instead of \$1,024,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,138,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 90 and 91: Appropriate \$1,018,700 for general expenses, instead of \$941,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,096,000 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out language proposed by the Senate relating to transfer of funds.

Amendment No. 92: Authorizes \$230,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home instead of \$215,100 as proposed by the House and \$239,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 93: Appropriates \$30,400 for administration, Ryukyu Islands instead of \$28,800 as proposed by the House and \$32,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94: Appropriates \$1,070,100 for Canal Zone Government instead of \$1,013,760 as proposed by the House and \$1,126,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 95: Authorizes \$329,100 for the Panama Canal Company instead of \$311,760 as proposed by the House and \$346,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Defense—Military Functions

Amendment No. 96: Appropriates \$8,645,000 for research and development, Department of the Army, instead of \$8,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97: Appropriates \$167,200 for Alaska Communication System instead of \$158,400 as proposed by the House and \$176,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 98: Appropriates \$2,498,500 for Navy personnel, general expenses, instead of \$2,367,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,630,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99: Appropriates \$9,494,300 for research and development, Department of the Navy, instead of \$8,994,600 as proposed by the House and \$9,994,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100: Appropriates \$65,550,000 for operation and maintenance, Department of the Air Force, instead of \$62,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$69,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 101: Appropriates \$151,500 for the Recreation Department instead of \$129,900 as proposed by the House and \$173,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Appropriates \$1,809,775 for the Department of Public Health instead of \$1,409,775 as proposed by the House and \$1,937,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 103: Appropriates \$269,500 for the Department of Highways instead of \$259,500 as proposed by the House and \$279,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 104: Appropriates \$69,400 for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic instead of \$62,400 as proposed by the House and \$76,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$216,900 for National Capital Parks instead of \$185,925 as proposed by the House and \$247,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 106: Appropriates \$55,800 for National Zoological Park instead of \$50,775 as proposed by the House and \$60,775 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 107: Appropriates \$130,000 for Freedmen's Hospital instead of \$116,000 as proposed by the House and \$136,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Independent Offices

Amendment No. 108: Appropriates \$490,200 for the Civil Aeronautics Board instead of \$464,400 as proposed by the House and \$516,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 109: Authorizes \$152,000 for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington instead of \$144,000 as proposed by the House and \$160,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 110: Appropriates \$16,281,100 for the Federal Aviation Agency instead of \$15,424,200 as proposed by the House and \$17,138,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 111: Appropriates \$739,100 for the Federal Communications Commission instead of \$700,200 as proposed by the House and \$778,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 112: Appropriates \$513,000 for the Federal Trade Commission instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House and \$540,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 114: Appropriate \$52,300 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission instead of \$49,500 as proposed by the House and \$55,000 as proposed by the Senate; and permit transfer of \$6,800 from the war claims fund instead of \$6,480 as proposed by the House and \$7,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 115: Appropriates \$4,079,960 for operating expenses; Public Buildings Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,189,960 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 116: Appropriates \$607,000 for the National Archives and Records Service instead of \$575,100 as proposed by the House and \$639,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 117: Appropriates \$684,000 for the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency instead of \$648,000 as proposed by the House and \$720,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 118: Authorizes \$34,200 for administrative expenses for public facility loans instead of \$32,400 as proposed by the House and \$36,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 119: Authorizes \$50,900 for administrative expenses of the revolving fund (liquidating programs) instead of \$47,700 as proposed by the House and \$53,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 120 and 121: Authorize \$541,500 for administrative expenses of the

Federal Housing Administration instead of \$513,000 as proposed by the House and \$570,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$3,035,000 for non-administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,731,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 122: Appropriates \$1,447,800 for the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of \$1,371,600 as proposed by the House and \$1,524,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 123: Appropriates \$3,186,300 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration instead of \$3,018,600 as proposed by the House and \$3,354,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 124: Authorizes \$14,200 for administrative expenses of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation instead of \$13,500 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 125: Appropriates \$605,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission instead of \$573,000 as proposed by the House and \$637,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 136: Appropriates \$2,056,800 for the Selective Service System instead of \$1,948,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 127: Appropriates \$149,100 for the Tariff Commission instead of \$141,300 as proposed by the House and \$157,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 128: Appropriates \$3,173,800 for the United States Information Agency instead of \$3,057,300 as proposed by the House and \$3,290,225 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 129: Appropriates \$34,200 for the Office of Oil and Gas instead of \$32,400 as proposed by the House and \$36,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 130: Appropriates \$241,300 for the Office of the Solicitor instead of \$228,600 as proposed by the House and \$254,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 131: Appropriates \$2,700 for the Commission of Fine Arts instead of \$2,520 as proposed by the House and \$2,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 132 and 133: Appropriate \$878,700 for resources management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs instead of \$832,500 as proposed by the House and \$925,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the transfer of \$380,000 instead of \$360,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 134: Appropriates \$251,800 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs instead of \$238,500 as proposed by the House and \$265,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 135: Appropriates \$342,600 from the reclamation fund for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation instead of \$324,540 as proposed by the House and \$360,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 136: Appropriates \$3,073,200 for the Geological Survey instead of \$2,914,500 as proposed by the House and \$3,235,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 137 and 138: Appropriate \$1,573,200 for the conservation and development of mineral resources, Bureau of Mines, instead of \$1,490,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,656,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$1,240,700 by transfer instead of \$1,175,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,306,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates \$462,700 for health and safety of the Bureau of Mines instead of \$438,300 as proposed by the

House and \$487,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 140: Appropriates \$96,900 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines instead of \$91,800 as proposed by the House and \$102,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 141: Appropriates \$302,100 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of the National Park Service instead of \$286,290 as proposed by the House and \$318,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 142: Appropriates \$99,300 for general administrative expenses of the National Park Service instead of \$94,050 as proposed by the House and \$104,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 143: Appropriates \$750,500 for management and investigations of resources of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries instead of \$711,000 as proposed by the House and \$790,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 144: Appropriates \$57,500 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries instead of \$54,450 as proposed by the House and \$60,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 145: Appropriates \$147,100 for the Office of Territories instead of \$139,320 as proposed by the House and \$154,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 146: Appropriates \$200,940 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$185,940 as proposed by the House.

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 147: Appropriates \$118,800 for the Office of the Secretary instead of \$112,500 as proposed by the House and \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 148: Appropriates \$201,400 for the Office of the Solicitor instead of \$190,800 as proposed by the House and \$212,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 149: Appropriates \$43,700 for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights instead of \$41,400 as proposed by the House and \$46,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 150: Appropriates \$308,700 for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training instead of \$292,500 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 151: Appropriates \$37,100 for compliance activities of the Mexican farm labor program instead of \$35,100 as proposed by the House and \$39,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 152: Permits transfer of \$123,500 for salaries and expenses of the Mexican farm labor program instead of \$117,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 153: Appropriates \$244,100 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation instead of \$231,300 as proposed by the House and \$257,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 154: Appropriates \$565,300 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics instead of \$535,500 as proposed by the House and \$595,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 155: Appropriates \$41,800 for the Women's Bureau instead of \$39,600 as proposed by the House and \$44,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 156: Appropriates \$871,100 for the Wage and Hour Division instead of \$825,300 as proposed by the House and \$917,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Legislative Branch

Amendment Nos. 157 through 171: Appropriate \$1,813,690 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 172: Reported in disagreement.

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 173: Appropriates \$235,100 for the Office of the Secretary instead of

\$222,750 as proposed by the House and \$247,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 174: Appropriates \$286,400 for salaries and expenses of the United States Secret Service instead of \$271,350 as proposed by the House and \$301,500 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
BEN F. JENSEN,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman proposes to take some time to explain this bill, does he not?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let me take 2 or 3 minutes in an attempt to explain the report. We went to conference, I will say to my distinguished friend from Iowa, with 174 amendments in disagreement. As you will recall, 90 or 95 represented Pay Act increases. After spending many hours with the other body, we worked out a formula under which in most instances, where the Senate had restored most of the House cuts, we split the difference on those Pay Act increases. It all adds up to this, that even though we bring back some 15 or 16 items in technical disagreement, in truth and in fact there is only one item in disagreement.

When the bill left the House, it carried—I am just using round figures—\$2,657,402,994 in appropriations. The other body upped that amount \$186,499,811 to \$2,843,902,805. In that 174 items in disagreement, they added a half a dozen new items. When we compromised those increases, we shaved them down to about \$100 million in round figures, and the conference figure is \$2,764,500,380.

I doubt that there is anything that will give anybody any trouble, and if I can answer any question, I will be delighted to, and if not, my colleagues I am sure will help me out.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have looked through this bill hastily, and I do not seem to find any cuts. Everywhere everything has been increased, is not that true? For instance, the Development Loan Fund is up \$100 million over the figure that left the House and 200 percent over the figure, which was ex-

actly zero, with which the committee came to the House floor; is not that true?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that when the bill left the House it carried \$100 million for the Development Loan Fund. The other body raised the amount to \$200 million, and after some give and take on both sides it was agreed by the members of the other body and your own conferees to split the difference, and we brought back a figure of \$150 million.

Mr. GROSS. It is now \$200 million, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. The other body raised the amount to \$200 million and we compromised at \$150 million.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. There has been considerable justified concern that the development loan program would lead us into unsound practices. The civil works division of the Department of the Army for Okinawa came before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations for 3 consecutive years seeking an appropriation for an electric powerplant on Okinawa. The subcommittee, after careful consideration in each instance, declined to recommend the funds, asking for further comprehensive study. At a subsequent date, the request was referred to the subcommittee handling the deficiency appropriations, which, in turn, passed the item along to the subcommittee which would normally handle the matter.

It is my understanding the other body has recommended that a loan be made to Okinawa, to finance this electric plant. The entire matter is very complicated. The promoters of this venture have decided to try to bypass the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee and, instead, make the Okinawans a loan out of the development loan or some other fund. The Okinawans then would authorize our military installation to construct the electric powerplant. The plant would, under this scheme, lease to the military, which would release to the Okinawans, who, in turn, would sell electricity to the consumers. If that does not constitute an attempt at bypassing the Appropriations Committee through this development loan program, I do not know what else it could be termed. Is the gentleman familiar with the details of the transaction that is being proposed?

Mr. THOMAS. I am familiar with one part of it, and that is that the committee turned down the \$10 million military appropriation for construction of a powerplant in Okinawa. We did not put a penny in there and it is not in this conference report, either. What the revolving fund does, I do not know. I do not need to defend my position. I did not vote for it in committee, I did not vote for it on the floor, and, if I may say so, I did not vote for it in conference. But I am only one, and the majority rules.

Mr. PASSMAN. The full Committee on Appropriations turned down the DLF deficiency appropriation request, but the House saw fit to put in \$100 million. The bill went to the other body, where this item was raised to \$200 million. Then in conference it was reduced to \$150 million. I merely wanted to point out to the membership that this Development Loan Fund is being used to do many things that the Congress itself said should not be done. One of the instances is the item I have discussed. The Congress is obviously being given the runaround through the manipulation of this Development Loan program.

Mr. THOMAS. I have no doubt our able and distinguished friend from Louisiana when he considers all the items for appropriation will go into them thoroughly.

Mr. PASSMAN. We might not have an opportunity to consider the item then. They are now attempting to bypass our committee, and they say, in effect, "You may not have the opportunity to make this decision because we will possibly already have the money."

I should like for the record to show, with respect to this particular matter, that I spent 2 days on Okinawa last year. I departed convinced that Congress should provide the funds necessary for the powerplant. My remarks today should not be interpreted as critical of the needs for this project, but, rather, of the means being used in the attempt to obtain funds.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice on page 32 a substantial amount of money for the other body for office equipment. Does the gentleman think this is going to take care of the rugs and the sawing off of the doors and all the other mistakes that were made?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that his judgment is just as good as mine on that. I hope it does.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe we ought to organize a volunteer force and help them cut off the doors and lay the rugs.

Mr. THOMAS. Maybe the gentleman has a good point there.

Mr. GROSS. I notice there is \$500,000 in this bill for the Pan American Olympic Games. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Half a million dollars, yes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. My question is with regard to amendment No. 59 of the Senate. I previously discussed this matter with the able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. I should like the Record to show that this amendment, which was for \$1 million for road construction and maintenance in the Navajo-Hopi Reservation, was not kept in the bill after conference because of a statement from the Department of the Interior stating that the money was not

needed for the program to proceed in this fiscal year. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the conference did not intend nor does the House intend that this program for building roads across the Navajo-Hopi Reservation will be held up in the slightest?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman usually gets what he wants. He takes care of his people, and I am sure he will in this instance. We will cooperate with him, too.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have clearly stated in the conference report that it is intended that the department will proceed with letting the planned contracts for the road work. The Department of the Interior has advised us that no cash payments will be required on their contracts until after July 1, 1959, at which time the funds in the regular 1960 appropriation bill will be available. So this action will in no way hold up the scheduled construction program.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. So the net result will be that there will be no delay in this program.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. JENNINGS. In the bill as it went to conference there was \$3 million to be used by the forest service in areas of unemployment. I notice that is not in the bill as it came from conference.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct. Let me ask the gentleman from Ohio to give the gentleman an answer to it.

Mr. KIRWAN. I was originally in favor of this item, for I understood it was intended to help out the distressed area in just one State. But when finally approved by the other body the \$3 million was spread all over 32 other areas, so the affect in any one area would be meaningless. Scattering this small amount of funds across the country as was proposed would put only a very small number to work in any one area, and then only for a few weeks. This would not help and that is why it was taken out of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me to point this out—as a matter of fact, did you not put about \$10 million in your regular bill to get this job done? Is it not also true that this small amount of money would not be a drop in the bucket, and, furthermore, the appropriation would expire long before you could allocate it because this bill is only good to the end of June? I think the gentleman from Ohio is going to try to do something worth while for you about this.

Mr. KIRWAN. I want to point out that we put \$9,650,000 in the appropriation bill for this year over the budget request for the Forest Service. I would be satisfied to support \$3 million if it is put in the 1960 regular appropriation bill for this particular area and not scattered around all over the country. How

are you going to really help people all over the country with such a small amount?

Mr. KIRWAN. I understand it was planned to allocate this amount to many, many areas and only a portion would go to provide employment. I again tell you that I would vote for \$3 million if it was restricted to this one area where it could be of some aid but what can be accomplished with only \$3 million scattered over 32 different areas?

Mr. JENNINGS. I must remind the gentleman that even if the money were scattered over 32 areas, it is still restricted to areas of unemployment while on the other hand, as it was originally set up, the \$3 million went to only one area and all the other areas would have been completely left out.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am trying to tell the gentleman that when I told them to put it in the other body, I asked them to put it in the regular appropriation bill. We have only six weeks left in this fiscal year.

Mr. JENNINGS. But that was restricted to one area and that would not have helped those of us who are outside of that particular area.

Mr. KIRWAN. I again tell the gentleman that to provide any effective relief for unemployment in the 32 other surplus labor areas would require many, many millions of dollars. The \$3 million would at best help only a relatively small number for a few weeks. On July 1 the 1960 appropriation for the Forest Service will be available and this will total over \$100 million for land management and roads.

Mr. JENNINGS. Let me say to the gentleman that one job is better than no job, and I would be glad to have any part of it. But, I am pleased to hear that you have \$100 million in the bill for 1960.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, apparently there is no disagreement between the gentlemen. Both of them are going to get around to doing a tremendous job for next year.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE— H.R. 7118

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill, H.R. 7118.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the legislative program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the program for next week is as follows:

Monday, the Consent Calendar will be called. There will be one bill taken up under suspension of the rules, the bill, H.R. 7007, authorizing appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for 1960. That bill has been unanimously reported out of committee.

Then, the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for 1960 will be taken up.

The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday.

Following the disposition of the agricultural appropriation bill, if it should go over to Tuesday, the housing bill, S. 57, will be brought up. If the agricultural appropriation bill should be disposed of on Monday, in no event will the housing bill be brought up before Tuesday. In other words, for example, if the agricultural bill should be disposed of on Monday in time to start on the housing bill, we will not start on it on Monday so the Members will be advised of that.

The general Government matters appropriation bill for 1960 will follow the Housing bill.

Agreement has been made by the leadership that any record vote on Monday or Tuesday, with the exception of a vote on a rule, will go over until Wednesday, due to the fact that there are primaries in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next.

Mr. HALLECK. May I inquire of the gentleman if that likewise holds for any record vote on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly; any record vote on Monday or Tuesday, with the exception, as I said, of a vote on any rule—and of course in the case of the appropriation bill there would be no vote on the rule because such a bill is preferential—but in the event there should be a vote on a rule I would have to have that, otherwise we could not proceed.

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman will yield further, there is the possibility that a veto message might be coming in here on Monday or Tuesday; I take it that should that happen a vote on that message would go over until Wednesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. Absolutely; absolutely, if not later.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if there is not to be a rollcall vote on this conference report I want the RECORD to show that I am opposed and would have voted against approval.

This conference report calls for the spending of \$2,764 million. That is approximately \$107 million more than the bill contained when it left the House.

Included in this bill is \$150 million for the so-called Redevelopment Loan Fund. These are loans made to foreign governments that are so soft they will never be collected. The House approved \$100 million for this purpose. That was too much. Then the Senate added \$50 million and the total amount of \$150 million is unconscionable in view of the fact that this is a supplemental appropriation which means this money is in addition to the hundreds of millions appropriated for the same purpose earlier in this fiscal year.

There are other items in this bill that should never have been increased. Again, I am opposed to the substantial appropriations contained in this bill to rectify the mistakes that were made in constructing and equipping the new Senate Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill and let the RECORD clearly show my position.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 7, insert “, \$3,666,700, to including not to exceed \$35,000 for the alterations to the meat laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland, \$4,174,110, of which \$4,074,110 shall”.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert “\$3,870,400”.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I think it might be well at this point to be sure that the RECORD indicates the intent of the action of the House conferees on this amendment. In agreeing to the amount of \$3,870,400 for this appropriation, the conferees are deleting the language and money that was proposed in the Senate amendment for conducting additional research at Beltsville.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 4, line 4, insert:

“FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE
“Salaries and expenses

“Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 4, line 22, strike out the word “The” and insert “For an additional amount for ‘Acreage allotments and marketing quotas,’ \$2,375,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for ‘Conservation reserve program,’ fiscal 1959 and the”.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert “\$2,000,000”.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 17, line 1, insert:

“CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

“For an additional amount for ‘Construction of surgical facilities,’ \$370,000, which together with funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended.”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert “\$335,000.”

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 20, line 2, insert:

“ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY
COMMISSION

“Salaries and expenses

“For an additional amount for ‘Salaries and expenses,’ \$200,000 and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960.”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 22, line 18, insert:

“REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

“For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.”

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 24, line 24, insert "and in addition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration'".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 25, line 2, insert ": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for reimbursing the American Falls Irrigation District Numbered 2, Shoshone, Idaho, for reconstruction of a bridge damaged by the Bureau of Land Management during fire-suppression activities."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 29, line 9, insert:

"TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

"The appropriation granted under this head in chapter II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457), shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 30, line 1, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

"For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery, at \$3,000 basic per annum."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 30, line 10, insert:

"MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items,' \$81,290: *Provided*, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders, as authorized by Senate Resolution 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 30, line 20, insert:

"STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

"For an additional amount for 'Stationery (revolving fund),' \$1,780, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

"For an additional amount for 'Stationery (revolving fund),' \$1,780, to remain available until expended."

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"For payment to Mary S. Polk, widow of James G. Polk, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 75: Page 32, line 13, insert:

"ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

"Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), \$750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: *Provided further*, That the amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$750,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 76: Page 35, line 1, insert:

"THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES

"For necessary expenses of the Third Pan American Games, 1959, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 40, line 4, strike out "General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$900,000 between appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for Salaries and expenses for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959" and insert "General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$833,075 from the appropriation 'Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) maritime activities', to other appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$416,500".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 172: Page 58, line 16, insert "'Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures', \$2,295, to remain available during the existence of the committee and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 172, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ENTITLED "INTERIM REPORT OF THE BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION PERTAINING TO THE LEXINGTON-CONCORD BATTLE ROAD"

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 247 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed three thousand additional copies of House Document 57 (Eighty-sixth Congress), entitled "Interim Report of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission Pertaining to the Lexington-Concord Battle Road" for distribution by the House Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHENCK. Would the gentleman inform the House as to the cost of each of these resolutions he is about to introduce?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I will be glad to. The cost of the resolution before the House at this time is \$923. That is a back-press cost for the 3,000 additional copies of that document.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 22 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems, one thousand additional copies of the hearings held during the Eighty-fifth Congress entitled, "Transportation Problems in Maryland, Virginia, and the Washington Metropolitan Area."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What is the cost of this resolution?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The cost of this resolution is \$1,639.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, is this designed as a propaganda piece for the benefit of these States and the District of Columbia to promote some more free bridges across the Potomac?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I will answer the gentleman and tell him that I do not think that is the purpose of it. However, this is a Senate resolution, and I would say that as a matter of precedent

and comity between the two Houses, we usually approve Senate resolutions that come over here.

Mr. GROSS. I would not think of suggesting that the gentleman do anything that would disturb the so-called comity between the House and the Senate; I am not suggesting that at all, but I would like to know whether this is a propaganda piece designed to help build some more bridges or do something of that kind in this area, using the taxpayers' money of Missouri and Iowa as well as all the States.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I am not in favor of propaganda, as the gentleman knows.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

MAY 14, 1959.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith offer my resignation from the House Select Committee on Small Business.

It has been a privilege and pleasure to work with the members of the Small Business Committee and I regret that I must discontinue this association.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT H. QUIE,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

MAY 14, 1959.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It has been a privilege and pleasure to serve on the Committee on House Administration for the past several years. However, I now find it necessary to discontinue my service on the committee in order to devote full time to my duties and responsibilities as minority leader.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. HALLECK,
Minority Leader.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. LAFORE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 263) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Education and Labor.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS—

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 27)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In making my legislative recommendations in January of this year I called to the particular attention of the Congress three matters requiring urgent consideration and action. It is now some 4 months since I made these recommendations and to date the Congress has dealt finally with none of them. On one, it has taken no action at all.

These recommendations were as follows:

1. To avert a serious disruption of the interstate highway program due to an impending deficit in the highway trust fund, I recommended a temporary increase in the Federal tax on motor fuels;

2. To avoid the possibility of a serious interruption in homebuilding, I recommended an increased authorization for the insuring of home mortgages by the Federal Housing Administration;

3. To halt the accelerated buildup of surplus agricultural commodities and to reduce those stocks and their ever-mounting cost to the taxpayer, I recommended corrective legislation.

Since these recommendations were made, time has grown steadily shorter and the problems occasioned by the lack of action in the Congress increasingly critical.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

In setting up the interstate highway program in 1956, the Congress provided that it be conducted on a pay-as-you-go basis and, to accomplish this purpose, established the highway trust fund. Motor fuels and other highway user taxes are paid into this fund, and Federal grants, amounting to 90 percent of the cost of building the Interstate Highway System, are paid to the States out of the fund.

Legislation enacted last year, however, has increased the rate at which money is being spent from the fund and nothing has been done to put more money into the fund. Because the law wisely requires that the fund's expenditures not exceed its receipts, it will be impossible this year, without congressional action, to apportion funds so that the States may make commitments for future highway construction. Apportionments in the following year would also be far below those needed to carry forward the roadbuilding schedule now contemplated by law.

To keep the highway trust fund on a pay-as-you-go basis and to maintain the

Public Law 86-30
86th Congress, H. R. 5916
May 20, 1959

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.
sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959")
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,
namely: 73 Stat. 33.
73 Stat. 34.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:
"Research", \$3,870,400, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;
"Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,302,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959; and
"Meat inspection", \$1,709,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses", for "Penalty mail", \$559,682, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, for "Payments to States, Territories, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico", \$63,145 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Penalty mail", and \$154,100 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service". 72 Stat. 189.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from \$24,698,000 to \$25,252,000, and the limitation thereunder on the maximum amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account for "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from \$5,025,800 to \$5,385,600. 72 Stat. 192.
52 Stat. 69.
7 USC 1392.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", as follows:

"Marketing research and agricultural estimates", \$1,176,100, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve programs", fiscal year 1959; and

"Marketing services", \$1,936,600, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

73 Stat. 34.

73 Stat. 35.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(m) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,275,000.

68 Stat. 455.

72 Stat. 1790.

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$16,000,000" to "\$16,286,200".

72 Stat. 194.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

For an additional amount for "Acreage allotments and marketing quotas", \$2,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal 1959 and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount which shall be transferred to the appropriation account "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", is increased from "\$6,380,100" to "\$6,861,700".

72 Stat. 195.

52 Stat. 69.

7 USC 1392.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

REIMBURSEMENT TO COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR COSTS OF SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

To reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for authorized unrecovered costs through June 30, 1958 (including interest through recovery date), as follows: (1) \$80,800,000 under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1641-1642); (2) \$119,270,000 for commodities disposed of for emergency famine relief to friendly peoples pursuant to title II of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1703, 1721-1724); (3) \$1,033,515,000 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of the Act of July 10, 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709); (4) \$18,506 for grain made available to the Secretary of

63 Stat. 945.

68 Stat. 456,
457.

68 Stat. 455.

the Interior to prevent crop damage by migratory waterfowl pursuant to the Act of July 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 442-446); (5) \$82,250,335 for strategic and other materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress (7 U.S.C. 1856); (6) \$19,390,100 for transfers to the appropriation for "Diseases of animals and poultry" pursuant to authority contained under such head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958; and (7) \$1,510,870 for transfers to the appropriation "Marketing research and service" pursuant to the Act of August 31, 1951 (7 U.S.C. 414a), for grading tobacco and classing cotton without charge to producers, as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 473a, 511d).

70 Stat. 492.

70 Stat. 200.

71 Stat. 330.

73 Stat. 35.

73 Stat. 36.

65 Stat. 239.

50 Stat. 62.

49 Stat. 732.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in title II of the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from "\$35,398,000" to "\$39,600,000".

72 Stat. 198.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$74,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$12,554,400, of which \$5,432,200 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program", fiscal year 1959;

"Forest research", \$1,003,400; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", \$102,800.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

For an additional amount for advances to the Development Loan Fund, as authorized by section 203 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

71 Stat. 358.

22 USC 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Not to exceed \$18,675,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available for design, construction, outfitting, and preparation for operation of a nuclear powered merchant ship.

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

72 Stat. 230. For an additional amount for "State marine schools", \$35,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States, is increased from "\$149,800" to "\$187,300".

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

72 Stat. 230. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$723,450: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for "Administrative expenses", is increased from "\$6,975,000" to "\$7,566,750"; the limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Maintenance of shipyard and reserve training facilities and operation of warehouses", is increased from "\$1,400,000" to "\$1,481,300"; and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for "Reserve fleet expenses", is increased from "\$6,150,000" to "\$6,200,400".

PATENT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,667,300.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of laboratories", \$19,793.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$535,000.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$39,030,000.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Army National Guard", \$3,065,000.

For an additional amount for "Army National Guard", \$11,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military personnel, Navy", \$34,898,200.

AIRCRAFT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Aircraft and facilities", \$18,312,500.

SHIPS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ships and facilities", \$19,000,000.

ORDNANCE AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Ordnance and facilities", \$4,098,700.

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care", \$8,100,000.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Civil engineering", \$3,564,400.

SERVICEWIDE SUPPLY AND FINANCE

For an additional amount for "Servicewide supply and finance", \$15,497,500.

SERVICEWIDE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Servicewide operations", \$5,419,300.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Military personnel", \$18,728,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The limitation of \$49,000,000 contained in section 611 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, Public Law 85-724, 72 Stat. 725, approved August 22, 1958, may be exceeded by not more than \$5,000,000.

Section 615 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 72 Stat. 726, 1959, is amended, effective January 3, 1959, by adding the words "or in Alaska" after the words "outside the United States".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to District of Columbia" (to be paid to the general fund of the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), \$5,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Department of General Administration

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", \$456,750, of which \$7,810 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$2,000 from the water fund.

Department of Occupations and Professions

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions", \$23,300.

Public Schools

For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$4,095,668, of which \$75,000 shall be available for the development of vocational education.

Public Library

For an additional amount for "Public Library", \$152,050.

Metropolitan Police

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$2,616,800, of which \$258,900 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$15,400 from the motor vehicle parking fund.

Fire Department

For an additional amount for "Fire Department", \$1,200,300.

Department of Corrections

For an additional amount for "Department of Corrections", \$264,600.

Department of Public Welfare

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$24,131.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 20 and House Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$118,285, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D.C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1958 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 58 (Eighty-sixth Congress), \$147,484, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D.C. Code
47-2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,117,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", \$75,300,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds for which applications have been filed on or before January 6, 1959, and for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$37,000,000 shall be for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities; and \$2,000,000 shall be for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$20,000,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for school construction", \$24,600,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$841,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$750,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", \$1,886,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF SURGICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of surgical facilities", \$335,000, which together with funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall remain available until expended.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$35,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

72 Stat. 471,
878.

The amount authorized by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to be available for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased from "\$139,131,000" to "\$171,221,000".

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

71 Stat. 222,
224.

For an additional amount for "Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$1,210,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$32,290,000: *Provided*, That the first proviso under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1958, and the provisions of section 209 of said Act shall not apply to construction authorized under the foregoing limitation.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$151,560,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

72 Stat. 472.

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare", \$1,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for services for crippled children is increased from "\$15,000,000" to "\$16,500,000": *Provided further*, That the foregoing amount shall be available to and expended by the States only for the purpose of providing necessary services to children with congenital heart disease: *Provided further*, That the allotments made to the States out of such \$1,500,000, shall otherwise be deemed a part of their

allotments under title V, part 2, section 512 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V). 49 Stat. 631.
42 USC 712.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$199,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$151,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$55,400, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$2,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and an additional amount of not to exceed \$51,400 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

For an additional amount for the "White House Council on Aging", \$844,000, of which \$810,000 shall be available for grants to States and shall remain available until January 31, 1961.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 and said appropriation shall remain available until March 1, 1960.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers", \$14,094,500, to remain available until expended.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,587,200: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767), is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$76,700", and the limitation thereunder on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$472,000" to "\$493,000". 72 Stat. 1063.
5 USC 1181,
118k-118n.

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations", \$100,000.

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES
AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

For an additional amount for "Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows", \$270,000.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, \$25,000, to remain available until December 31, 1959.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation of contract authorization)," \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

72 Stat. 1068. For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$1,582,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$132,500" to "\$160,000".

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

63 Stat. 382. To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$15,000,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

3 USC 102 note. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", including expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (72 Stat. 838), \$72,240.

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

65 Stat. 23. For refunds under section 201(f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (50 U.S.C. App. 1231(f)), \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

36 USC 741-749. For an additional amount for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended, \$23,492.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

ARBITRATION AND EMERGENCY BOARDS

For an additional amount for "Arbitration and emergency boards", \$90,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, for necessary expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the railroad retirement account, is increased from "\$8,450,000" to "\$9,374,300". 72 Stat. 474.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), \$100,000. 72 Stat. 1090.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

For an additional amount for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), \$120,000. 72 Stat. 1058.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$12,180,000.

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$48,651,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$375,000" to "\$400,000". 72 Stat. 1074.

OUTPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Outpatient care", \$6,934,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased from "\$206,400" to "\$243,000". 72 Stat. 1074.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$3,735,100 and in addition \$100,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 shall be available for reimbursing the American Falls Irrigation District Numbered 2, Shoshone, Idaho, for reconstruction of a bridge damaged by the Bureau of Land Management during fire-suppression activities.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction," \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

For deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians for rehabilitation and relocation, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1763), \$6,960,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan program", \$4,860,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$1,329,200.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$125,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the engineering and design of salt water distillation and related facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$180,000.

73 Stat. 45.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

73 Stat. 46.

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$91,000, of which \$82,100 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of judges", fiscal year 1959.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$247,600, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)).

60 Stat. 327.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$973,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$2,032,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$50,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$275,000".

72 Stat. 250.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$9,611,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,671,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$240,000 for necessary expenses for the performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); and for the performance of functions vested in the Secretary by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); \$724,800.

33 USC 901.
29 USC 307.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$601,700.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees", \$40,000,000.

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The appropriation granted under this head in chapter II of the Act of June 13, 1958 (Public Law 85-457), shall remain available until September 30, 1959, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, as amended.

72 Stat. 187.
72 Stat. 171.
42 USC 1400
note.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

SALARIES OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE SENATE, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Compensation of Senators

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators", \$23,980.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For an additional amount for Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,055 for the employment from May 1, 1959, of an Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery, at \$3,000 basic per annum.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", \$34,385.

73 Stat. 47.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

73 Stat. 48.

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$81,290: *Provided*, That effective May 1, 1959, the basic salaries of the research assistants to the majority and minority leaders, as authorized by S. Res. 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, may be fixed by the respective leaders at not to exceed \$8,820 basic per annum each.

POSTAGE STAMPS

For an additional amount for maintenance of a supply of stamps in the Senate Post Office, \$2,000.

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", \$1,780, to remain available until expended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Mary S. Polk, widow of James G. Polk, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

For payment to Herman P. Eberharter, Junior, and James J. Eberharter, sons of Herman P. Eberharter, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

For payment to Constance L. Horst, Bettie J. Butler, and Harry L. McGregor, children of J. Harry McGregor, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$22,500.

For payment to Edna Simpson, widow of Sidney E. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

For payment to the children of George H. Christopher, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$22,500.

For payment to Georgia T. Reed, widow of Daniel A. Reed, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Reporting Hearings

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Reporting hearings", \$10,000.

Postage Stamps

For airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, for the first session of the 86th Congress, as authorized by Public Law 85-778, approved August 27, 1958, \$183,640.

72 Stat. 934.

2 USC 42c, 42d.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, to continue to provide for the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the

central portion of the United States Capitol and other improvements authorized under the heading "Extension of the Capitol" in the Act of August 5, 1955 (69 Stat. 515, 516), as amended, \$1,000,000.

40 USC 166
note.

73 Stat. 48.

73 Stat. 49.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 10, 1957 (Public Law 85-93, Eighty-fifth Congress), \$283,550, to remain available until expended.

71 Stat. 284.

40 USC 174b-1
note.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Construction and Equipment of Additional Senate Office Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), \$750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: *Provided further*, That the amount of \$23,446,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 252, 253), as the limit of cost for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$750,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount for "Transportation", \$37,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$6,664,900.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", \$495,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$4,943,146.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement to the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President, national defense," fiscal year 1959, in such amounts as may have been expended from said appropriation for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Operation and maintenance

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$931,500.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

For payment in full and final settlement to the Government of the Philippines as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1115), \$23,862,751, to be derived from receipts under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 408b).

48 Stat. 341.

THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES

For necessary expenses of the Third Pan American Games, 1959, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$337,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$3,903,600.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,519,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$30,000,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$114,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-879), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and present a gold medal in honor of Roger P. Ames.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$7,800,000.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 20 and House Document Numbered 95, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$4,931,024, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1959 for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$39,900, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Soil Conservation Service: "Conservation operations", \$6,102,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$232,020, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", \$63,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund" (increase of \$297,000 in the limitation upon the amount which may be paid from premium income for administrative and operating expenses);

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$582,300, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Farmers' Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", \$240,750, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$186,755, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

Library: "Salaries and expenses", \$59,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Conservation reserve program";

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$203,400;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses", \$600,300;

"1958 censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries", \$405,900, to remain available until December 31, 1961;

"Eighteenth decennial census", \$351,000, to remain available until December 31, 1962;

"Census of governments", \$28,800;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", \$665,100;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$543,420;

Bureau of Foreign Commerce:

"Salaries and expenses", \$193,275;

"Export control", \$113,400;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", \$91,800;

Maritime activities: "Maritime training", \$117,450;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,381,500 in the limitation on necessary expenses of administration);

National Bureau of Standards:

"Expenses", \$954,900;

"Plant and equipment", \$31,950, to remain available until expended;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,514,600;

General provisions: The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$416,500 from the appropriation "Ship construction (liquidation of contract authorization) maritime activities", to other appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of providing for increased pay costs in the fiscal year 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:

Rivers and harbors and flood control:

"Operation and maintenance, general", \$1,081,100, to remain available until expended;

"General expenses", \$1,018,700;

United States Soldiers' Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of \$230,000 in the amount to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund);

Administration, Ryukyu Islands: "Salaries and expenses", \$30,400;

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", \$1,070,100;

Panama Canal Company: "Panama Canal Company fund" (increase of \$329,100 in the limitation on general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Office of the Secretary of Defense:

"Salaries and expenses", \$945,000;

Office of Public Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", \$31,500;

Interservice activities: "Court of Military Appeals", \$25,200;

Department of the Army:

"Research and development", \$8,645,000, to remain available until expended;

Alaska Communication System: "Operation and maintenance", \$167,200;

Department of the Navy:

"Navy personnel, general expenses", \$2,498,500;

"Research and development", \$9,494,300, to remain available until expended;

Department of the Air Force:

"Research and development", \$8,829,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance", \$65,550,000;

"Air National Guard", \$1,945,800;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:

"Executive office", \$27,225;

"Office of Corporation Counsel", \$39,390, of which \$2,000 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Regulatory agencies", \$72,609;

"Recreation Department", \$151,500;

"Department of Veterans Affairs", \$6,750;

"Office of Civil Defense", \$4,650;

"Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", \$11,400;

"Courts", \$245,250;

"Department of Public Health", \$1,809,775;

"Department of Buildings and Grounds", \$105,075, of which \$700 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Office of Surveyor", \$8,250;

"Department of Licenses and Inspections", \$120,525;

"Department of Highways", \$269,500, of which \$259,500 shall be payable from the highway fund;

"Department of Vehicles and Traffic", \$69,400 (payable from the highway fund);

"Department of Sanitary Engineering", \$1,213,000, of which \$190,000 shall be payable from the water fund and \$281,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

"Washington Aqueduct", \$96,000 (payable from the water fund);

"National Guard", \$8,250;

"National Capital parks", \$216,900;

"National Zoological Park", \$55,800.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956.

69 Stat. 246.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$170,030, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects";
"Executive Mansion and grounds", \$34,000;
Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", \$345,600;
Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000;
National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", \$59,400;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Freedmen's Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$130,000;
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: "Salaries and expenses", \$115,000;

Public Health Service:

"Control of tuberculosis", \$115,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Communicable disease activities", \$290,000;

"Sanitary engineering activities", \$441,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$35,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Hospitals and medical care", \$2,170,000;

"Foreign quarantine activities", \$240,000;

"Indian health activities", \$1,854,000;

"Operations, National Library of Medicine", \$111,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Salaries and expenses", \$406,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

"Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska", \$23,500, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Promotion and further development of vocational education";

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", \$221,000;

Social Security Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$186,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$172,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", \$28,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$22,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", \$162,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", \$55,000;

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$490,200;

Commission on Civil Rights: "Salaries and expenses", \$27,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$152,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Aviation Agency:

"Expenses", \$16,281,100;

"Research and development", \$297,000, to remain available until expended;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", \$90,000;

"Operation and maintenance of public airports, Territory of Alaska", \$25,650;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$739,100;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and examination expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of \$99,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and increase of \$400,500 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of \$30,600 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$228,600;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$427,500;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$513,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$52,300, of which \$6,800 shall be derived only from the war claims fund;

General Accounting Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,020,500;

General Services Administration:

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$4,079,960;

"Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$255,690, and increase the amount which may be deposited to the credit of the appropriation from funds received under section 204(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by \$134,010;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$607,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", \$145,800;

Abaca fiber program: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$4,950 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Federal Facilities Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$1,620 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$3,960 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", \$684,000;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of \$43,200 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of \$34,200 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of \$50,900 in the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal National Mortgage Association: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$135,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$541,500 in the limitation on administrative expenses and \$3,035,000 in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", \$774,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses" (increase of \$774,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$1,447,800;

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,186,300;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$156,600;

National Mediation Board:

"Salaries and expenses", \$22,050;

National Railroad Adjustment Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$24,750;

Renegotiation Board: "Salaries and expenses", \$175,500;

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$14,200 in the limitation on administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$605,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,056,800;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", \$225,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation \$630,000 from the revolving fund and \$64,800 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", \$180,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", \$116,100;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", \$149,100;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", \$40,500;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", \$3,173,800;

Veterans Administration:

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", \$726,300;

"Maintenance and operation of supply depots", \$146,700;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices:

- Office of Saline Water: "Salaries and expenses", \$12,960;
- Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", \$34,200;
- Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$241,300;
- Office of Minerals Mobilization: "Salaries and expenses", \$12,600;
- Commission of Fine Arts: "Salaries and expenses", \$2,700;
- Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$376,200;
- Southwestern Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", \$56,250;
- Bureau of Indian Affairs:
 - "Resources management", \$878,700, of which \$380,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Education and welfare services";
 - "General administrative expenses", \$251,800;
- Bureau of Reclamation:
 - "Operation and maintenance", \$831,600, of which \$718,383 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$63,900 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund;
 - "General administrative expenses", \$342,600, to be derived from the reclamation fund;
- Geological survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$3,073,200;
- Bureau of Mines:
 - "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$1,573,200, of which \$1,240,700 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Minerals Exploration;
 - "Health and safety", \$462,700;
 - "General administrative expenses", \$96,900;
- National Park Service:
 - "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$302,100;
 - "General administrative expenses", \$99,300;
- Fish and Wildlife Service:
 - Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", \$24,300;
 - Bureau of Sport Fisheries:
 - "Management and investigations of resources", \$750,500;
 - "General administrative expenses", \$57,500;
 - Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:
 - "Management and investigations of resources", \$319,500;
 - "General administrative expenses", \$13,500;
- Office of Territories: "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$147,100;
- Virgin Islands Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of \$10,800 in the limitation for administrative expenses);
- Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$200,940;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

- "Salaries", \$70,000;
- "Care of the building and grounds", \$7,200;
- "Automobile for the Chief Justice", \$465;
- Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", \$38,680;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", \$28,900;
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:
"Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,939,300, of which \$67,900 shall
be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of
judges";

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:
"Salaries and expenses, general administration", \$304,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$338,000;
Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses",
\$4,208,000;
Federal Prison System: Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated:
"Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses"
(increase of \$32,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses and
\$50,000 in the limitation on vocational training expenses);
Office of Alien Property: "Limitation on salaries and expenses"
increase of \$200,000 in the limitation on general administrative
expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$118,800;
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", \$201,400;
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: "Salaries and ex-
penses", \$43,700;
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: "Salaries and expenses",
\$308,700;
Bureau of Employment Security:
"Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$37,100;
"Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$123,500,
to be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving
fund;
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: "Salaries and expenses",
\$244,100, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$3,690
to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshore-
men's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended;
Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", \$565,300;
Women's Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", \$41,800;
Wage and Hour Division: "Salaries and expenses", \$871,100;

44 Stat. 1444.
33 USC 944.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$1,488,605;
"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", \$18,740;
Contingent expenses of the Senate:
"Legislative reorganization", \$10,650;
"Senate policy committees", \$24,010;
"Joint Economic Committee", \$13,590;
"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$16,625;
"Joint Committee on Printing", \$7,605;
"Vice President's automobile", \$560;
"Automobile for the President pro tempore", \$560;
"Automobiles for the majority and minority leaders",
\$1,120;
"Reporting Senate proceedings", \$18,825;
"Inquiries and investigations", \$209,900;
"Folding documents", \$2,900;

House of Representatives:

"Salaries, officers and employees", \$547,395;

"Members' clerk hire", \$1,425,000;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Furniture", \$12,663;

"Miscellaneous items", \$123,500;

"Special and select committees", \$200,000;

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", \$24,000;

"Office of the Coordinator of Information", \$9,175;

"Folding documents", \$20,000;

"Revision of laws", \$1,650;

"Speaker's automobile", \$625;

"Majority leader's automobile", \$625;

"Minority leader's automobile", \$525;

Capitol Police: "Capitol Police Board", \$16,340;

"Education of Senate and House pages", \$8,415;

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures", \$2,295, to remain available during the existence of the committee and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries", \$16,150;

Capitol buildings and grounds:

"Capitol buildings", \$39,900;

"Capitol grounds", \$11,875;

"Legislative garage", \$2,280;

"House office buildings", \$52,250;

Library buildings and grounds: "Structural and mechanical care", \$15,200;

Botanic Garden: "Salaries and expenses", \$14,250;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", \$548,300;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", \$123,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", \$125,300;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", \$101,100;

Books for the blind: "Salaries and expenses", \$12,900;

Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents:

"Salaries and expenses", \$6,800;

Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", \$168,150;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

"Administration, regional operation, and research", \$4,823,100;

"Operations", \$221,220,000;

"Facilities", \$600,300;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", \$98,200;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: "Salaries and expenses", \$49,000;

"American sections, international commissions", \$16,800;

"International fisheries commissions", \$18,800;

"Passamaquoddy tidal power survey", \$6,600, to remain available until expended;
Educational exchange: "International educational exchange activities", \$300,000;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", \$235,100;
Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", \$1,332,900;
Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", \$280,550;
United States Secret Service:
 "Salaries and expenses", \$286,400;
 "Salaries and expenses, guard force", \$22,500;
Coast Guard: "Retired pay", \$700,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 201. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1959, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

Approved May 20, 1959.

